UP-TO-DATE NTS

Educators'-Teachers' GUIDE

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Arts

Academic Qualification: B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc.(Hons)/ BS(Hon) or BSED/ADE/B.Ed(Hons-4 Years)

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Science & Math

Academic Qualification: B.Sc. with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B

BS (Scale) 09

Plus **NTS Form and Fully Solved Papers**

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Lahore - Sheikhupura - Rawalpindi - Karachi - Peshawar - Multan
37112266 3782738 5533165 2766700 2590061 6224499
www.dogarpublishers.com
email: dogar_publishers@yahoo.com

Rs. 500/-

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Printed at :
NAQVI PRINTERS
Darbar Market, Lahore.

Type Set by :
DOGAR PUBLISHERS
Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Note: Although every care has been taken in the printing of this book, yet the Publisher / Authors will not be held responsible for any printing error or omission. However, suggestions for the improvement of the book (including printing errors, if any) will be welcomed and incorporated in the subsequent editions of the book.

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Pedagogy (Method of Teaching) 283
Science 308
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Information About NTS Entry Test

SELECTION PROCEDURE

Positions Vacant

NTS™

The Government of Punjab, School Education Department has authorized NTS to conduct Entry Test for the recruitment of educators in all districts of Punjab. The NTS invites the applications from suitable candidates for Entry Test in following categories.

Building Standards in Educational and Professional Testing

Eligibility Criteria

Posts	Academic Qualification (At least 2nd Division in last required degree)	Age Limit
Elementary School Educator (BPS-9)	B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc (Hons)/ BS(Hon) Or BSED/ADE/B.Ed Hons-4 Years)	20-30
Elementary School Educator (Science-Math) (BPS-9)	B.Sc with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (English) (BPS-14)	B.A with English 200 Marks Plus English Literature 200 Marks or M.A English or Masters in Teaching of English as Secondary Language/Linguistics	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (M.A Urdu) (BPS-14)	M.A Urdu	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Mathematics) (BPS-14)	B.Sc with Math A&B Courses and Physics, M.Sc Math/Physics	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Science) (BPS-14)	B.Sc with Zoology, Botany and Chemistry or M.Sc Chemistry, Zoology, Botany	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Arabic) (BPS-14)	B.A with shahadat-ul-Almia or M.A Arabic	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Computer Science) (BPS-14)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (PET) (BPS-14)	M.A/M.Sc in Sports Sciences Physical Education	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (DM) (BPS-14)	M.A Fine Arts	20-30
Secondary School Educator (M.A Urdu) (BPS-16)	M.A Urdu	20-30
Secondary School Educator (English) (BPS-16)	M.A. English Or Masters in Teaching of English as Secondary language /Linguistics	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Mathematics) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Mathematics	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Physics) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Physics	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Biology) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Zoology, Botany	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Chemistry) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Chemistry	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Computer Science) (BPS-16)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	20-30

Note: Masters Degree in prescribed subjects ... Note: For details of Subject-wise Posts at district level, Please visit NTS Website (www.nts.org.pk) & PMIU website: www.persp.edu.pk

Terms and Conditions

1. Candidates having Punjab domicile are eligible to apply.
2. Married female candidates are required to apply on the basis of husband's domicile.
3. Candidates must mention their district of domicile in the application form.
4. Upper age limit will be relaxed according to Government policy. Maximum age for males is 35 years and for females is 38 years. Age shall be reckoned on the last date fixed for submission of application form.
5. Eligibility of a candidate will be determined on the basis of his/her academic qualification as given against each post.
6. 50 % score is required to qualify the test.
7. Test will be held at all districts Headquarters, Tehsil Headqarters or other indicated places subject to the number of candidates.
8. A candidate can apply for more than one post by submitting separate form for each post with separate fee.
9. Result awaiting candidates can not apply.
10. Sample paper will be available on NTS Website (www.nts.org.pk) & PMIU website: www.persp.edu.pk
11. Candidates shall present original documents, along with a set of attested copies of all relevant documents, at the time of interview. In case any of the documents found fake or bogus, candidature of the particular candidate will stand cancelled.
12. Incomplete application forms in any respect shall not be entertained by NTS.

Last Date for Submission of Application form 20th November 2013

How to Apply?

- Application forms and online deposit slips are available on National Testing Service's website www.nts.org.pk and PMIU (Government of the Punjab) website:www.persp.edu.pk
- Applications must be received at the given address not later than 20th November, 2013.
- NTS will not be responsible for late receipt of applications sent through post or by any other courier Service.
- Please submit your test fee through prescribed deposit slip on any online branch of HBL, MCB, UBL or ABL.
- Candidates are required to send their applications to NTS Headquarters, Islamabad on prescribed forms along with paid online deposit slip (original).
- Candidates are not allowed to bring cell phones to the examination centers.
- Deposited amount is non-refundable and non-transferable.
- Applications submitted by hand will not be entertained.
- Change of test center, category is not allowed. Original CNIC and Roll Number Slip is Mandatory for test entry.

EPA ETS Preferred Associate

For further information, please contact

National Testing Service-Pakistan

NTS Headquarters:
96, Street No. 04, Sector H-8/1, Islamabad
UAN +92-51-844-444-2

ENTRY TEST SYLLABUS AND DIVISION OF MARKS

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Arts (BS (Scale) 09)

Academic Qualification: B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc.(Hons)/ BS(Hon) or BSED/ADE/B.Ed(Hons-4 Years)

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Science & Math BS (BS (Scale) 09)

Academic Qualification: B.Sc. with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B

Note: It will be 100 MCQs from the following Areas:

1. English	15 Marks
2. Math	15 Marks
3. I.T. Skill	15 Marks
4. Pedagogy (Method of Teaching)	15 Marks
5. Science	10 Marks
6. Urdu	10 Marks
7. Social Studies / Islamyat	10 Marks
8. Current Affairs / General Knowledge	10 Marks

Details of Posts at District Level

Sr No.	District	ESE	ESE (Science-Maths)	Total
1	ATTOCK	28	455	483
2	BAHAWALNAGAR	28	297	325
3	BAHAWALPUR	28	162	190
4	BHAKKAR	28	203	231
5	CHAKWAL	28	342	370
6	CHINIOT	28	233	261
7	D G KHAN	28	152	180
8	FAISALABAD	28	920	948
9	GUJRANWALA	28	421	449
10	GUJRAT	28	65	93
11	HAFIZABAD	28	59	87
12	JHANG	28	241	269
13	JHELUM	28	197	225
14	KASUR	28	584	612
15	KHANEWAL	28	445	473
16	KHUSHAB	28	315	343
17	LAHORE	28	795	823
18	LAYYAH	28	84	112
19	LODHRAN	28	194	222
20	M BAH U DIN	28	505	533
21	MIANWALI	28	355	383
22	MULTAN	28	186	214
23	MUZZAFARGARH	28	364	392
24	NANKANA	28	260	288
25	NAROWAL	28	490	518
26	OKARA	28	620	648
27	PAKPATTAN	28	169	197
28	R. Y. KHAN	28	214	242
29	RAJAN PUR	27	101	128
30	RAWALPINDI	27	1116	1143
31	SAHIWAL	27	356	383
32	SARGODHA	27	790	817
33	SHIEKHUPURA	27	304	331
34	SIALKOT	27	31	58
35	T.T. SINGH	27	90	117
36	VEHARI	27	177	204
	TOTAL	1000	12292	13292

NTS – Content Weightage

S.No.	Nomenclature of Posts	Academic Qualification (Atleast 2nd Div) & Level	Level	Subject %	English %	Math %	IT Skill %	Pedagogy %	Science %	Urdu %	Social Studies/ Islamiat %	Current Affairs/G. Knowledge %
1	ESE	B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/ B.Sc(Hons)/BS(Hon) Or BSED/ADE/Bed(Hons-4 Years)	B.A/B.Sc	0	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
2	ESE(Science-Math)	B.Sc with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B	B.Sc	0	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
3	SESE (Eng)	B.A with English 200 Marks Plus English Literature 200 Marks or M.A English or Masters of Teaching of English as Secondary Language/Linguistics	B.A English Literature	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
4	SESE (M.A Urdu)	M.A Urdu	M.A Urdu	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
5	SESE (MATH)	B.Sc with Math A&B Courses and Physics Or M.Sc Math/Physics	B.Sc Math(A) B.Sc Math(B) B.Sc Physics	13 12 25	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
6	SESE (Sci)	B.Sc with Zoology, Botany and Chemistry or M.Sc Chemistry, Zoology, Botany	B.Sc Zoology B.Sc Botany B.Sc Chemistry	17 16 17	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
7	SESE (Arabic)	B.A with shahadat-ul-Almia or M.A Arabic	M.A Arabic	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
8	SESE (COMP.SCIENCE)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	M.Sc Comp Science	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
9	SESE (PET)	M.A/M.Sc in Sports Sciences Physical Education	M.A Physical Education	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
10	SESE (DM)	M.A Fine Arts	M.A Fine Arts	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
11	SSE (M.A Urdu)	M.A Urdu	M.A Urdu	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10

S.No.	Nomenclature of Posts	Academic Qualification (Atleast 2nd Div) & Level	Level	Subject %	English %	Math %	IT Skill %	Pedagogy %	Science %	Urdu %	Social Studies/ Islamiat %	Current Affairs/G. Knowledge %
12	SSE (ENGLISH)	M.A. English Or Masters in Teaching of English as Secondary language /Linguistics	M.A English	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
13	SSE (MATH)	M.Sc Mathematics	M.Sc Math	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
14	SSE (PHY)	M.Sc Physics	M.Sc Physics	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
15	SSE (BIO)	M.Sc Zoology M.Sc Botany	M.Sc, BS Zoology M.Sc, BS Botany	25 25	10 10	0 0	15 15	15 15	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 10
16	SSE (Chem)	M.Sc Chemistry	M.Sc Chemistry	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10
17	SSE (COMP.SCIENCE)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	M.Sc Comp Science	50	10	0	15	15	0	0	0	10

****

نوٹ: اپنے متعلقہ شعبے/آسامی کا فارم NTS کی ویب سائیٹ سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں اور بذریعہ ڈاک براہ راست NTS کے دفتر کو ارسال کریں۔

REGISTRATION FORM

رجسٹریشن فارم

(رجسٹریشن نمبر)
Registration No. ____________
Filled by NTS
(NTS پُر کرے گا)

NTS

Government of the Punjab
School Education Department
Recruitment Test

گورنمنٹ آف دی پنجاب محکمہ تعلیم (سکولز) ریکروٹمنٹ ٹیسٹ

Picture 1
Paste your recent passport size color photograph with gum
(اپنی تازہ ترین پاسپورٹ سائز رنگین تصویر یہاں چسپاں کریں)

A

Elementary School Educator

B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc (Hons)/BS(Hon) Or BSED/ADE/BEd(Hons-4 Years)

(متعلقہ شعبہ میں 16 سال کی تعلیم مکمل کی ہو)

This form is only applicable for above mentioned post. To apply for other posts candidates must send separate form of desired post with separate fee.

یہ فارم صرف اوپر دی گئی آسامی کے لیے کارآمد ہے۔ دوسری آسامیوں کے لیے امیدوار علیحدہ فارم لے کر الگ فیس کے ساتھ جمع کروائیں۔

Eligibility Criteria: All fields in the form should be filled properly otherwise your form will be rejected.

اہلیت کا معیار: فارم میں دیے گئے تمام شعبہ جات مناسب طور پر مکمل کریں ورنہ فارم مسترد کر دیا جائے گا۔

Question	Yes	No
A. Is your Age according to the desired Post on 20-11-2013? کیا آپ کی عمر 20/11/2013 کو متعلقہ آسامی کے مطابق ہے؟	☐ Yes	☐ No
B. Is your Qualification according to the desired Post? کیا آپ کی تعلیم متعلقہ آسامی کے مطابق ہے؟	☐ Yes	☐ No
C. Are you Domiciled in Punjab? کیا آپ پنجاب کا ڈومیسائل رکھتے ہیں؟	☐ Yes	☐ No
D. Are you not Awaiting Result? کیا آپ کو رزلٹ کا انتظار ہے؟	☐ Yes	☐ No

If your reply is "Yes" for A, B, C & D above, only then please proceed further. Otherwise you are not eligible to apply.

اگر A,B,C,D کے بارے میں آپ کا جواب "ہاں" میں ہے تو مزید فارم پر کریں بصورت دیگر آپ اس آسامی کے لیے درخواست دینے کے اہل نہیں ہیں۔

1. Bank Online Deposit of Rs: 475/- from Designated Bank Branches.

مجوزہ بنک برانچز میں 475/= روپے کا آن لائن ڈیپازٹ

Bank Code	بینک کوڈ		Deposit Date	فیس جمع کروانے کی تاریخ	

*Note: Application Form will not be entertained without Original Deposit Slip (NTS Copy)

نوٹ: NTS کی اصل ڈیپازٹ سلپ کے بغیر درخواست فارم وصول نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

2. District of Domicile: Fill Only One Box (Mandatory) (صرف ایک خانہ پُر کریں) ڈومیسائل کا ضلع

for test candidate will appear only in their domicile district. (امیدوار کا ٹیسٹ صرف متعلقہ ضلع میں لیا جائے گا)

☐ Attock اٹک	☐ Gujrat گجرات	☐ Lodhran لودھراں	☐ Rahim Yar Khan رحیم یار خان
☐ Bahawalnagar بہاولنگر	☐ Hafizabad حافظ آباد	☐ Mandi Bahauddin منڈی بہاؤالدین	☐ Rajanpur راجن پور
☐ Bahawalpur بہاولپور	☐ Jhang جھنگ	☐ Mianwali میانوالی	☐ Rawalpindi راولپنڈی
☐ Bhakkar بھکر	☐ Jhelum جہلم	☐ Multan ملتان	☐ Sahiwal ساہیوال
☐ Chakwal چکوال	☐ Kasur قصور	☐ Muzaffargarh مظفر گڑھ	☐ Sargodha سرگودھا
☐ Chiniot چنیوٹ	☐ Khanewal خانیوال	☐ Nankana Sahib ننکانہ صاحب	☐ Sheikhupura شیخوپورہ
☐ Dera Ghazi Khan ڈیرہ غازی خان	☐ Khushab خوشاب	☐ Narowal نارووال	☐ Sialkot سیالکوٹ
☐ Faisalabad فیصل آباد	☐ Lahore لاہور	☐ Okara اوکاڑہ	☐ Toba Tek Singh ٹوبہ ٹیک سنگھ
☐ Gujranwala گوجرانوالہ	☐ Layyah لیہ	☐ Pakpattan پاکپتن	☐ Vehari وہاڑی

Personal Information: Use CAPITAL letters and leave spaces between words.
ذاتی معلومات: انگریزی کے بڑے حروف (A,B,C) استعمال کریں اور الفاظ کے درمیان ایک خانہ خالی چھوڑ دیں۔

3. Name in Full: (امیدوار کا مکمل نام)

4. Father's Name: (والد کا نام)

5. Husband's Name: (خاوند کا نام)

6. Husband Employment District ______ (Only Punjab District) (صرف پنجاب کے اضلاع)
خاوند کی ملازمت (تعیناتی) کا ضلع
Only for Married Female candidate. (صرف شادی شدہ خواتین کے لیے)

7. Candidate CNIC# : ☐☐☐☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ – ☐
Write your own CNIC No. Or B Form No.
امیدوار کے شناختی کارڈ یا "ب" فارم کا نمبر

8. Gender: (جنس) ☐ Male (مرد) ☐ Female (عورت)

9. Marital Status: ☐ Single (کنوارا / کنواری) ☐ Married (شادی شدہ)

10. Religion: (مذہب) ☐ Muslim (مسلم) ☐ Non-Muslim (غیر مسلم)

11. Date of Birth: D D - M M - Y Y Y Y (☐☐-☐☐-1 9 ☐☐) (دن) (مہینہ) (سال)
Write your Correct Date of Birth other wise you will be rejected

12. Email: (ای میل) ______

13. Postal Address: (پتہ برائے خط و کتابت) ______
(All correspondence will be made on this address though courier service or ordinary postal service) تمام خط و کتابت بذریعہ کوریئر یا عام ڈاک سروس کے اسی ایڈریس پر کی جائے گی۔

______ City: (شہر) ______ District: (ضلع) ______

14. Phone No: (فون نمبر) (OFF) (دفتر) ______ (RES.) (رہائش) ______ (Mobile) (موبائل) ______
(City Code - Phone No) (فون نمبر کے ساتھ شہر کا کوڈ بھی تحریر کریں)

15. Are you a Government Servant? ☐ Yes ☐ No
کیا آپ سرکاری ملازم ہیں؟

16. Do you belong to Minorities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
کیا آپ کا تعلق اقلیتوں سے ہے؟

17. Are you disable? ☐ Yes ☐ No
کیا آپ معذور ہیں؟

18. Disability: (معذوری) ______
If YES Please indicate disability.
(اگر جواب ہاں میں ہے تو معذوری تحریر کریں)

19. Academic Information: (تعلیمی معلومات)

Note: 1. Write exact degree name & major subject mentioned in certificate/ transcript
نوٹ: ۱۔ ڈگری کا نام جس کے ساتھ سرٹیفکیٹ میں دیے گئے مضامین درست طور پر تحریر کریں۔

2. Candidate Having 3rd Division in Bachelor 14 years or Master 16 years are not eligible
۲۔ بیچلر (14 سال) یا ماسٹر (16 سال) تھرڈ ڈویژن والے امیدوار درخواست دینے کے اہل نہیں ہیں۔

3. Must mark your division other wise you will be rejected.
۳۔ ڈویژن ضرور تحریر کریں بصورت دیگر درخواست مسترد کر دی جائے گی۔

4. NTS will not issue Roll No Slips to those who have not given their academic record accordingly .
۴۔ جن امیدواروں نے اپنا تعلیمی ریکارڈ درست فراہم نہیں کیا ان کو NTS رول نمبر سلپ جاری نہیں کی جائے گی۔

5. Result awaiting candidates are not eligible.
۵۔ رزلٹ کے منتظر امیدوار درخواست دینے کے اہل نہیں ہیں۔

[illegible]					
Matric (10 Years) میٹرک (10 سال)				☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	
Intermediate (12 Years) انٹرمیڈیٹ (12 سال)				☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	
Bachelor (14 Years) بیچلر (14 سال)				☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	
Bachelor (Hons)/ Master (16 Years) بیچلر (آنرز)/ ماسٹر (16 سال)				☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	

20. Professional Qualification: (پیشہ ورانہ تعلیم)

B.Ed بی ایڈ		☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	
M.Ed ایم ایڈ		☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	
M.A Education ایم اے (ایجوکیشن)		☐ 1st Division ☐ 2nd Division ☐ 3rd Division	

Check List Provide the following documents other wise Application Form will not be entertained

چیک لسٹ: درج ذیل دستاویزات فراہم کریں بصورت دیگر درخواست فارم قبول نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

☐ **Copy of Your CNIC** (اپنے کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ کی کاپی)

☐ **2 Passport size color photograph to be attached in the picture box area on page (1 & 3)**
صفحات نمبر 1 اور 3 پر دو پاسپورٹ سائز رنگین تصاویر خانے کے اندر منسلک / چسپاں کریں۔

☐ **Original Bank Deposit Slip NTS Copy** (NTS کی اصل بنک ڈیپازٹ سلپ)

Undertaking By The Applicant: (درخواست گزار کا عہد)

I ______________________ d/s/w of ______________________ do hereby solemnly affirm that I have read and understood the conditions for appearing in the NTS Test and that I have filled the form as per instructions given above and in the event any information contained herein is found to be untrue, I shall be liable to disciplinary action which may result in cancellation of my test.

باضابطہ (تحریری) سے اقرار کرتا / کرتی ہوں کہ میں نے این ٹی ایس ٹیسٹ دینے کی شرائط پڑھ اور سمجھ لی ہیں اور میں نے اوپر دی گئی ہدایات کے مطابق فارم پر کر دیا ہے اور اگر دی گئی معلومات میں سے کوئی غلط ثابت ہوتی ہے تو میرے خلاف قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق کارروائی کی جاسکتی ہے۔ جس کے نتیجے میں میرا رزلٹ منسوخ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

Date: ____________ (تاریخ) Signature of the Candidate ____________ دستخط امیدوار

Picture 2
Affix your recent passport size color photograph
(اپنی تازہ ترین رنگین پاسپورٹ سائز تصویر یہاں چسپاں کریں)

- **By Hand submission of Application Form is not allowed.** درخواستیں دستی وصول نہیں کی جائیں گی۔
- **Mobile Phones are not allowed in Test Center premises.** امتحانی مرکز میں موبائل فون کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

- **Last date for application submission is 20th November, 2013**
درخواست فارم جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ 20 نومبر 2013 ہے۔
- **Application should reach NTS office latest by last date of submission of Application Form.**
درخواست جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ تک درخواست فارم NTS کے دفتر میں وصول ہونا چاہیے۔
- **NTS will not be responsible for late receiving of application through courier / Pakistan Post etc.**
کوریئر یا پاکستان پوسٹ وغیرہ کی جانب سے درخواست دیر سے وصول ہونے پر NTS ذمہ دار نہ ہوگا۔
- **Applications received on 21st November,2013 will not be entertained by NTS**
21 نومبر 2013ء کو وصول ہونے والی درخواستوں کو قبول نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

Help line:
UAN. +92-51-844-444-2
Website: www.nts.org.pk

Send Application Forms to:

درخواست فارم درج ذیل پتہ پر ارسال کریں۔

Manager Operations
National Testing Service
96, STREET # 04, SECTOR H-8/1
ISLAMABAD

مینیجر آپریشنز
نیشنل ٹیسٹنگ سروس-96
گلی نمبر 04، سیکٹر ایچ-8/1 اسلام آباد

Instructions for Educator(ہدایات):……Attendance (حاضری):

☆ There is reporting time at test centre specified on the roll number slip.

☆ رول نمبر سلپ پر ٹیسٹ سنٹر پہنچنے کا وقت دیا گیا ہے۔

☆ No candidate will be admitted in the test centre after specified time.

☆ مقررہ وقت کے بعد کسی اُمیدوار کو ٹیسٹ سنٹر میں داخل نہیں ہونے دیا جائے گا۔

☆ Candidates will have to produce their roll number slips at the entry point of the test centre.

☆ اُمیدواروں کو اپنی رول نمبر سلپس ٹیسٹ سنٹر میں داخلے کے مقام پر پیش کرنا ہوں گی۔

☆ No candidate will be entertained for the test without the roll number slip.

☆ رول نمبر سلپ کے بغیر کسی اُمیدوار کو ٹیسٹ سنٹر میں داخل نہیں ہونے دیا جائے گا۔

Composition of Test (ٹیسٹ کا طریقہ کار):

Different type of tests will have different compositions & defined accordingly for each test type.

مختلف امتحانات کے لیے مختلف طریقہ کار ہوں گے اور ہر امتحان کا طریقہ کار بتایا جائے گا۔

☆ Question booklets will be in five different colours and shuffles.

☆ جوابی کاپیاں پانچ مختلف رنگوں اور بغیر ترتیب کے ہوں گی۔

☆ The candidate will open the each sealed question booklet at the start of test.

☆ اُمیدوار ٹیسٹ کے آغاز پر ہر مہر شدہ جوابی کاپی کو کھولے گا۔

☆ Do not break the seal till the test starts.

☆ جب تک ٹیسٹ کا آغاز نہ ہو مہر نہ توڑیں۔

☆ No candidate will be allowed to leave the seat during the test except for an un-avoidable reason, e.g., toilet usage, that to in the escort of an invigilator.

☆ دوران ٹیسٹ کسی اُمیدوار کو اشد ضرورت کے بغیر نشست چھوڑنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی۔ مثال کے طور پر رفع حاجت کے لیے جاتے ہوئے اُمیدوار کے ساتھ ایک نگران جائے گا۔

☆ All papers will be collected at the end of test and no candidate will be allowed to move from the seat till the final count after the collection of the paper.

☆ ٹیسٹ کے اختتام پر تمام پیپرز اکٹھے کر لیے جائیں گے اور کسی اُمیدوار کو پیپرز اکٹھے کرنے کے بعد حتمی گنتی ہونے تک جانے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی۔

☆ Don't bring calculators, mobile phones and wrist-watches with calculator in the test centre.

☆ ٹیسٹ سنٹر میں کیلکولیٹرز، موبائل فونز اور کیلکولیٹر والی کلائی گھڑی لے جانے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

About Shading/Filling the Circles:

☆ Shading/filling of two answers against single question is wrong, it will be marked ZERO.

☆ ایک سوال کے دو جوابات پُر کرنا غلط ہے۔ اس کا نمبر صفر ہوگا۔

☆ Over-writing and cutting near answer circle or anywhere on answer sheet will distract the readability and may be marked ZERO in the specific answer circle.

☆ کاٹ کر دوبارہ لکھی گئی تحریر یا جواب کے لیے دیئے گئے گول دائرے کے قریب یا جوابی کاپی میں کسی بھی جگہ اوور رائٹنگ کمپیوٹر میں جوابی کاپی پڑھنے میں رکاوٹ بنے گی اور کسی مخصوص جوابی دائرے کا زیرو (0) نمبر ملے گا۔

☆ Use only blue or black ball pen to shade/fill the circles.

☆ دائرے پُر کرنے کے لیے صرف نیلا یا سیاہ بال پین استعمال کریں۔

☆ Don't bring any other stationary item including rough/extra sheets as two blank sheets for rough work are placed inside the question booklet.

☆ اپنے ساتھ رفی/اضافی کام کے لیے صفحات سمیت کوئی سٹیشنری سامان نہ لائیں کیونکہ امتحانی کاپی کے ساتھ اس مقصد کے لیے 2 خالی صفحات لگا دیئے گئے ہیں۔

☆ Use of any other material that is not provided by NTS will be illegal and subject to disciplinary action.

☆ NTS کے مہیا کردہ سامان کے سوا استعمال غیر قانونی ہوگا اور انضباطی کارروائی کا سامنا کرنا ہوگا۔

☆ Don't write anything on question booklet except your name, roll no. and sign on the front title of question booklet before attempting the questions.

☆ پیپر حل کرنے سے پہلے جوابی کاپی کے پہلے صفحے کے علاوہ کسی جگہ پر اپنے نام، رول نمبر اور دستخط کے سوا کچھ نہ لکھیں۔

☆ The question booklet will be taken back after the test is over so don't attempt to tear or remove any page from question booklet. No one is allowed to keep any part of it.

☆ ٹیسٹ کے اختتام پر امتحانی کاپی واپس لے لی جائے گی لہٰذا امتحانی کاپی سے کوئی صفحہ الگ کریں نہ پھاڑیں۔ کسی کو بھی ایسا کرنے کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

☆ Do not ask the invigilation staff about the content of questions. They are not allowed to explain or correct any question in the paper. The checking system has the capability to determine the erroneous questions and adjust accordingly.

☆ نگران عملے سے سوالات کے مواد کے بارے میں کوئی سوال نہ کریں۔ وہ پیپر کے کسی سوال کی وضاحت یا صحیح کرنے کے مجاز نہیں ہیں۔ غلط سوالات کو پرکھنے اور انہیں ٹھیک کرنے کی ذمہ داری چیکنگ سسٹم کے پاس ہے۔

☆ Every candidate is required to sign the attendance sheet, brought to her/him by the invigilators. The roll number slips will also be collected by the same staff after the attendance is completed.

☆ نگرانوں کی طرف سے لائی گئی حاضری کاپی پر اُمیدوار کو دستخط کرنا ہوتے ہیں۔ حاضری مکمل ہونے کے بعد یہی نگران عملہ رول نمبر سلپس اکٹھی کرتا ہے۔

☆ You are bound to NTS discipline rules till you leave the test center premises.

☆ ٹیسٹ سنٹر احاطے میں موجودگی تک آپ NTS کے اصول وضوابط کے پابند ہوں گے۔

☆ Any disturbance in anyway caused by you will disqualify you from the test and NTS reserves the rights to carry out legal action against such attempt.

☆ کسی بھی وجہ سے ڈالی جانے والی خلل اندازی سے آپ ٹیسٹ سے نہ صرف نااہل قرار پائیں گے بلکہ NTS ایسی کسی بھی حرکت کے خلاف قانونی کارروائی کا حق محفوظ رکھتی ہے۔

How to Fill the Answer Sheet (جوابی کاپی کو پُر کرنے کا طریقہ):

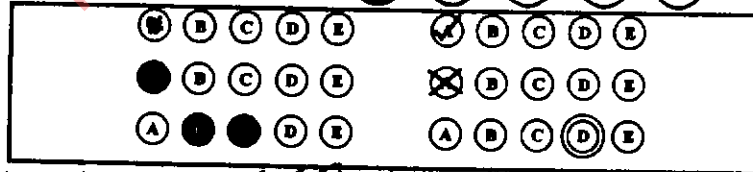
One page printed Answer Sheet is provided to answer the questions. Use only ball pen (Black/Blue) to shade/fill the circles. (Bring pen/clip board with you, erasing materials are not allowed).

سوالات کے جوابات کے لیے ایک صفحے کی چھاپہ شدہ جوابی کاپی مہیا کی جاتی ہے۔ صرف سیاہ یا نیلا پین ہی جوابات کے دائروں کو پُر کرنے کے لیے استعمال کریں۔ (اپنے ساتھ پین/کلپ بورڈ لے کر آئیں، مٹانے والی کوئی شے لانے کی اجازت نہیں ہے)

How to fill an answer?: Answer sheet contains five circles containing five options A to E inside, against each question number. The candidate has to completely shade/fill one circle that s/he thinks is correct. For example, the candidate feels that the given question is 'A', then she may shade/fill the circle containing alphabet 'A' with ball point/pen like this.

جواب پُر کرنے کا طریقہ:

جوابی کاپی پر ہر سوال نمبر کے سامنے A سے E تک پانچ انتخابی نشانات دیئے گئے ہوتے ہیں۔ اُمیدوار کو ان میں سے درست انتخاب کو مکمل پُر کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر اُمیدوار کے خیال میں اگر ایک سوال کا جواب 'A' ہے تو وہ اس طریقے سے بال پوائنٹ پین سے 'A' کو پُر کرے گا:

Correct Filling ● Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ پُر کرنے کا درست طریقہ

Incorrect Filling — پُر کرنے کا غلط طریقہ

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
● Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
Ⓐ ● ● Ⓓ Ⓔ	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

Personal Data on Answer Sheet (جوابی کاپی پر ذاتی کوائف):

The answer sheet contains personal data of candidate on the top of the sheet. It has candidate's Name, Father's Name, Roll No. and Photograph. The candidate is required to critically check these fields and sign in the required space. If any field of personal information is found incorrect, the candidate must inform the invigilator present around.

جوابی کاپی کے اوپری حصہ پر اُمیدوار کے کوائف لکھے جاتے ہیں؛ جن میں اُمیدوار کا نام، باپ کا نام، رول نمبر اور تصویر ہوتی ہے۔ اُمیدوار کو یہ حصہ بغور دیکھنا چاہیے اور مقررہ مقام پر اپنے دستخط کرنے چاہئیں۔ اگر اُمیدوار کے ذاتی کوائف میں سے کوئی معلومات غلط ہو تو اُمیدوار کو فوراً نگران کو مطلع کرنا چاہیے۔

☆☆☆☆☆☆

Recruitment Policy – 2013 For Educators

No. So (SE-IV) 2-6/2012
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Dated Lahore, July 31, 2013

To:
1. All the District Coordination Officers, in Punjab
2. All the Executive District Officers (Edu), in Punjab

SUBJECT: RECRUITMENT POLICY-2013 FOR EDUCATORS

The Competent Authority has approved a Merit Based Recruitment Policy for Educators to guarantee an internationally competitive quality education. The Policy is based on the following principles:

i. Induction of best talent with relevant qualification, purely on merit;
ii. Provision of need-based subject teachers, wherever possible;
iii. Re-allocation of vacant posts on need basis and provision of at least one Science-Math teacher in all primary and one Science or Math teacher in all Elementary Schools;
iv. Provision of Urdu teacher in Elementary and Secondary levels; and
v. Provision of subject specific teachers even at Elementary Level having proper subject qualification.

2. The analysis of Human Resource indicates that:
a. The teachers of Arts subjects are already in excess of requirement whereas the number of science subject teachers is alarmingly low. Only 35335 Science Teachers (15855 BSc and 19480 MSc) are working in schools against 384378 sanctioned teaching posts. The need of science teachers will be met from existing vacancies through specifying the seats of science graduates; and
b. The posts of SSE (Urdu), SESE (Urdu) and SESE (Comp Science) is being introduced to ensure promotion and proficiency of Urdu language and IT skill amongst the students according to national requirements.

3. District-wise and post-wise break-up of 29822 teaching posts for recruitment of Educators is at Annex-A

4. **TERMS & CONDITIONS OF RECRUITMENT**

(A) **Post-wise Recommending & Appointing Authorities**

Name of Post	BPS	Recommending Authority	Appointing Authority
Elementary School Educator (ESE) For Boys Schools	09	District Recruitment Committee	District Education Officer (EE-M)
Elementary School Educator (ESE) For Girls Schools	09	District Recruitment Committee	District Education Officer (EE-W)
Senior Elementary School Educator (SESE) For Boys School	14	District Recruitment Committee	District Education Officer (EE-M)
Senior Elementary School Educator (SESE) For Girls Schools	14	District Recruitment Committee	District Education Officer (EE-W)

Name of Post	BPS	Recommending Authority	Appointing Authority
Secondary School Educator (SSE) For Boys & Girls Schools	16	District Recruitment Committee	Executive District Officer (Edu)

(B) Age Limit

i. The minimum age limit will be 20 years on the closing date of receipt of application.

ii. Upto 5 years of age relaxation in upper age limit has been given across the board to all the candidates. No application shall be needed for this purpose.

iii. In addition, 3 years special relaxation in upper age limit has also been given across the board to all the female candidates. No application shall be needed for this purpose.

iv. Including above relaxations in age limit, the maximum age limit shall be 35 years for male and 38 years for female.

v. No further age relaxation will be allowed in any case. Age limit shall be determined from the Matric certificate.

(C) Bonafide residents of the District will be considered for the recruitment of Educators. Married female candidates will also use domicile of their husbands. Domicile certificate and Nikkah Nama duly verified by Union Council (in case of such female candidates only) will be produced for claiming the candidature.

(D) Reserved Quota

(i) 2% statutory quota of the total allocated posts of each category will be reserved for disabled persons on district basis. Their disability certificates will be issued by District Officer (Social Welfare) concerned district of disabled person. Disability should not hinder mobility or effective communication or use of blackboard. Disabled candidates fit for teaching profession and able to read, speak, write and use blackboard will be eligible to apply for appointment against this quota. Under disable persons quota, blind, deaf & dumb candidates will not be eligible to apply. The vacancies reserved for disabled persons against which disabled qualified candidates are not available, will be treated as unreserved and filled on district merit.

(ii) 5% of the total number of advertised posts in each category of Educators for Minorities (Non-Muslims) will be given. The vacancies reserved for Minorities against which qualified candidates are not available, will be treated as unreserved and shall be filled on district merit.

(E) The Educators will have no right to demand or claim any change in terms and conditions of the agreement or contract of appointment.

(F) Entry Test

(i) An Entry Test will be conducted for Educators to assess the competency of the candidates through the Department, any recognized Testing Service or any other means. Tests should be conduced at neutral venues like Universities, Colleges, DPS Campuses, BISE Examination Halls etc. The entry test results will be placed on website.

(ii) Those candidates who will score at least 50% marks in the Entry Test, will qualify and be called for interview by the District Recruitment Committee.

(iii) The Entry Test for ESE and ESE (Science-Math) will be same having 100 Marks:

a. Core School Subjects (Urdu 10, Islamiat + Social Studies 10, Science 10, Math, English 15) (60 Marks)

b. IT Skill (15 Marks)

c. Instructional planning, strategies, assessment, learning environment (pedagogy) (15 Marks)

d. Current Affairs/General Knowledge (10 Marks)

iv. The Entry Test marks for Educators in BS-14 and BS-16 will be 100 marks.

a. Relevant Subject(s) as per prescribed academic qualification (50 Marks)

b. English (10 Marks)

c. IT Skills (15 Marks)

d. Instructional planning, strategies, assessment, learning environment (pedagogy) (15 Marks)

e. Current Affairs/General Knowledge (10 Marks)

(v) The teaching standards adopted by Pakistan i.e. Subject matter knowledge, human growth and development, Knowledge of Islamic / Ethical values, instructional planning and strategies, assessment, learning environment, effective communication, proficient use of information & communication technology, continuous professional development, code of conduct and teaching of Urdu, English, Math, Computer and Science subjects will be observed during the recruitment process i.e. interview, paper setting, training and Continuous Professional Development Program (CPDP)

5. Academic & Professional Qualification

Nomenclature of Post	Academic Qualification (at least 2nd div)	Professional Qualification (at least 2nd div)
ESE	BA/BSc/BA(Honors)/ BSc(Honors)/BS(Hornors) OR BSEd/ADE/B.Ed (Hornors-4 years)	B.Ed / M.Ed / M.A(Edu)
ESE (Sci-Math)	B.Sc with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (English)	BA with English 200 marks plus English Literature 200 Marks Or MA English or Masters of Teaching of English as Second Language/ Linguistics	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (Urdu)	M.A Urdu	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A(Edu)
SESE (Math)	BSc with Math A & B Courses and Physics Or M.Sc Math /Physics	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (Science)	BSc with Zoology, Botany and Chemistry OR M.Sc Chemistry/Zooology/Botany	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (Arabic)	BA with Shahdat-ul-Almia OR M.A Arabic	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (PET)	M.A/MSc in Sports Sciences Physical Education	B.Ed/ M.Ed M.A (Edu)
SESE (DM)	M.A Fine Arts	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SESE (Computer Science)	MSc (CS)/ MCS/MSC(IT)/MIT	B.Ed/ M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)

Nomenclature of Post	Academic Qualification (at least 2nd div)	Professional Qualification (at least 2nd div)
SSE (Urdu)	M.A Urdu	B.Ed/M.Ed / M.A (Edu)
SSE (English)	MA English or Masters in Teaching of English as Second Language/ Linguistics	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SSE (Math)	M.Sc Mathematics	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SSE (Physics)	M.Sc (Physics)	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SSE (Biology)	M.Sc Zoology/Botany	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SSE (Chemistry)	M.Sc Chemistry	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)
SSE (Comp Sci)	MSc. (CS)/ MCS/MSc(IT) MIT	B.Ed/M.Ed/ M.A (Edu)

Note: The candidates having prescribed academic qualification will be considered for the posts of Educators. However, the candidates without prescribed professional qualification appearing in the merit list maybe considered as per ranking criteria. Such candidates, in case of selection, will have to acquire the prescribed professional qualification within three years otherwise their contract will stand terminated, without any notice.

6. **RANKING CRITERIA**

(A) For Elementary School Educators and Senior Elementary School Educators (except DM, PET, Urdu & Computer Science)

Merit Marks	Marks
Interview	05
Professional Qualification	05
Academic Qualification	80
* Marks allocated for Matric (25)	
* Marks allocated for Intermediate (25)	
* Marks allocated for Graduation (25)	
* Marks allocated for MA/MSc (05)	
* Marks allocated for Entry Test	10
Total Merit Marks	100
Marks of MA/MSc will be awarded to the candidates who have Master in one of the Primary School subjects i.e. Islamiat, Urdu, English, Mathematics, Science Subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany) and Pak Studies (Geography, Pol. Science, History)	

(B) For SSE and SESE (DM, PET, Urdu & Computer Science)

Interview	05
Professional Qualification	05
Academic Qualification	80
– Marks allocated for Matric (20)	
– Marks allocated for Intermediate (20)	
– Marks allocated for Graduation (15)	

–Marks allocated for M.A/MSc (20) –Marks allocated for M-Phil or Ph.d (05) – Marks allocated for Entry Test **Total Merit Marks** M.Phil or Ph.D only in the same discipline related to the prescribed academic qualification shall be considered for the award of marks.	 10 **100**

Note:-i) Merit marks to be calculated on the basis of Percentage obtained in each examination.

(ii) Merit marks for BSED/ADE/B.Ed (Honors 4-years) be calculated out of qualification marks of Graduation plus professional qualification. ADE means Associate Degree in Education.

(iii) The candidates shall submit their certificates/result cards with application clearly indicating total marks, subject-wise allocated marks and obtained marks issued by the concerned Controller of Board or recognized University. Further, a certificate issued by the concerned Controller of Board-University shall be attached with application regarding conversion of CGPA into percentage marks, if applicable.

7. **STEPS OF RECRUITMENT**

(i) The candidates may obtain prescribed Application Forms for each post from the office of the respective Appointing Authority or download from website www.punjab.schools.gov.pk.

(ii) In-service Govt. employees shall submit permission certificate from their employer/Appointing Authority alongwith application on or before the closing date of applications.

(iii) All the degrees, certificates, result cards, disability certificates and Nikkah Nama duly verified by Union Council (In case of female married candidates) should be issued by the competent authority on or before the closing date of applications and the same shall be attached with application.

(iv) Submission of Application Forms.

(a) For the posts of ESE and SESE in Govt. Boys Schools, the applicants (Male & Female) will apply to DEO (EE-M)

(b) For the post of ESE and SESE in Govt. Girls Schools, the female applicants will apply to DEO (EE-W);

(c) For the post of SSE in Govt. Girls Schools, the female applicants will apply to EDO (Edu) and

(d) For the post of SSE in Govt. Boys Schools, the male applicants will apply to EDO (Edu)

(v) The in-service teachers and employees will apply through proper channel for higher post/grade.

8. **DISTRICT RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE (DRC)**

i. District Coordination Officer — Chairman
ii. Executive District Officer (Edu) — Member
iii. Executive District Officer (F&P) — Member
iv. District Monitoring Officer — Member
v. One Rep. Of Provincial Government to be nominated by A.D. — Member
iv. Appointing Authority — Secretary

All the committee members will be responsible for smooth and transparent, recruitment

process.

9. **ADVERTISEMENT**

(a) Advertisement will be issued by the Chairman District Recruitment Committee/District Coordination Officer clearly indicating category-wise, gender-wise and tehsil-wise vacancies to be published in leading national newspapers.

(b) However, double copy of advertisement will be got vetted from the Department prior to publishing.

(c) Challan Form No. 32-A will be attached with Application Form by submitting fee of Rs.100/- for each category of post, under the account head of Government Treasury, Provincial Account No-1 (Non-Food) C-Non Tax Revenue, CO2-Receipts from Civil Administration & Other Functions, CO28-Social Services, C-02818-Education-Others-Fee on account of application for Educators in State Bank of Pakistan or National Bank of Pakistan.

10. **ALLOCATION OF POSTS**

a. The EDO (Edu) and DMO will jointly identify the existing vacant posts of PST(BS-09), EST (AT), EST (PET), EST (DM), EST (All categories-BS-14) and SST (All categories-BS-16) equivalent to allocated number of posts shall stand withdrawn from the schools and converted into equal number of posts of corresponding category in Tehsil. These posts so converted will constitute a pool at Tehsil level.

b. The EDO (Edu) and DMO will jointly identify the schools for allocation of posts. The EDO (Edu) will notify with the approval of District Government and the same shall be placed on Notice Board in the offices of EDO (Edu) and DEOs before interviews. Further, this may be placed on website and the re-allocated posts shall be reflected in the budget book of the district.

11. **CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF POSTS**

a. SNE posts of newly established schools shall remain intact in the concerned schools. One post of SSE/HM of Elementary School ad minimum norm of single section of Elementary/High School shall also be maintained;

b. One ESE (Sci-Math) shall be provided to those Primary Schools or Portions of Higher level schools where one Educator/PST is working;

c. Only female ESE (Sci-Math) or ESE shall be posted in Consolidated Model Primary Schools;

d. Female candidates for he post of ESE (Both categories) and SESE (all categories) may be posted in Boys Primary and Elementary Schools;

e. ESES (Both categories) will be given to Primary Schools or Primary Portions of higher level schools in descending order of enrollment, but where teachers are short according to STR (40:1) in the school;

f. One post of SESE (AT) will be provided to only those Elementary Schools where a post of EST (AT) is vacant;

g. One post of SESE (PET) will be provided to only those Elementary/High Schools functioning without EST (PET) and post of EST (PET) is vacant;

h. One post of SESE (DM) will be provided to only those High Schools functioning without EST (DM) and workload is available;

i. One post of SESE (Urdu) will be provided to only those Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools where teachers are short according to workload;

j. One post of SESE (Comp. Science) will be provided to only those Elementary schools where computer labs are established by the Department;

k. Only one post either SESE (Science) or SESE (Math) will be provided to each Elementary School/Portion subject to workload of Science and Math subject and

availability of post in the given Tehsil. For this purpose, the enrollment of Elementary Portion (6-8) will be taken into account;

l. SSE (Com. Science) will be provided to those High/Higher Secondary Schools where Computer Lab has been established and no SSE (Com-Science) is available;

m. SSE (Phy), SSE (Math), SSE (Bio) or SSE (Chy) will be given to High Schools in Tehsil where no teacher having Master in Physics, Math, Chemistry, Biology subjects is available. Posts either SSE (Phy), SSE (Math), SSE (Bio) or SSE (Chy) will be given in descending order of enrollment of Science students in 9th and 10th Class in High Schools;

n. SSE (English) or SSE (Urdu) will be provided on the basis of enrollment of 9th & 10th Class in descending order in High Schools of the given Tehsil where no teacher having Master in English or Urdu is available; and

o. The posts of SSE (Phy), SSE (Math), SSE (Bio), SSE (Chy), SSE (English) or SSE (Urdu) shall not be given in Higher Secondary Schools where Subject Specialists of these subjects are working and their workload is less than 28 periods per week.

12. DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES

The candidates who have not fulfilled the following conditions, their candidature for the recruitment of Educators will not be considered:

a) Secured less than 50% marks in the Entry Test;

b) Absent in the interview; and

c) In-service applicants who do not submit their applications through proper channel and without getting permission from their appointing authority or employer before closing date;

d) The candidates who fail to submit their applications in the office of concerned appointing authority on or before the closing date of applications; and

e) Not having prescribed qualification.

13. MERIT LIST

a) The District Recruitment Committee will generate merit list of each category of Educators by indicating open merit at Tehsil level, Minority and Disabled quota at district level for girls and boys schools separately;

b) In case of non-availability of eligible candidates against open merit from the concerned Tehsil the candidates belonging to other Tehsils will be eligible to compete in order of merit at district level;

c) The merit list will be arranged in descending order of the highest marks and in case two or more candidates have the same marks then, the senior in age will be given preference;

d) Final Merit Lists will be signed by all the members of District Recruitment Committee and will be placed on the website and Notice Boards;

e) The Merit Lists shall remain valid for a period of 190 days from the date of recommendations of District Recruitment Committee and the Appointing Authority shall complete the process of appointment, within the said period; and

f) In case a person joins the job and leaves the same within the period of 190 days, then the appointing authority will offer the job to the next person on the merit lists with the approval of Chairman District Recruitment Committee.

14. PLACEMENT OF SELECTED CANDIDATES

a) The selected candidates will be placed according to the inter-se merit of the respective category of post;

b) If a candidate will be on merit for two or more different posts, the Letter of Agreement shall be issued against higher post;

c) The selected female candidates under the jurisdiction of DEO(EE-M), be posted in Boys

Primary and Middle Schools; and

d) Only female educators shall also be placed in Consolidated Model Primary Schools.

15. LETTER OF AGREEMENT

a) The DRC shall provide approved copy of merit lists, draft Letter of Agreement and personal files of the selected candidates to the concerned appointing authorities for issuance of Letter of Agreements **(Annex-B)**

b) The Appointing Authorities shall personally scrutinize the personal files and merits of the candidates and also observe all codal formalities before issuance of the Letter of Agreements.

c) On completion of contract period of three years and having good performance regarding 100% enrollment, 100% retention, quality of education to be determined on the basis of BISE, PEC Results, Punctuality and Discipline, they will be transferred on their request as a one time special dispensation during contract.

16. The selected candidates shall participate in training scheduled by the Directorate of Staff Development Lahore or any other agency. Either the training expenses may bear by the Government or the trainees. Further, inter-se seniority of the selectees shall be determined on the basis of performance in training. However, if the trainee is unable to complete training successfully, the contract may be terminated.

17. DEGREE AND CERTIFICATES

a) Degrees and certificates will be considered, issued by the Public Sector Universities, BISE or recognized/affiliated Universities by the Higher Education Commission Islamabad as well as by their respective Provincial/National Assemblies for specified area of charter.

b. Verification of certificates/degrees from BISE/Universities will be done by the Appointing Authority concerned within three months after joining of the selected candidates. The Letter of Agreement shall be provisional till the verification of the degrees and certificates.

c. Verification fee will be borne by the candidates.

18. COMPLAINTS REDRESSAL CELL AT DIVISIONAL LEVEL

a) A Complaints Redressal Cell at Divisional Level of Redressal of complaints will be constituted by the Department comprising the followings:

* Retired Judge of High Court or Sessions Court (Chairman)
* One nominee of the School Education Department not below Grade-19 (Member)
* Commissioner or his nominee not below the rank of Additional Commissioner (Member/ Secretary)

b) The Chairman will forward decisions to the concerned Chairman Recruitment Committee/DCO for further course of action.

c) The nominee of the School Education Department shall forward monthly report by 10th of each month to the Additional Secretary (Schools), School Education Department.

19. The EDO (Edu) and Appointing Authority shall ensure implementation of the policy in true letter and spirit. However, if any direction contrary to the policy is passed by the Complaints Redressal Cell at Divisional level or any legal forum, review petition shall be filed within the stipulated period. The Provincial Government's Representative/Member of Complaint Redressal Cell, Departmental Representative of DRC and EDO (Edu) shall play a vital role in defending and implementing the policy.

20. Recruitment process shall be completed according to the timelines.

21. **Third Party Validation** will be carried out after completion of recruitment.

SECRETARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

NO. & DATE EVEN

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1) Accountant General Punjab, Lahore.
2) All the Divisional Commissioners, in Punjab.
3) Program Director, PMIU, Punjab, Lahore.
4) Program Director, DSD, Punjab, Lahore with the request to plan training for Educators of all categories and observe teaching standards under CPDP.
5) Director Public Instruction (SE/EE), Punjab, Lahore.
6) The Superintendent, Govt. Printing Press, Lahore with the request to print in Gazette.

(LIAQUAT ALI SALEEMI)
SECTION OFFICER (RECRUITMENT)

CC:

1. Secretary to Chief Minister Punjab, Lahore.
2. Secretary Finance, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore.
3. Staff Officer to Chief Secretary Punjab.
4. All Add/Dy. Secretaries School Education Deptt.
5. Dy. Director (M) of School Education Deptt. with the request to upload the policy, application form and advertisement on the website.
6. PS to Minister for Education Punjab, Lahore
7. PS to Secretary School Education Department.

Annex-B

Memo No. LETTER OF AGREEMENT

You Mr./Miss/Mrs.____________________ S/O, D/O, W/O ____________ resident of ____________ Tehsil ____________ District ____________ CNIC number ____________ are hereby offered the post of ____________ in BPS ____________. Govt. School ____________ EMIS Code ____________ against Minority/Disable quota or Tehsil____________ merit/District merit, on contract basis on the following terms and conditions:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1	Pay Package	Pay as per National Pay Scales plus 30% of initial stage of the relevant Basic Pay Scale in lieu of pension benefits will be given.
2	Annual Increase	Annual increment as per National Pay Scales will be given on 1st of December provided you have completed at least six months of service in the same scale and calendar year subject to satisfactory performance as defined in Serial No. 11.
3	Pension, GPF, etc.	Pensionary benefits will not be allowed and General Provident Fund or Contributory Provident Fund shall not be deducted.
4	Period of Contract	Your appointment will be purely on contract basis for the period initially five years and the tenure may be extended for further five years on the basis of good performance. Those selected candidates who do not prescribe professional qualification will have to acquire the requisite qualification within three years otherwise; their contract will be terminated.
5	Conditions for Leave	Leave on the following scales may be permissible: i) A female contract employee, on the death of her husband, will be granted special leave on full pay for a period not exceeding one hundred and thirty days. Such leave will not be debited to her leave account. Leave may commence from the date of death of her husband and for this purpose she will

		have to produce death certificate issued by the competent authority alongwith her application for special leave to sanctioning authority. ii) For female teachers, maximum 90 days Maternity Leave with Pay will be allowed only once in a five years tenure. iii) Total Casual Leaves per year with Pay will not exceed 25 days. iv) More than two Casual Leaves will not be allowed in a month. v) Sick Leave without Pay for a maximum of 90 days will be permissible on the production of medical certificate issued under signatures of MS DHQ in five years tenure. In case of extension in leave, the contract will be liable to be terminated. vi) Hajj leave with Pay, for a maximum period of 40 days, will be allowed only in five years tenure.
6	Medical Facilities	Medical facilities will be admissible under the applicable rule
7	Travelling/Daily Allowances	Travelling/Daily Allowance on the journeys performed for official duty shall be as permissible under the applicable rules.
8	Termination of Contract	The Contract will be terminated on the following grounds:- (i) Contract of appointment will be liable to termination on One Month Notice or Payment of One Month Salary in lieu thereof by either side without assigning any reason. (ii) The Appointing Authority has a right to terminate contract at any time by giving a notice/personal hearing in case of poor performance or misconduct. (iii) The contract will be terminated, if the Educator is on willful absence from duty or does not achieve 100% enrollment. Student Teacher Ratio (STR) (40:1), 100% retention and quality education to be judged on the basis of PEC Examination, BISE examinations and monthly/term tests conducted through DTEs or any other mechanism prescribed by the Department for Quality Assurance Test (QAT). (iv) If degree(s)/certificate(s) found bogus, the contract shall be terminated by the Appointing Authority.
9	Transfer	On completion of contract period of three years and having good performance regarding 100% enrolment, 100% retention, quality of education to be determined on the basis of BISE, PEC Results, Punctuality and Discipline, they will be transferred on their request as a one time special dispensation during contract.
10	Training	The selected candidates shall participate in training scheduled by the Directorate of Staff Development Lahore or any other agency. Either the training expenses may bear by the Government or the trainees. Further inter-se seniority of the selectees shall be determined on the basis of performance in training. However, if the trainee is unable to complete training successfully, the contract may be terminated.
11	Performance	Your performance will be assessed and evaluated on the basis of: (i) 100% Enrollment and 100% Retention of enrolled students. (ii) Quality of education to be determined on the basis of BISE, PEC result and tests.

FULLY SOLVED NTS-ESE PAPER

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATOR (ESE) ARTS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATOR (ESE) SCIENCE & MATH

1. *Candidates MUST read and follow instructions given on the reverse of answer sheet before attempting the question paper.*
2. *All answers are required to be written on the answer sheet and NOT on this question paper.*
3. *Attempt all questions which carry equal marks*

Time Allowed: 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Total MCQs : 100
Total Marks : 100

1. ENGLISH — **NO. OF QUESTIONS : 15**

SENTENCE COMPLETION:
Instructions (1-4): In this part of test, you have 15 MCQs about English. Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank shows that something has been omitted. Choose the correct answer from the four answer choices given with each question, numbered *(A)*, *(B)*, *(C)*, *(D)*.

Q1. ***Viruses are invisible through the ______ microscope; but we know that they are there because we can see the ______ they cause.***
(A) Cheap; Damage — **(B)** Elementary; Harm
(C) Simple; Danger — **(D)** Ordinary; Havoc

Q2. ***The sea was coming after me as high as a great hill and ______ as a ______ enemy.***
(A) Furious; Charging — **(B)** Dreadful; Advancing
(C) Terrible; Charging — **(D)** Angry; Attacking

Q3. ***Although its publicity has been ______, the film itself is intelligent, well-acted, handsomely produced and altogether ______.***
(A) Tasteless; Respectable — **(B)** Extensive; Moderate
(C) Sophisticated; Moderate — **(D)** Risqué; Crude

Q4. ***It takes ______ character to ______ the extremities of the arctic region.***
(A) An unflappable; Sustain — **(B)** A dictatorial; Brook
(C) A Spartan; Negotiate — **(D)** An inimitable; Resist

ANTONYMS:
Directions: In each of the following antonym questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes four *or* five lettered words or phrases. From these five lettered words or phrases, pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

Q5. ***ABBREVIATE :***
(A) abridge — *(B)* expand
(C) achieve — *(D)* Accept

Q6. ***BLOOMING :***
(A) Fading — *(B)* flowering
(C) Quiet — *(D)* mild

Q7. ***BLISS :***
(A) Merge — *(B)* disseminate
(C) Dull — *(D)* suffering

Q8. ***BEWITCH :***
(A) Disenchant — *(B)* rapture
(C) Profit — *(D)* avail

ANALOGIES:

> ***Directions:*** Each of the following analogy questions presents a related pair of words linked by a colon. Four *or* Five lettered pairs of words follow the linked pair. Choose the lettered pair of words whose relationship is most like the relationship expressed in the original linked pair.

Q9. **BOOK: READ**

(A) Ointment: Apply *(B)* Bat: Ball *(C)* Watch: Time *(D)* Marriage: Home

Q10. **SUSPICION: FAITH**

(A) Prisoner: Punishment *(B)* Court: Justice *(C)* Rule: Serve *(D)* Dawn: Morning

Q11. **ENGINE: COMPARTMENT**

(A) Gear: Car *(B)* Heart: Lungs *(C)* Needle: Thread *(D)* Pen: Write

Q12. **EDUCATION: SCHOOL**

(A) Medicine: Hospital *(B)* Production: Factory *(C)* Wood: Furniture *(D)* Milk: Cow

READING COMPREHENSION:

> ***Directions:*** Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme. Note what the questions are about. Answer the questions.

Passage (Question 13-15): The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere muddling through lessons and lectures and books and passing examinations are relegated to secondary importance as means to end-which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields. It is necessary to decide which fields are the important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realised and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering production, commerce and so on–but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

Q13. ***The purpose of education is to make the student:***

(A) An expert in all fields **(B)** An expert in his subject
(C) Only capable of earning **(D)** Confident only

Q14. ***What, according to the writer, is the end ?***

(A) Excellence in the field chosen **(B)** Passing the examination
(C) Earning more and more money **(D)** Cramming lectures and books

Q15. ***The modern civilization has provided:***

(A) Vocational education **(B)** Art of conversation
(C) Adult education **(D)** Higher education

2. MATH — NO. OF QUESTIONS: 15

> ***Directions:*** In the following questions, five possible answers are given, choose the best answer from the five choices listed below each question.

Q16. **The sum of a number and its reciprocals is thrice the difference of the number and its reciprocal. The number is:**

(A) $\pm\sqrt{2}$ **(B)** $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(C) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ **(D)** $\pm\sqrt{3}$

Q17. When the integer k is divided by 17, the quotient is p and the remainder is 5. When k is divided by 23, the quotient is q and the remainder is 14. Which of the following is true?

(A) $23p + 17q = 19$ (B) $14p + 5q = 6$
(C) $17p - 23q = 9$ (D) $5p - 14q = 6$

Q18. What is the area of a circle whose radius is the diagonal of a square whose area is 9?

(A) 8π (B) 18π
(C) 3π (D) 9π

Q19. The circumference of a circle is $x\pi$ units, and the area of the circle is y□ square units. If $x = y$, then radius of the circle is:

(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3π (D) 2π

Q20. A cylindrical sillo (container for storing grain) has a diameter of 14 inches and a height of 6 inches. Since one gallon equals 231 cubic inches, the capacity of the sillo is approximately:

(A) 4 gallons (B) $1\frac{1}{7}$ gallons
(C) $2\frac{2}{7}$ gallons (D) $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons

Q21. What is the volume of a cube whose surface area is 294?

(A) 125 (B) 216
(C) 294 (D) 343

Q22. The ratio of boys to girls in a certain classroom was 2 : 3. If boys represented five more than one-third of the class, how many people were in the classroom?

(A) 15 (B) 23
(C) 21 (D) 27

Q23. What is the average of $5^{30}, 5^{60}, 5^{17}, 5^{13}$ and 5^{90}?

(A) 5^{210} (B) 5^{209}
(C) $5^{29} + 5^{59} + 5^{16} + 5^{12} + 5^{89}$ (D) 5^{205}

Q24. If $p + 1 < 3p + 5$, then:

(A) $p < -2$ (B) $p > -2$
(C) $p = 0$ (D) $p > 2$

Q25. Which of the following numbers cannot be represented by a repeating decimal?

(A) $\frac{23}{7}$ (B) $\frac{13}{3}$
(C) 7 (D) $\sqrt{5}$

Q26. If an equilateral triangle and a square have the same perimeter, what is the ratio of the lengths of the sides of the equilateral triangle to the lengths of the sides of the square?

(A) 3 : 4 (B) 4 : 3
(C) 1 : 2 (D) 1 : 3

Q27. If $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 12$, then $x =$

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{12}$

Q28. **If $a + 2b = x$ and $a - 2b = y$, which of the following expression is equal to ab?**

(A) $\frac{x+y}{2}$ (B) $\frac{x-y}{2}$

(C) $\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}$ (D) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{8}$

Q29. **If the sum of the two integers is 42 and their difference is 22. Then the greater of the two integers is:**

(A) 25 (B) 32

(C) 8 (D) 10

Q30. **Each of Nazir's buckets has a capacity of 11 gallons, while each of Osama's buckets can hold 8 gallons. How much more water in gallons can 7 of Nazir's buckets held compared to 7 of Osama's buckets?**

(A) 7 gallons (B) 9 gallons

(C) 21 gallons (D) 24 gallons

3. I.T. SKILL — NO. OF QUESTIONS : 15

Q31. **The difference between data and information is-**

(a) Data is processed as per certain rules or policies, and the resultant is called information

(b) Information obtained at certain level may serve as a raw data for further information at other level

(c) Data and information move in a vicious circle

(d) All of the above representing the differences

Q32. **Which of the following is NOT an ingredient of 'MS Office'?**

(a) MS Word (b) MS Excel

(c) MS Power Point (d) MS Super Power

Q33. **Normative value of information refers—**

(a) The value obtained by theoretical procedures of decision-making

(b) The value obtained by taking the behavioural dimensions under consideration

(c) The value obtained by using the initiative guess

(d) None of the above

Q34. **The need requirement for information in an enterprise is due to—**

(a) Opportunities before the organization and formalizing the short term/long term policy for the growth of the organization

(b) Resource allocation in an optimal way in order to attain the basic goals of an organization

(c) Adjusting with new and rapid changes due to technological advancement and opening new vistas for overall progress

(d) All of the above

Q35. **Aim of information-communication technology is—**

(a) To process, store and retrieve the data

(b) To create cyber space age in present time

(c) To disseminate the programmes of apex bodies

(d) All of the above

Q36. **Raw data is processed by the computer into**

(a) number sheets (b) updates

(c) paragraphs (d) information

Q37. **Rearranging of data in a sequence is called**

(a) updating (b) editing

(c) batching (d) sorting

Q38. The term word in computer terminology refers to:
(a) bits formed into groups (b) coded instructions
(c) memory size (d) language used.

Q39. Which of the following is an example of volatile memory?
(a) ROM (b) RAM
(c) PROM (d) HARD DISK

Q40. A one-color screen on a black background is called
(a) monochrome (b) addressable
(c) blank (d) liquid crystal display

Q41. Voice input devices convert voice input to
(a) digital code (b) OCR-A
(c) bar codes (d) optical marks

Q42. Base 8 is often used in computing because
(a) there are 8 bit in a byte
(b) calculations become easier by using base 8
(c) electronic circuits can be made economically
(d) it can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form

Q43. The reason why computers have been designed to use binary numbers is
(a) computer circuits have to handle 2 binary digits rather than 10
(b) electronic components, by their very nature, operate in a binary mode
(c) everything that can be done with a base of 10 can also be done in binary
(d) all of the above

Q44. Boolean algebra is
(a) used for arithmetical operation is ALU
(b) an aid for binary conversion
(c) useful for programming languages
(d) used to describe the behavior and structure of logic networks and as an aid in the design of logic system
(e) useful for error detection and error correction.

Q45. Boolean algebra is also known as
(a) logical algebra (b) code algebra
(c) switching algebra (d) programming algebra
(e) control algebra

4. PEDAGOGY NO. OF QUESTIONS 15

Q46. In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:
(A) Spending time (B) Qualification
(C) Quality of life **(D) Adjustment of life**

Q47. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?
(A) Teaching method (B) Teacher
(C) Pupil (D) Contents

Q48. Students are passive in:
(A) Project method (B) Discovery method
(C) Lecture method (D) Inquiry method

Q49. Symposium is a type of:
(A) Discovery method **(B) Discussion method**
(C) Lecture method (D) Demonstration method

Q50. American approach emphasizes:
(A) Teacher (B) Content presentation
(C) Learning objectives (D) Methods

Q51. Which one is not he type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?
(A) Micro lesson plan (B) Cognitive lesson plan

(C) Affective lesson plan (D) Psychomotor lesson plan

Q52. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:
(A) Effective learning (B) **Positive interedependence**
(C) Cooperation (D) Division of labour

Q53. The students like to spend the most of the time with:
(A) Teachers (B) Parents
(C) Relatives (D) **Peers**

Q54. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:
(A) Two (B) **Three**
(C) Five (D) Six

Q55. The highest level of cognitive domain is:
(A) Synthesis (B) Analysis
(C) Comprehension (D) **Evaluation**

Q56. To grasp the meaning of the material is:
(A) **Comprehension** (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis

Q57. To use previous learned material in new situation is:
(A) Comprehension (B) **Application**
(C) Knowledge (D) Analysis

Q58. Affective domain is divided into:
(A) four subgroups (B) **Five subgroups**
(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups

Q59. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) **Attending** (D) Organizing

Q60. Objective related to affective domain is:
(A) Student can pain a picture (B) Students can draw a graph
(C) **Students values honesty** (D) Students can write a letter

5. SCIENCE NO. OF QUESTIONS 10

Q61. The function of a large intestine is to:
(a) Digest fats and proteins (b) Digest carbohydrates and salts
(c) Absorb water and salts (d) Absorb carbohydrates and salts

Q62. Which part of the brain controls the heart-beat and breathing?
(a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum
(c) Medulla (d) Midbrain

Q63. Taste buds for bitter taste are present:
(a) On the tip of the tongue (b) On the sides of the tongue
(c) At the back of the tongue (d) On the whole tongue

Q64. Circulation of blood in heart is due to:
(a) Dilation of atrium (b) Contraction of atrium
(c) Dilation of ventricle (d) Contraction of ventricle

Q65. In one million years, the moon will move away from the earth:
(a) 10 km (b) 20 km
(c) 30 km (d) 40 km

Q66. Which one is noble gas?
(a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
(c) Chlorine (d) Nitrogen

Q67. The type of environment an organism lives in is called:
(a) Ecosystem (b) Habitat
(c) Community (d) Population

Q68. *Herbivores are:*

(a) Primary consumers (b) Secondary consumers
(c) Tertiary consumers (d) Omnivores

Q69. *Animals are:*

(a) Producers (b) Consumers
(c) Decomposers (d) Autotrophs

Q70. *All feeding relationships in an ecosystem are expressed by:*

(a) Food pyramid (b) Food chain
(c) Food web (d) Energy flow

6. URDU — NO. OF QUESTIONS = 10

س71۔ لفظ "اُردو" کس زبان کا لفظ ہے:

(A) ہندی (B) فارسی
(C) عربی (D) ترکی

س72۔ "جنت ماں کے قدموں تلے ہے۔" یہ کس کا ارشاد ہے؟

(A) ارشاد باری تعالیٰ (B) ارشاد نبویؐ
(C) بزرگ کا قول ہے (D) ارشاد صحابیؓ

س73۔ قتلِ حسینؓ اصل میں مرگِ یزید ہے
اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کربلا کے بعد
یہ کس کا شعر ہے؟

(A) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (B) مولانا ظفر علی خان
(C) حضرت علامہ اقبالؒ (D) الطاف حسین حالی

س74۔ اُردو کے ہجے درست کریں:

(A) مہوش (B) مہاوش
(C) محوش (D) مہواش

س75۔ اُردو زبان کے لئے ریختہ کا نام سب سے پہلے کس بادشاہ کے زمانہ میں استعمال کیا گیا؟

(A) اورنگ زیب (B) جہانگیر
(C) اکبر (D) شاہجہان

س76۔ طرح دینا کا مطلب ہے:

(A) دھتکار دینا (B) ٹالنا
(C) موقع دینا (D) تعریف کرنا

س77۔ بارِ خاطر ہونا کا مطلب ہے:

(A) ناگوار ہونا (B) پسند ہونا
(C) طبیعت خراب ہونا (D) ناراض

س78۔ "سر سے پانی گزر جانا" کا مطلب ہے:

(A) وقت گزر جانا (B) مصیبت حد سے گزر جانا
(C) خطرے سے کھیلنا (D) لاپرواہی کرنا

س79۔ مسطا کا صحیح مفہوم کیا ہے؟

(A) صف باندھے ہوئے (B) پاک کیا ہوا
(C) صالہ باندھے ہوئے (D) جس کی تعریف کی گئی ہو

س80۔ مندرجہ ذیل کون سا فقرہ درست ہے:

(A) میں نے آپ کی تقریر سے استفادہ حاصل کیا (B) میں نے آپ کی تقریر سے استفادہ کیا
(C) میں نے آپ کی تقریر سے استفادہ پایا (D) میں نے آپ کی تقریر سے استفادہ لیا

7. SOCIAL STUDIES / ISLAMIYAT — NO. OF QUESTIONS 10

Q81. ***An Islamic state aims at:***
(A) Shelter only (B) Education only
(C) Health only (D) Spiritual and moral uplift

Q82. ***Pakistan is not a child of history or:***
(A) Physics (B) Geography
(C) Chemistry (D) Mathematics

Q83. ***After how many days following creation of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam said,***
"No doubt we have achieved Pakistan but that is only yet the beginning of an end."
(A) Three days (B) Four days
(C) Five days (D) Six days

Q84. ***Give the date on which Quaid-e-Azam said,***
"The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is by the grace of God an established fact today."
(A) 3rd October, 1947 (B) 6th October, 194/
(C) 9th October, 1947 (D) 11th October, 1947

Q85. ***In which city, the First All Pakistan Educational Conference was held on 27th November, 1947?***
(A) Dhaka (B) Lahore
(C) Karachi (D) Peshawar

Q86. ***The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers in the leadership of _______ for the first time.***
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS) (D) Hazrat Adam (AS)

Q87. ***Dakhan is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It literally means:***
(A) Weeping (B) Sleeping
(C) Drinking (D) Smoke

Q88. ***The Zakhraf is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It means:***
(A) Copper (B) Silver
(C) Zince (D) Gold

Q89. ***Which Surah was revealed as a complete Surah for the first time:***
(A) Al-Alk (B) Al-Mudassar
(C) Al-Ikhlas (D) Al-Fatiha

Q90. ***Most systems of mysticism originate from Hazrat Ali (RA) except one which originates from Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Point that out:***
(A) Chishtia (B) Sohrawardia
(C) Nakshbandia (D) None of the above

8. CURRENT AFFAIRS / GENERAL KNOWLEDGE — NO. OF QUESTIONS 10

Q91. ***The World's largest nuclear power station is situated in:***
(A) Ukraine (B) Canada
(C) France (D) None of the above

Q92. ***'Scurvy' is a disease caused by the deficiency on:***
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C
(C) Calcium (D) Vitamin E

Q93. ***The most abundant element found in the earth's crust is:***
(A) Oxygen (B) Iron
(C) Aluminum (D) Silicon

Q94. An 'nstrument designed for testing the purity of milks called:

(A) Monometer (B) Hydrometer
(C) Kymograph (D) Lactometer

Q95. The world's largest gold producing country is:

(A) Canada (B) USA
(C) Russia (D) South Africa

Q96. **In which country, the famous city of Barcelona is located?**

(A) Italy (B) Switzerland
(C) Netherlands (D) Spain

Q97. **Which island lies to the South of Italy?**

(A) Sicily (B) Cyprus
(C) Sardinia (D) Crete

Q98. **Which European country shares borders with Russia (E), Ukraine (S) and Poland (W)?**

(A) Estonia (B) Latvia
(C) Belarus (D) Hungary

Q99. **Identify the country which lies to North of Latvia.**

(A) Finland (B) Russia
(C) Estonia (D) Poland

Q100. **Which country is bounded by Atlantic (E), Pacific (W) and USA (S)?**

(A) Mexico (B) Canada
(C) Brazil (D) Argentina

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	A	4.	C	5.	B
6.	A	7.	D	8.	A	9.	A	10.	C
11.	C	12.	B	13.	B	14.	A	15.	A
16.	A	17.	C	18.	B	19.	B	20.	A
21.	D	22.	A	23.	C	24.	B	25.	D
26.	B	27.	B	28.	D	29.	B	30.	C
31.	D	32.	D	33.	A	34.	D	35.	D
36.	D	37.	D	38.	A	39.	B	40.	A
41.	A	42.	D	43.	D	44.	D	45.	C
46.	D	47.	A	48.	C	49.	B	50.	C
51.	A	52.	B	53.	D	54.	B	55.	D
56.	A	57.	B	58.	B	59.	C	60.	C
61.	C	62.	C	63.	B	64.	D	65.	C
66.	A	67.	B	68.	A	69.	B	70.	A
71.	C	72.	B	73.	B	74.	A	75.	C
76.	A	77.	A	78.	A	79.	B	80.	B
81.	D	82.	B	83.	A	84.	D	85.	C
86.	C	87.	D	88.	D	89.	D	90.	C
91.	A	92.	B	93.	D	94.	D	95.	D
96.	D	97.	A	98.	C	99.	C	100.	B

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STUDY MATERIAL

VERBAL ABILITY

"Verbal" کے معنی الفاظ سے متعلق کے ہیں اور "Ability" ذہنی صلاحیت' قابلیت یا اہلیت کو کہتے ہیں۔ اس طرح وربل ابلٹی سے مراد الفاظ کیساتھ تعلق رکھنے والی صلاحیت یا اہلیت ہے۔ اس سیکشن میں جو سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں' وہ الفاظ کی شکل میں ہوتے ہیں اور ان کا تعلق انگریزی زبان کیساتھ ہوتا ہے۔ اس حصے میں امیدواروں کے علم اور ذہانت کو پرکھنے کیلئے امتحانی پرچہ میں مختلف اقسام کے سوالات تیار کیے جاتے ہیں۔ لفظی ذہنی صلاحیت کا امتحان امیدواروں کا انگریزی زبان کو سمجھنے اور انگریزی زبان سے متعلق ان کے فہم و ادراک کا تجزیہ کرنے اور جائزہ لینے کیلئے لیا جاتا ہے۔ متضاد الفاظ کے سوالات' تمثیلی سوالات' جملوں کی تکمیل کے سوالات' عبارت کی مطالعاتی تفہیم کے سوالات کے علاوہ تجزیاتی توجیہات کے سوالات بھی اس حصے میں اکثر پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔

Verbal means 'pertaining to words' and ability means 'power of mind to do things', so in verbal test, questions are stated in the form of words (language). The candidates are supplied with a question paper which contains variegated exercises designed to test their knowledge and intelligence. The purpose of the 'Verbal Test' is to evaluate and analyze candidate's English comprehension and understanding towards the language. These tests can be of various kinds but the questions about sentence completion and analogy testing will be asked randomly. There will be also a question about critical reading (comprehension) that will be asked separately. The brief explanation about these questions will be given on the next pages. This section is consisted of following types of questions:

1.Sentence Completion Questions	(فقرات کی تکمیل سوالات)
2.Antonym Questions	(متضاد الفاظ کے سوالات)
3.Analogy Questions	(تمثیلی سوالات)
4.Reading Comprehension Questions	(عبارت کی مطالعاتی تفہیم کے سوالات)

فقرات کو مکمل کرنے والے سوالات میں امیدواروں کو چند نامکمل فقرات دیے جاتے ہیں جن میں ایک یا دو خالی جگہیں ہوتی ہیں۔ دیے گئے چار یا پانچ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے مناسب لفظ یا الفاظ منتخب کر کے ان فقرات کو مکمل کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ تمثیلی سوالات میں دو الفاظ کا ایک جوڑا دیا جاتا ہے۔ ان دونوں الفاظ کے درمیان کوئی منطقی تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ ممکنہ جوابات میں کچھ اور الفاظ کے جوڑے دیے گئے ہوتے ہیں۔ آپ کو ان ممکنہ جوابات میں سے الفاظ کا وہ جوڑا منتخب کرنا ہوتا ہے جس میں وہی تعلق پایا جاتا ہو جو کہ سوال کے شروع میں دیے گئے الفاظ کے جوڑے میں موجود ہو۔ عبارت کی تفہیم کے سوالات میں آپ کو پڑھنے کیلئے ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ عبارتیں دی جاتی ہیں اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ ان عبارتوں کا بغور مطالعہ کریں اور آخر میں دیے گئے سوالات کے جواب دیں۔ عبارت کسی نہ کسی چیز کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کرتی ہے اور آپ کو ان معلومات کی بنیاد پر سوالات کے جواب دینا ہوتے ہیں۔ متضاد الفاظ کے سوالات میں ذخیرۂ الفاظ میں سے ایک لفظ دیا جاتا ہے اور آپ نے دیے گئے ممکنہ جوابات میں سے ایک ایسا لفظ منتخب کرنا ہوتا ہے جو کہ سوال میں دیے گئے لفظ کے تقریباً متضاد معانی دیتا ہو۔

In the sentence completion questions, the candidates are asked to choose a word or words to fill in the blank or blanks in a given incomplete sentence. The analogy questions present a pair of words that have some logical relationship. Then the answer choices present other pair of words. You have to choose the pair that has

the same kind of relationship as the first pair in the question. Reading comprehension questions relate to the passages that are provided for you to read. A passage can be about almost anything, and the questions about it test how well you understand the passage and the information provided in it. Antonym questions present a single vocabulary word. You must select the best answer choice that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word.

Vocabulary Usage
ذخیرۂ الفاظ کا استعمال

جس طرح اُردو زبان کئی زبانوں کا مجموعہ ہے اسی طرح انگریزی بھی مختلف زبانوں کے ملاپ سے وجود میں آئی۔ اُردو میں فارسی ہندی عربی اور انگریزی زبانوں کے الفاظ کی کثیر تعداد شامل ہے۔ چونکہ انگریزی کئی دیگر زبانوں کے الفاظ کا آمیزہ ہے اس لئے اس کے کوئی مروجہ اصول نہیں ہیں جو کہ تمام انگریزی الفاظ کے ہجوں کی نمائندگی کریں۔ انگریزوں کی روایتی زندگی اور زبان کی اصل یا ابتدا کلاسیکل پر بنیاد کرتی ہے۔ پرانے وقتوں میں انگلستان کی ثقافتی زبان لاطینی یا یونانی ہوا کرتی تھی۔ لاطینی اور یونانی زبانیں بڑی منظم اور انتہائی ترقی یافتہ زبانیں ہیں۔ وہ ایک اعلیٰ معیار کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔ ان زبانوں نے ذخیرۂ الفاظ اور گرامر پر گہرے اثرات مرتب کئے۔ اس کتاب میں ذخیرۂ الفاظ پر عبور حاصل کرنے کیلئے الفاظ کی ایک فہرست دی گئی ہے۔ امتحان میں اکثر صرف Antonyms پر سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں لیکن اس کتاب میں Antonyms کیساتھ کیساتھ Synonyms کی بھی مشق کروائی گئی ہے تاکہ مترادف اور متضاد الفاظ پر یکساں مہارت حاصل کی جا سکے۔

Since English is a mixture of words from many languages, there is no set of rules that will cover the spelling of all English words. This is because a large part of English tradition life and language is based upon classical origins. Long ago Latin and Greek had been the language of civilisation in England. This Greeco-Roman culture in school time table was thus grudgingly respected by the schoolboy. But the case for Latin and Greek are disciplined exact and fuly developed languages. They reflect the culture of the highest merit which has enormously influenced vocabulary and grammar. To simplify the use of this very rich English language, examples are given of a large number of alternatives to practice the appropriate antonyms for which proper synonyms have to be chosen. After making this exhaustive practice, the student should do well to compare the correct answers given. With ample illustrations, the uses of vocabulary can be perfected by comparing the answers, given automatically without any external help.

Vocabulary کی بنیاد انسان کی بول چال، گفتگو اور بولنے پر ہوتی ہے۔ الفاظ آپ کے جذبات و احساسات اور خیالات و نظریات سننے والے کو منتقل کرتے ہیں یا پڑھنے والے تک پہنچاتے ہیں۔ وسیع ذخیرۂ الفاظ کامیابی کا دروازہ کھولتا ہے۔ چنانچہ مترادف اور متضاد الفاظ کے سوالات امتحانات کا ایک لازمی جزو ہوتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary lies at the root of human communication. Words transport your feelings and ideas to the receiver, both in the written and the spoken form. A rich vocabulary opens the door to success. Thus, a test of synonym's and antonym's forms a major part of all standard English syllabi and tests/examinations.

مترادف الفاظ:

ایک جیسے یا نزدیک ترین معانی والے لفظ مترادف الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں لیکن ان کا مطالعہ کرنے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اگرچہ ان کے معانی ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کے استعمال اور مقصد میں معمولی سا فرق ضرور ہوتا ہے لہٰذا طالب علم کو ان میں معمولی فرق کو بھی سمجھنا چاہیے

تاکہ وہ ان کا درست استعمال اور انتخاب جان سکے۔ پیار' محبت' اُنس' شفقت' عشق' دل لگی وغیرہ ایک ہی جیسے الفاظ ہیں لیکن ان کے استعمال میں معمولی سا فرق ضرور ملے گا۔ جیسے بہشت اور جنت' صبح اور سویرا' سیاہ اور کالا مترادف الفاظ ہیں۔

Clues or tips (عمدہ تراکیب):

1. When the test is made through a sentence, try to find the key word and then use the technique of elimination.

He had the *nerve* to suggest that I was cheating.

(A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

The key word here is *cheating* and the sense therefore is negative. Now *strength, capacity* and *courage* — all these have a positive nuance. Thus they have to be eliminated. *Audacity* is therefore the right answer.

Suppose we have been given this sentence:

He had the *nerve* to face the robbers all alone.

(A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

Here the key word is *face* and the sense is positive. Thus *courage* becomes the right choice.

The same word *nerve* has different nuances in different contexts. Thus one should try to locate the sense behind the italicised word.

2. **If the test is made directly try, to use the same form of word and tense.**

A. *Wane:*

(A) decline (B) tired (C) dead (D) shine

Now *wane* is used here as a verb. *Tired* and *dead* are not in the verb from but in the adjective form and thus they can be eliminated. The correct answer is *decline* which is also a verb here.

B. *Baptize:*

(A) christen (B) holy
(C) dehumanise (D) something that had been ostracized

The word *baptize* is in the present tense, it is a verb and it is in the active voice. *Holy* is an adjective. Something *that had been ostracized* is in the past tense. Thus, both these alternatives are eliminated. The answer is *christen* as *dehumanise* is an antonym.

3. **One of the frequent tricks used by the examiner is to include an antonym in choices given as answers for a synonym's question. Hence be careful whether you are looking for an antonym's or a synonym's.**

A. *Benediction*:

(A) rise (B) blessing (C) curse (D) prayer

The alternative (C), *curse*, is an antonym here. One should be alert in such a case.

متضاد الفاظ: متضاد الفاظ گرامر کی ایک ہی قسم (اسم' فعل' اسم صفت وغیرہ) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں لیکن ان کے معنی اُلٹ یا متضاد ہوتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں ایک قسم کے متضاد الفاظ کچھ الفاظ کے ساتھ سابقے اور لاحقے لگانے سے بنتے ہیں اور دوسری قسم کے متضاد الفاظ الگ الگ لفظ ہوتے ہیں جن کا الفاظ کے اصل یا ابتدا اور ترقی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً دن اور رات' اوّل اور آخر' جنت اور دوزخ وغیرہ متضاد الفاظ ہیں۔

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Antonyms:

Antonyms are words of the same grammatical class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) that have opposite meanings. Antonyms are of two kinds: (i) The *first kind* of antonyms are those that are formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes before or after some words. (ii) The *second kind* of antonyms are those words that have opposite meaning to the given words without having any etymological (an account of a word's origin and development) relationship with them.

eXamples:

A. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. ***Profane*:**

(A) beautiful (B) sacred (C) glorious (D) insane

The answer is (B), *sacred*.

The test can be given directly as shown above or at times through a sentence.

B. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word in italics in the given sentence.

1. **He led an *ascetic* life but his wife had her ________ ways.**

(A) self-indulgent (B) austere (C) artificial (D) pompous

The answer is (A), *self-indulgent*.

2. **There is something *repulsive* about the way he handles people.**

(A) attractive (B) smooth (C) reflective (D) distinctive

The answer is (A), *attractive*.

Clues or tips (گر/ترکیب):

A. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same parts of speech.

Pragmatic:

(A) angry (B) quixotic (C) colourful (D) pungent

Here the choice (C), *colourful*, is a noun while the word pragmatic is an adjective and thus this alternative may be rejected. The correct answer is (B), *quixotic*.

B. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same tense form.

Perceived:

(A) ignored (B) created (C) apprehend (D) conceive

Here the alternatives *apprehend* and *conceive* are in the present tense and thus they can be rejected. *Ignored* gives an opposite meaning and it is also in the past tense as the word *perceived* is. Thus it is the correct answer.

C. Make sure that the given word and the answer are in the same voice.

Contraction:

(A) reduction (B) something which is being expanded
(C) increase (D) expansive

The word *contraction* is a noun in the active voice. The alternative ***reduction*** is similar in meaning. (B) is in the passive voice. *Expansive* is an adjective. Thus all these ***three*** alternatives are incorrect. The word ***increase*** is a noun and is in the active voice and matches with the given word *contraction*. This is, therefore, the correct answer.

to confuse the examinee.

Venerate:

(A) respect (B) condemn (C) inculcate
(D) initiate (E) severe

The alternative (A) *respect*, is a synonym. One needs to be alert in such cases. The correct answer is (B) *condemn*.

Practice Test
With Explanatory Answers

Instruction: Choose one alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **Flagitious**
   (A) Vapid (B) Innocent (C) Frivolous (D) Ignorant
2. **Celibate**
   (A) Extravagant (B) Prodigal (C) Profligate (D) Reprobate
3. **Insolent**
   (A) Polite (B) Considerate (C) Agreeable (D) Coward
4. **Overwrought**
   (A) Excited (B) Calm (C) Alert (D) Alive
5. **Ostentatious**
   (A) Ignorant (B) Unpretentious (C) Awkward (D) Bankrupt
6. **Repel**
   (A) Attend (B) Continue (C) Attract (D) Concentrate
7. **Sagacious**
   (A) Foolish (B) False (C) Casual (D) Cunning
8. **Reward**
   (A) Penalty (B) Retribution (C) Demotion (D) Forfeiture
9. **Brazen**
   (A) Delicious (B) Helpful (C) Respectful (D) Innocent
10. **Dorsal**
    (A) Peripheral (B) Central (C) Inactive (D) Ventral
11. **Tentative**
    (A) Developed (B) Final (C) Immediate (D) Urgent
12. **Liability**
    (A) Assets (B) Property (C) Treasure (D) Debt
13. **Arid**
    (A) Humid (B) Agreeable (C) Plentiful (D) Productive

14. Auspicious
(A) Conspicuous (B) Condemnatory (C) Spicy (D) Unfavourable

15. Glib
(A) Dumb (B) Modest (C) Unwilling (D) Hesitant

16. Magnanimous
(A) Generous (B) Small (C) Selfish (D) Naïve

17. Acquit
(A) Punish (B) Indict (C) Confirm (D) Blame

18. Confident
(A) Reserved (B) Shy (C) Diffident (D) Timid

19. Dim
(A) Loud (B) Clear (C) Bright (D) Understandable

20. Accomplice
(A) Escort (B) Opponent (C) Friend (D) Accessory

21. Valuable
(A) Lowly (B) Worthless (C) Inferior (D) Invaluable

22. Inimical
(A) Neutral (B) Emotional (C) Friendly (D) Cheerful

23. Meagre
(A) Extravagant (B) Excessive (C) Average (D) Plentiful

24. Equanimity
(A) Dubiousness (B) Resentment (C) Excitement (D) Duplicity

25. Beguile
(A) Flatter (B) Smile (C) Persuade (D) Cheat

26. Destiny
(A) Self-dependence (B) Flate (C) Vulnerability (D) Chance

27. Agony
(A) Ecstasy (B) Fear (C) Pleasure (D) Bliss

28. Subservient
(A) Straight forward (B) Supercilious (C) Aggressive (D) Dominant

29. Forbid
(A) Celebrate (B) Permit (C) Provoke (D) Appreciate

30. Punctilious
(A) Careless (B) Curious (C) Irregular (D) Fussy

31. Mortal
(A) Immortal (B) Divine (C) Eternal (D) Spiritual

32. Terse
(A) Expressive (B) Descriptive (C) Concise (D) Detailed

33. Encourage
(A) Dampen (B) Disapprove (C) Warn (D) Discourage

34. Frugal
(A) Extravagant (B) Charitable (C) Gaudy (D) Generous

35. Criticise
(A) Flatter (B) Analyse (C) Judge (D) Appreciate

36. Chide

(A) Criticise (B) Flatter (C) Praise (D) Fear

37. **Religious**
(A) Secular (B) Sinful (C) Atheistic (D) Immoral

38. **Friend**
(A) Foe (B) Competitor (C) Rival (D) Acquaintance

39. **Culpable**
(A) Blameless (B) Defendable (C) Irresponsible (D) Careless

40. **Hesitate**
(A) Certain (B) Reluctant (C) Proud (D) Confident

41. **Vital**
(A) Unimportant (B) Outer (C) Peripheral (D) Dead

42. **Capacious**
(A) Caring (B) Limited (C) Changeable (D) Foolish

43. **Admonish**
(A) Flatter (B) Approve (C) Commend (D) Tolerate

44. **Leap**
(A) Immerse (B) Fall (C) Plunge (D) Sink

45. **Bizarre**
(A) Gentle (B) Same (C) Soft (D) Usual

46. **Advance**
(A) Withhold (B) Defend (C) Retreat (D) Restrain

47. **Alien**
(A) Domiciled (B) Native (C) Resident (D) Natural

48. **Boisterous**
(A) Good (B) Happy (C) Calm (D) Comfortable

49. **Establish**
(A) Corrode (B) Negate (C) Disrupt (D) Uproot

50. **Defiance**
(A) Obedience (B) Anxiety (C) Dismay (D) Suspicion

1. (b): **Flagitious:** Illegal, criminal. Opposite meaning: Innocent
2. (d): **Celibate:** Chaste, single life, pure. Opposite meaning: Reprobate, immoral
3. (a): **Insolent:** Insulting, rude. Opposite meaning: Polite
4. (b): **Overwrought:** Overexcited, agitated, hysterical. Opposite meaning: Calm
5. (b): **Ostentatious:** Showy, pretentious. Opposite meaning: Unpretentious
6. (c): **Repel:** Resist, drive back. Opposite meaning: Attract
7. (a): **Sagacious:** Wise. Opposite meaning: Foolish
8. (a): **Reward:** Prize. Opposite meaning: Penalty, punishment

9. (c): **Brazen:** Shameless, impudent. Opposite meaning: Respectful
10. (a): **Dorsal:** On back. Opposite meaning: Peripheral, outer
11. (b): **Tentative:** Experimental, probationary. Opposite meaning: Final
12. (a): **Liability:** State of being obliged, debt. Opposite meaning: Assets, advantage
13. (a): **Arid:** Dry. Opposite meaning: Humid, damp
14. (d): **Auspicious:** Favourable, fortunate. Opposite meaning: Unfavourable
15. (d): **Glib:** Smooth, fluent. Opposite meaning: Hesitant
16. (c): **Magnanimous:** Noble, generous. Opposite meaning: Selfish
17. (b): **Acquit:** Declare innocent in court. Opposite meaning: Indict, accuse
18. (c): **Confident:** Sure, certain. Opposite meaning: Diffident, insecure
19. (c): **Dim:** Indistinct, not bright. Opposite meaning: Bright
20. (b): **Accomplice:** Partner, conspirator. Opposite meaning: Opponent
21. (b): **Valuable:** Precious. Opposite meaning: Worthless
22. (c): **Inimical:** Unfriendly. Opposite meaning: Friendly
23. (d): **Meagre:** Very less, scanty. Opposite meaning: Plentiful
24. (c): **Equanimity:** Calmness, composure. Opposite meaning: Excitement
25. (c): **Beguile:** Charm, fascinate, deceive. Opposite meaning: Persuade
26. (a): **Destiny:** Fate. Opposite meaning: Self-dependence
27. (a): **Agony:** Pain. Opposite meaning: Ecstasy, joy
28. (d): **Subservient:** Submissive. Opposite meaning: Dominant
29. (b): **Forbid:** Prohibit, refuse to allow. Opposite meaning: Permit
30. (a): **Punctilious:** Conscientious, careful. Opposite meaning: Careless
31. (a): **Mortal:** Earthly, worldly, human. Opposite meaning: Immortal
32. (d): **Terse:** Expressed in few words, abrupt, short. Opposite meaning: Detailed
33. (d): **Encourage:** Give confidence, hearten, inspire with hope. Opposite meaning: Discourage
34. (a): **Frugal:** Economical. Opposite meaning: Extravagant, lavish
35. (d): **Criticise:** . Opposite meaning: Appreciate
36. (c): **Chide:** Scold, reprove. Opposite meaning: Praise
37. (a): **Religious:** Spiritual, sacred. Opposite meaning: Secular, non-religious
38. (a): **Friend:** Mate, companion. Opposite meaning: Foe, enemy
39. (a): **Culpable:** Blameworthy. Opposite meaning: Blameless
40. (a): **Hesitate:** Hold back, be uncertain. Opposite meaning: Certain
41. (a): **Vital:** Important. Opposite meaning: Unimportant
42. (b): **Capacious:** Roomy, large. Opposite meaning: Limited
43. (c): **Admonish:** Scold. Opposite meaning: Commend
44. (c): **Leap:** Jump. Opposite meaning: Plunge, dive
45. (d): **Bizarre:** Unusual, strange. Opposite meaning: Usual
46. (c): **Advance:** Go forward. Opposite meaning: Retreat, withdraw
47. (b): **Alien:** Unfamiliar, foreign. Opposite meaning: Native
48. (c): **Boisterous:** Noisy, wild. Opposite meaning: Calm
49. (d): **Establish;** Make secure, set up. Opposite meaning: Uproot, remove
50. (a): **Defiance:** Challenge, disobedience. Opposite meaning: Obedience

......☆......

Sentence Completion
(فقرات کی تکمیل)

جملوں میں دی گئی خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنا فقرات کی تکمیل کہلاتا ہے۔سوالات کے اس حصے میں فقرات کو دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے درست لفظ یا الفاظ منتخب کر کے فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کی صلاحیت کو پرکھا جاتا ہے۔فقرات کی تکمیل اس طرح سے کی جائے کہ وہ بامعنی بن جائیں اور اس کے علاوہ ساخت' گرائمر' اسلوب اور معنی و مفہوم کے لحاظ سے بھی درست ہوں۔ امتحانی پرچے کے اس حصے کو حل کرنے کے لیے ذخیرہ الفاظ اور گرائمر پر عبور کے ساتھ ساتھ اچھا فہم و ادراک بھی کافی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

To fill in the blanks in the sentences is known as sentence completion. This section of the evaluation, test your ability to complete sentences with a proper word or words that retain the meaning of the sentences and are grammatically, structurally and stylistically correct. Good reading comprehension alongwith knowledge of grammar and vast vocabulary skills help to solve this section of the question paper.

Explanation:

اس قسم کے سوالات میں فقرات میں ایک یا دو خالی جگہیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ ہر خالی جگہ یہ ظاہر کرتی ہے کہ فقرے میں کوئی چیز چھوڑ دی گئی ہے (جس کے بغیر فقرہ نامکمل ہے)۔فقرے کے نیچے چار یا پانچ ممکنہ جوابات دیئے جاتے ہیں۔اُمیدواروں سے ایسے لفظ یا الفاظ کا انتخاب کرنے کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے جو کہ اگر خالی جگہ یا جگہوں پر لگا دیئے جائیں تو وہ بحیثیت مجموعی بہتر طور پر فقرے کو بامعنی بنا دیتے ہیں۔اس قسم کے سوالات میں مختلف انتخابات جیسا کہ (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) وغیرہ دیئے جاتے ہیں۔اُمیدوار کو مناسب ترین ممکنہ جواب کو منتخب کرنے کے لیے کہا جاتا ہے۔اس قسم کے سوالات طلبہ کی درج ذیل صلاحیتوں کو جانچنے کے لیے تیار کیے جاتے ہیں:

In such type of questions, one or two blanks are given in a sentence, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Four or five lettered words or sets of words are given below the sentence. The candidate is asked to choose the word or set of words, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Various choices i.e., (A) (B) (C) (D) are provided in these kinds of questions. The candidate is asked to complete the sentence by filling in the blanks with the most suitable choice. These questions are designed to determine the candidate's ability to recognize the following areas:

فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے درست گرائمر اور ذخیرہ الفاظ کا مکمل علم ہونا ضروری ہوتا ہے۔اس ٹیسٹ میں الفاظ اور ان کے درست استعمال کو پرکھا جاتا ہے۔یہ ٹیسٹ ذہانت اور مناسب وقت پر ذہانت کے درست استعمال کے بارے میں ایک اچھا تجربہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔آپ کو بہترین لفظ یا الفاظ کے جوڑے کا استعمال کرنا چاہیے جو کہ فقرے کو ایک بحیثیت مجموعی مکمل کرے۔ عام طور پر ایک سے زیادہ ممکنہ جوابات درست معلوم ہوتے ہیں لیکن صرف ایک ہی جواب ایسا ہوتا ہے جو کہ فقرے کو ہر لحاظ سے درست کرتا ہے' لہٰذا اس جواب کا انتخاب کریں جو کہ فقرے کو بہترین طور پر پر کرے۔

The knowledge of correct grammar and vocabulary is required to complete the sentence. In this test, words and their correct use is judged. This test gives a good idea of the memory and the power to apply it at an appropriate time. In sentence completion questions, you are given a sentence containing one or more blanks. A number of words or pair of words are suggested to fill the blank spaces. You must select the word or pair of words that will best complete the meaning of the sentence. In a typical sentence completion question, if any of the answer choices is inserted into the blank spaces, the resulting sentence will be technically correct, but it may not make sense. Usually, more than one choice makes sense, but only one completely carries out the full meaning of the sentence. There is only one best answer.

Kinds of Sentence Completion (فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کی اقسام):

فقرات کو مکمل کرنے کے سوالات کئی طریقوں سے پوچھے جا سکتے ہیں لیکن ان میں سے چند ایک اہم اقسام درج ذیل ہیں:

Sentence completion questions can be of many kinds but few important kinds are as under:

Type-I: Sentence Completion Using Vocabulary (ذخیرہ الفاظ کی صلاحیت پرکھنے کیلئے فقرات کی تکمیل):

(A) Selecting the Appropriate word from Five Alternatives Provided:
(دیئے گئے پانچ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے درست لفظ کا انتخاب کرنا)

Example: (مثال)

My father keeps all his _______ papers in a lock and key.
(A)useful (B)confidential (C)required (D)necessary (E) secret
Ans: (B)
My father keeps all his confidential papers in a lock and key.

(B) Selecting the Appropriate Word From Four Alternatives Provided:
(دیئے گئے چار ممکنہ جوابات میں سے بہترین درست جواب کو منتخب کرنا)

Example: (مثال)

Ambition is one of those _______ which are never satisfied.
(A)passions (B)fancies (C)needs (D)ideas
Ans: (A)
Ambition is one of those passions which are never satisfied.

(C) Selecting The Appropriate Pair Of Words To Fill In Two Blanks In A Sentence:
(فقرات میں دی گئی دو خالی جگہوں کیلئے بہترین اور مناسب الفاظ کے جوڑے کا انتخاب کرنا)

Example: (مثال)

We must explore _______ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel

has been _______.

(A) natural, exhausted (B) sufficient, increased (C) alternate, depleted

(D) guaranteed, over (E) innovative, augmented

Ans: (A)

We must explore natural sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been exhausted.

Type-II: Sentence Completion Using Grammar (گرامر کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے فقرات کو مکمل کرنا):

Example: (مثال)

If they want to succeed, they _______ have to work very hard.

(A) must (B) should (C) will (D) ought

Ans: (C)

If they want to succeed, they will have to work very hard.

Type-III: Sentence Completion Using Appropriate Filler:

(مناسب لفظ یا الفاظ تلاش کر کے خالی جگہوں کو مکمل کرنا)

Example: (مثال)

Whichever way you approach the problem, _______.

(A) it will not solve (B) it will not be solved

(C) no one will not solve it (D) it will not be solve

Ans: (B)

Whichever way you approach the problem, it will not be solved.

Illustration (مثالوں کے ساتھ وضاحت):

خالی جگہوں کو پُر کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات پر عمل کریں:

Follow the following instructions to fill in the blanks.

1- سب سے پہلے دیئے گئے فقرے کو اچھی طرح پڑھیں اور سمجھیں۔ جب فقرہ ذہن نشین ہو جائے تو اس کے بعد ممکنہ جوابات کو پڑھنے سے پہلے آپ اپنے ذہن میں سوچیں کہ خالی جگہ پر کونسا لفظ مناسب ہوگا اور اس لفظ کے مترادف الفاظ کو بھی ذہن میں لائیں۔

First of all read and understand the given sentence. After reading the sentence and before looking at the answer choices, think of words you would insert and look for synonyms of that word.

Example: (مثال)

Money _________ to a political campaign should be used for political purposes and nothing else.

مندرجہ بالا فقرہ پر غور کریں اور اندازہ لگائیں کہ اس فقرے میں دی گئی خالی جگہ میں کونسا لفظ مناسب رہے گا۔ ممکن ہے کہ آپ کے ذہن میں given یا denoted کے الفاظ آئیں۔ اب اس کے بعد آپ دیئے گئے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں اور دیکھیں کہ given اور denoted کا مترادف لفظ کونسا ہے۔

Now study the above given sentence and think that how would you fill in the blank? Maybe with the word 'given' or 'denoted'? Now look at the answer choices and find a synonym for given or denoted.

(A) submitted (B) contributed (C) ascribed

(D) added (E) paid

ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کرنے کے بعد معلوم ہوگا کہ (B) بہترین جواب ہے یعنی خالی جگہ میں لفظ contributed مناسب رہے گا۔ یہ given اور denoted کا قریب ترین مترادف لفظ ہے اور اگر اسے لگا کر فقرہ پڑھیں تو ایک اچھا با معنی فقرہ بن جائے گا۔

Now, it is clear that from the given answers, the best choice is B *contributed*. It is the nearest synonym of given or donated and makes good sense in the sentence.

Money contributed to a political compaign should be used for political purposes and nothing else.

2- ایسے الفاظ پر غور کریں جو کہ کوئی اشارہ (موازنہ یا مقابلہ کر کے جانچنا) دیتے ہوں یا اہمیت کے حامل ہوں۔ کچھ الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو کہ مختلف خیالات کو آپس میں جوڑتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ایسا کریں گے تو آپ کو خالی جگہوں میں آنے والے الفاظ کے بارے میں آسانی سے آگاہی ہو جائے گی۔ یہ ترکیب زیادہ تر ایسی خالی جگہوں میں کام آتی ہے جن فقرات میں دو خالی جگہیں دی گئی ہوں یا ایک خالی جگہ دی گئی ہو لیکن وہ دو مختلف خیالات کو جوڑتی ہو۔

Signal words guide us to fill in the blanks. Look for signal words. Some signal words such as *however, although, on the other hand, but, instead, despite, regardless, rather than,* and *except* connect contrasting ideas.

Example: (مثال)

This party explains how the Gilani family has been able to ______ its lavish lifestyle in the recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been ______.

(A) afford, attached
(B) keep, removed
(C) keep up, destroyed
(D) develop, liquidated
(E) maintain, saved

بہترین جواب (C) ہے۔ لفظ despite اس جانب اشارہ کرتا ہے کہ فقرے کا پہلا حصہ دوسرے حصے سے موازنہ ہے۔ keep up اور destroyed ایک دوسرے کے اُلٹ ہیں اور ان دو حصوں کا مقابلہ کر کے ہی فقرے کا اصل مفہوم واضح ہوتا ہے۔

The best choice is (C). Despite signals that the first half of the sentence contrasts with the second half. The fact that Gilani family is able to keep up its lavish lifestyle contrast with its destroyed assets.

This partly explains how the Gilani family has been able to *keep up* its lavist lifestyle in the recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been *destroyed*.

3- کچھ اور الفاظ بھی ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کے ذریعے فقرات کے دو حصوں کا آپس میں موازنہ کر کے درست ممکنہ جواب تلاش کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایسے الفاظ عموماً ایک جیسے خیالات کو آپس میں جوڑتے ہیں یا کسی خالی جگہ میں آنے والے لفظ کی تعریف بیان کرتے ہیں۔

Few other signal words such as *in other words, besides, and, in addition, also, therefore, furthermore*, and *as often* connect similar ideas or lead to a definition of the missing word.

Example: (مثال)

The tools found in the New Mexico excavation are ________ as a single implement might have several edges, each with a different use.

(A) versatile
(B) useful
(C) unique
(D) ancient
(E) primitive

مندرجہ بالا فقرے کے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کرنے سے معلوم ہوگا کہ بہترین جواب (A) ہے۔

The best choice is D. The tools the sentence describes have several edges and several uses, and the missing adjective should fit these conditions. *Versatile* means capable of many things.

The tools found in the New Mexico excavation are versatile as a single

implement might have several edges, each with a different use.

4- خالی جگہوں کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے مثبت اور منفی الفاظ کے درمیان بھی موازنہ کریں۔ not, never اور no جیسے الفاظ تلاش کریں۔

Watch for contrasts between positive and negative words. Look for words like *not, never* and *no.*

Example: (مثال)

A virtuous person will not shout ______ in public, he or she will respect the ________ of other people.

اگر ہم مندرجہ بالا جملے پر غور کریں تو پہلی خالی جگہ ظاہر ہے کہ ایک منفی لفظ ہے' کوئی ایسی چیز جس پر کسی اچھے انسان کو چلانا نہیں چاہیے جبکہ دوسری خالی جگہ میں ایک مثبت لفظ آنا چاہیے' کوئی ایسی چیز جس کا اچھا انسان احترام کرے۔ ممکنہ جوابات درج ذیل ہیں:

The first blank is obviously a negative word, something that a good person would not shout, the second blank is a positive word, something that a good person would respect. Here are the choices:

(A) blessings---cynicism
(B) obscenities---feelings
(C) loudly---comfort
(D) anywhere---presence
(E) insults---threat

بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ (A) پازیٹو (مثبت)۔ منفی (نیگیٹو) ہے' (C) نیوٹرل (غیر معین یعنی نہ تو مثبت اور نہ ہی منفی)۔ پازیٹو' (D) نیوٹرل۔ نیوٹرل اور (E) نیگیٹو۔ نیگیٹو ہے۔ صرف ممکنہ جواب (B) نیگیٹو۔ پازیٹو الفاظ کا جوڑا ہے۔

The best choice is (B). Choice (A) is positive-negative, (C) is neutral-positive, (D) is neutral-neutral and (E) is negative-negative. Only choice (B) offers a negative-positive pair of words.

A virtuous person will not shout <u>obscenities</u> in public, he or she will respect the <u>feelings</u> of other people.

5- نفی (نیگیٹو) الفاظ فقرے کی سمت تبدیل کر سکتے ہیں۔ بعض اوقات فقرے کی منطق کو اتنا مشکل بنا دیتے ہیں کہ اسے سمجھنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔

Negative words can change the direction of the sentence, sometimes making the logic of the sentence more difficult to follow.

Example: (مثال)

Saleem's choice of the quest to rescue Naureen is _______ not accidental, and he undertakes it with _______ and steadfastness.

(A) considered---trepidation
(B) circumstantial---valor
(C) intentional---reluctance
(D) deliberate---courage
(E) fortuitous---ardor

بہترین جواب (D) ہے۔ اسم صفت (ایڈجیکٹو) accidental کا متضاد ہونا چاہیے۔ بہتر مترادف الفاظ A, C اور D یعنی considered, international اور liberate ہیں۔ اس صورت حال میں B اور E درست نہیں آتے۔ دوسری خالی جگہ میں ایک اسم (ناؤن) کی ضرورت ہے جو کہ steadfastness یا معیاری یا خالص خوبی کو بیان کرے۔ انتخاب A میں trepidation کا مطلب fear (خوف) یا جلد بازی (hesitancy) ہے اور C میں reluctance کے معنی نا رضامندی (unwillingness) کے ہیں۔ D (Courage) کے علاوہ کوئی بھی دوسرا انتخاب معیار پر پورا نہیں اترتا۔

The best choice is D. The adjective must be the opposite of accidental. The better choices are the synonyms of A, C and D—*considered, intentional* and

deliberate. B and E do not fit this context. The second blank requires a noun that is like steadfastness or describes a sterling quality. Choice A *trepidation* means fear or hesitancy, and choice C *reluctance* means unwillingness. Neither will do, but D *courage* is what is needed.

Saleem's choice of the quest to rescue Naureen is deliberate not accidental, and he undertakes it with courage and steadfastness.

-6 اگر کسی فقرے میں دو خالی جگہیں ہوں تو ایک وقت میں ایک خالی جگہ کو پُر کریں اور پھر اس کی روشنی میں دوسرے ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں۔ جب دو خالی جگہیں پُر کرنے کے بعد فقرہ بامعنی بن جائے تو اس درست جواب کو منتخب کریں۔

In the sentence completion questions with two words missing should be attempted one word at a time.

Example: (مثال)

The _______ predictions of greatly decreased revenues next year have frightened lawmakers into _______ budget reductions.

(A) encouraging---sizeable
(B) convincing---minute
(C) alarming---negligible
(D) optimistic---huge
(E) dire-drastic

بہترین جواب (E) ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اگر آپ پہلی خالی جگہ میں آنے والے لفظ کا جواب تلاش کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے تو یہ آپ کی راہنمائی کرے گا کہ آپ جوابات (A)، (B) اور (D) کو رد کر دیں۔ اگر کم ہوتے ہوئے فنڈز اور قانون دانوں کو خوفزدہ کرنے کی پیشین گوئیاں ہیں تو پہلا ایڈجیکٹو (اسم صفت) یا تو لازمی طور پر C (alarming) یا E (dire یعنی خوفناک، تباہ کن) ہونا چاہیے۔ اب درست جواب حاصل کرنے کے لیے دوسری خالی جگہ کو پُر کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔ جیسا کہ قانون دان اس عمل کے باعث خوفزدہ ہو چکے ہیں تو آپ تصور کر سکتے ہیں کہ کمی (reduction) سخت یا شدید (drastic) E ہوگی نا کہ C یعنی کم نہ ہونے کے برابر (negligible)۔

The best choice is E. Notice that trying the first word will help you eliminate answer choices A, B and D. If the predictions are of decreasing funds and frightening to lawmakers, the first adjective must be either *alarming* C or *dire* E (fearful, dreadful). Now try the second choice to get the correct answer. Since the lawmakers have been scared into action, you can infer that the reductions are *drastic* E rather than *negligible* C.

The dire predictions of greatly decreased revenues next year have frightened lawmakers into drastic budget reductions.

-7 دو خالی جگہوں والے فقرات میں بعض اوقات پہلی خالی جگہ پُر کر کے فقرہ مکمل کرنا آسان ہوتا ہے لیکن کئی دفعہ دوسری خالی جگہ کو پُر کر کے فقرہ مکمل کرنا زیادہ مؤثر ہوتا ہے۔

In a sentence of two fill in the blanks, sometimes it is more efficient to work from the second blank first.

Example: (مثال)

Her parents were _______ when, despite losing the first three games, Sania _______ to win the set by a 6-3 score.

(A) surprised---failed
(B) relieved---came back
(C) puzzled---refused
(D) alarmed---attempted
(E) delighted---was unable

مندرجہ بالا فقرے میں بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ یہاں فقرے کے پہلے حصے میں کوئی اشارہ نہیں ملتا کہ کون سے پہلے الفاظ والدین کے ردعمل کو بیان کرتے ہیں۔ پانچ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے کوئی بھی ایک درست ہوسکتا ہے لیکن اگر آپ دوسری خالی جگہ کو مدنظر رکھ کر فقرے کو

مکمل کرنے کی کوشش کریں تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ لفظ despite یہ چیز واضح کرتا ہے کہ ثانیہ یقیناً سیٹ جیت جائے گی۔(B) درست جواب معلوم ہوتا ہے۔اگرچہ (D) بھی ممکنہ جواب ہوسکتا ہے'(B) اس لیے زیادہ بہتر ہے کہ وہ پہلے لفظ کے ساتھ زیادہ موثر جواب بنتا ہے جیسا کہ relieved کا لفظ alarmed سے بہتر ہے۔

The best answer is B. There are no clues here to tell you which of the first words describe the reaction of the parents. Any of the five might work. But if you deal with the second blank first, you can see that the word *despite* makes it clear that Sania must win the set. Choice B *came back* looks like the best choice, although D is possible. That B is better, confirmed by the first word, as *relieved* is better than *alarmed*.

Her parents were relieved when, despite losing the first three games, Sania came back to win the set by a 6-3 score.

8- اگر آپ کوئی بھی ایسا لفظ تلاش نہ کرسکیں جو کہ کوئی نہ کوئی اشارہ فراہم کرتا ہو یا آپ ممکنہ جوابات میں دیئے گئے الفاظ میں سے کچھ الفاظ کے معنی نہ جانتے ہوں یا آپ اُلجھن کا شکار ہو جائیں تو جلدی سے ہر ممکنہ جواب کو پڑھیں اور دیکھیں کہ کونسا لفظ بہتر معلوم ہوتا ہے۔بعض اوقات یہ آخری طریقہ آپ کو کم از کم کچھ جوابات رد کرنے میں مدد فراہم کرتا ہے تا کہ آپ ایک دانشمندانہ اندازہ لگا سکیں۔

If you don't spot any signal words or you don't know the meaning of some of the choices (or if you're just stumped), quickly read each answer choice and see which sounds best. Sometimes this last method will help you at least eliminate some of the choices so that you can take an educated guess.

Example: (مثال)

The fertile and productive fields are located at the _______ of the Gila and the Arizona Rivers and are _______ by waters from both.

(A) junction---desiccated (B) confluence---irrigated
(C) bank---drained (D) source---submerged
(E) end---inundated

بہترین جواب (B) ہے۔ پہلا لفظ شاید اس جگہ کے حوالے سے ہے جہاں دریا بند ہوتے ہیں جیسا کہ کھیتوں کو دونوں کے ذریعے پانی فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔(C) کے علاوہ چاروں میں سے کوئی بھی اسم (ناؤن) ممکن ہے (درست ہوسکتا ہے)۔Confluence کے معنی اکٹھے بہنے کے ہیں یعنی وہ جگہ جہاں دو پانی کے راستے (دریا) اکٹھے ہوتے ہیں۔اگر Term کے تناظر میں دیکھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس کا تعلق زرخیز زمینوں کو پانی دینے سے ہے۔ چنانچہ desiccated (خشک ہوگیا) یا drained کو رد کرسکتے ہیں۔اگر کھیت پیداوار دینے والے ہیں تو irrigated (سیراب کرنا' پانی فراہم کرنا) زیادہ بہتر معلوم ہوتا ہے جبکہ inundated اور submerged درست دکھائی نہیں دیتے جن کے معنی تباہی پھیلانے والے سیلاب کے ہیں۔

The best choice is B. The first word probably refers to the place where the rivers are close, since both water the fields. Except for C, any of the four nouns is possible. Confluence means a flowing together, the place where two waterways come together. The past participle must refer to the watering of these fertile lands. So desiccated (dried up) or drained can be eliminated. If the fields are productive, irrigated (supplied with water) makes better sense than inundated or submerged, which suggest destructive flooding.

The fertile and productive fields are located at the confluence of the Gila and the Arizona Rivers and are irrigated by waters from both.

9- جب آپ خالی جگہ یا جگہوں میں آنے والے مناسب الفاظ منتخب کرلیں تو اب ان کو مناسب جگہ یا جگہوں پر لگا کر پورا فقرہ پڑھیں

تا کہ آپ کو یقین ہو جائے کہ وہ فقرہ درست معنی دے رہا ہے۔ یہ طریقہ بعض اوقات آپ کو نظروں سے اوجھل ہو جانے والی سادہ غلطیوں کی جانب راغب کرے گا اور اگر کوئی کمی رہ جائے تو آپ کو معلوم ہو جائے گا۔

Always read your answer into the sentence to make sure it makes sense. This will often help you avoid oversights or simple mistakes.

Example: (مثال)

The most important task of the Air Force is to _______ the country against an air attack by an enemy.

(A) defend (B) secure (C) protect (D) save

Ans. The most important task of the Air Force is to defend the country against an air attack by an enemy.

Tactics For Sentence Completion

(خالی جگہیں مکمل کرنے کیلئے حکمت عملی)

اُمیدواروں کی ذخیرہ الفاظ پر عبور کی صلاحیت کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے نامکمل فقرات کو مکمل کرنے والے سوالات انتہائی اہم ہوتے ہیں۔ کسی ایک فقرے میں ایک یا دو خالی جگہیں چھوڑ دی جاتی ہیں اور اُمیدواروں سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ دیے گئے ممکنہ جوابات میں سے انتہائی مناسب الفاظ کا انتخاب کر کے فقرات کو مکمل کریں۔ آیئے ہم درست جواب تلاش کرنے کے عمل کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ کو درست جواب معلوم ہو تو آپ فوری طور پر فقرہ مکمل کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں اور فوراً ہی درست جواب پر نشان لگا دیں (بشرطیکہ آپ کو یقین کامل ہو)۔ اس صورت میں کسی تدبیر یا حکمت عملی کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی۔ اگر آپ کو جواب معلوم نہ ہو تو آپ بنیادی الفاظ کے انتخاب یا الفاظ کو نظر انداز کرنے کے طریقے استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

Sentence completion is one of the most important tests designed to assess the vocabulary skills of candidates. In a sentence, one or two blanks are left out to be filled with one of the alternatives given below it. Now, let us analyse the process of finding the correct answer. If you know the answer, you can make a flash response and tick the choice. No technique is required at all. If you do not know the answer, you may use the key words and elimination method (K.E. Method). K stands for key words, E stands for elimination.

کئی دفعہ آپ بنیادی یا اہم لفظ (جس سے کوئی اشارہ ملتا ہو) ڈھونڈ کر جواب تلاش کر سکتے ہیں۔

At times you can find the answer by locating the key words.

Past is to future as yesterday is to ________.

(A) today (B) tomorrow
(C) day after tomorrow (D) day before yesterday

درست جواب (B) آنے والا کل ہے۔ اس فقرے میں بنیادی لفظ گزرا ہوا کل ہے جس کے لیے اس کا متضاد تلاش کرنا ہے۔

The answer is (B), 'tomorrow'. The key word is 'yesterday' for which an opposite has to be found out.

بعض اوقات آپ نظر انداز کرنے والے عمل کے ذریعہ جواب تلاش کر سکتے ہیں۔

Sometimes you can find the answer by the process of elimination.

A _______ of ships was kept ready to scour the sea in case of an emergency.

(A) group (B) pack (C) battalion (D) fleet

اب ہم مختلف ممکنہ جوابات کونظر انداز کرنے کے عمل کے ذریعے جواب تلاش کر سکتے ہیں۔

Now we can find out the answer by eliminating different alternatives.

(A) گروپ.....کونظر انداز کیا جاسکتا ہے کیونکہ گروپ کا لفظ انسانوں یا کم ازکم جانداروں کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

(A) Group---can be eliminated because 'group' is used for human beings, or, at least, for living beings.

(B) پیک.....عموماً کھیلنے والی چیزوں کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے جیسا کہ کارڈز کا پیک ایک عام مثال ہے۔

(B) Pack---is used normally for playing materials. A pack of cards is a popular expression.

(C) بٹالین.....عام طور پر سپاہیوں کے گروپ (گروہ) کیلئے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

(C) Battalion......is normally used for a group of soldiers.

چنانچہ ممکنہ جوابات (A)، (B) اور (C) نظر انداز کر دیے گئے ہیں۔ اب صرف ایک ممکنہ جواب (D) باقی رہ جاتا ہے یعنی فلیٹ جو کہ درست جواب ہے۔

Thus the alternatives (A), (B) and (C) are eliminated. The only alternative left is (D), fleet, which is the right answer.

چنانچہ اس طرح ہم نے دیکھا کہ بعض اوقات ہم Key Words تلاش کر کے اور بعض اوقات الفاظ کو نظر انداز کرنے کے عمل سے گزر کر درست جواب معلوم کر لیتے ہیں لیکن زیادہ تر ہم دونوں کو ساتھ ملا کر جواب تلاش کرتے ہیں۔ اگر چہ ہم Key Words اور مختلف ممکنہ جوابات کو نظر انداز کرنے کے لیے کچھ اشارے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Thus we see that sometimes we find the answer by locating the key words and sometimes through the process of elimination. But in most cases, we can find out the answer by combining both. However, we may use some clues for locating key words as well as for eliminating different alternatives.

Clues for Key Words (بنیادی یا اہم الفاظ کیلئے اشارات):

Key Words وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں جو کہ فقرے میں بیان کی گئی بات کا اندازہ لگانے (خیال کرنے) میں آپ کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ اس بات کو سمجھنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل فقرات کو غور سے پڑھیں اور درست جواب پر توجہ مرکوز کریں:

Key words are words which assist you to get at the idea being expressed.

1. **One sentence one blank:**

   Although he was a hardened criminal, his one _________ features was his love.

   (A) saving (B) redeeming (C) recovering (D) acquiring

   The answer is (B).

2. **One sentence two blanks:**

   Disarmament and development in our time are _________ interrelated but _________ development will depend on a change in the world's political thinking.

   (A) essentially, true (B) naturally, final (C) closely, real
   (D) inevitably, substantial

   The answer is (C).

پہلی مثال میں 'hardened criminal' کو ہم Key word کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اس مثال میں جو خالی جگہ چھوڑی گئی ہے وہاں سیاق وسباق کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کوئی ایسا لفظ آنا چاہیے جو کہ متضاد خیال دیتا ہو اس لیے recovering اور acquiring یعنی بحال ہوتے ہوئے اور حاصل کرتے ہوئے کو نظر انداز کر سکتے ہیں کیونکہ یہ Key words کے متضاد نہیں ہیں۔ بہرکیف saving (بچانے والا) اور redeeming (برائیوں کے ساتھ اچھا پہلو نجات دلوانے والا) متضاد الفاظ ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن saving ایک عام مفہوم میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اس لیے اسے بھی چھوڑ دیں۔ redeeming ایک بری خوبی یا خاصیت کے خلاف ایک اچھا متضاد لفظ ہے۔ چنانچہ درست جواب redeeming ہے۔

In this first example, the key words are 'hardened criminal'. Thus the missing word in this context must be a word that gives the opposite idea. Thus recovering and acquiring are eliminated because they do not give the opposite idea of the key words. 'Saving' and 'redeeming' have an opposite implication, but 'saving' has a general connotation and thus it may be rejected. 'Redeeming' implies a contrast against a bad trait. Thus 'redeeming' is the correct choice.

دوسری مثال میں 'disarmament' (تخفیف اسلحہ) اور 'development' (ترقی، فروغ) Key words ہیں۔ یہ دونوں الفاظ انسانوں کے اپنے پیدا کردہ اعمال ہیں۔ 'naturally' (قدرتی یا فطری طور پر) اور 'inevitably' (ناگزیر طور پر) کے الفاظ Key words سے مطابقت نہیں رکھتے، کیونکہ ان دونوں کا تعلق انسان کے اپنے پیدا کردہ اعمال کے ساتھ نہیں بنتا۔ 'Essential' (لازمی، ضروری) کو بھی نکال دیتے ہیں کیونکہ دو چیزوں کے مابین لازمی تعلق ہر وقت اثر انداز نہیں ہوتا۔ یہ دائمی، ہمیشہ رہنے والا ہوتا ہے۔ بہرحال دو چیزوں کے درمیان کسی مخصوص حالت یا وقت میں ایک قریبی تعلق ہوتا ہے۔ چنانچہ درست جواب (C) ہے۔

In the second example, 'disarmament' and 'development' are key words. These two words imply manmade actions. The words 'naturally' and 'inevitably' do not agree with the key words, as natural or inevitable interrelation cannot exist between manmade actions. 'Essential' is also eliminated, as the essential relationship between two things cannot be influenced by time. It is eternal. However, there can exist a close relationship between one thing and another in a particular situation of time. Thus (C) is the right choice.

کسی خاص فقرے میں Key words کیلئے اشارے تلاش کرنے کا انحصار آپ کی معمولی فہم وفراست، سوجھ بوجھ اور ذہانت پر ہوتا ہے۔ بہرحال مندرجہ ذیل اشارات مددگار ومعاون ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں:

It depends on your common sense and intelligence to improvise and locate clues for a particular sentence, however the following clues may prove helpful:

1. **It may be a preposition.** (یہ حرف جار ہو سکتے ہیں)

   Every sensible citizen abides _______ the law of the country.

   (A) to (B) by (C) for (D) with

   The answer is (B), 'by'.

2. **It may be a rule of grammar.** (یہ گرامر کا کوئی اصول ہو سکتے ہیں)

   I never miss a football match. I _______ fond of it since my childhood.

   (A) am (B) have been (C) has been (D) will be

   The answer is (B), 'have been'.

3. **It may be a substitute for a group of words.** (یہ مختلف الفاظ کے مجموعے کے گروپ کیلئے ایک ایک متبادل لفظ ہو سکتا ہے)

His wife died five years ago, since then he has been living as a _______.

(A) divorcee (B) widower (C) misogynist (D) celibate

The answer is (B), 'widower', because the word for 'a man whose wife is dead' is 'widower'.

4. It may be an idiom or phrase. (یہ اشارہ کوئی محاورہ وغیرہ ہوسکتا ہے)

The judge decided to resign when he was _______ for promotion to Chief Justice.

(A) passed by (B) passed over (C) passed off (D) passed out

The answer is (B) because the idiom with the meaning that is required here is 'passed over'.

5. It may be an opposite word. (یہ کوئی متضاد لفظ ہوسکتا ہے)

Most of the issues discussed here in the meeting were trivial and only a few were _______.

(A) interesting (B) practical (C) significant (D) irrelevant

The answer is (C), 'significant', it is the opposite word.

6. It may be a word denoting a group. (یہ کوئی ایسا لفظ ہوسکتا ہے جو کہ ایک گروپ کی عکاسی کرتا ہو)

Questions will be answered by a _______ of experts.

(A) staff (B) panel (C) bunch (D) band

The answer is (B), 'panel' because the word denoting a group for experts is 'panel'.

7. It may require an idea of the nuance or usage of a particular word.

(اس کیلئے کسی نازک فرق (معمولی فرق) کے نظریے یا کسی خاص لفظ کے استعمال کی ضرورت ہوسکتی ہے)

1. According to the weather _______ it is going to be cloudy today.

(A) announcement (B) indication (C) prediction (D) forecast

یہاں ممکنہ جوابات کے ایک جیسے معنی ہیں لیکن ان معنوں کے درمیان معمولی یا نازک فرق ہے۔ Announcement کسی عام استعمال کا سرکاری اعلان کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ Indication کسی جانب' کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ Prediction عموماً پیشین گوئی یا مستقبل کے بارے میں کسی بیان وغیرہ کیلئے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ موسم کا نشاندہی کرنے کے لیے Forecast کا لفظ مناسب ہے۔

The alternatives here have similar meaning, but they have different nuances. 'Announcement' is used to proclaim something in common usage. 'Indication' denotes pointing out something. 'Prediction' is normally used for an 'prophecy or statement for the future. For indicating the weather, 'forecast' is appropriate.

2. The villagers _______ the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.

(A) consoled (B) avenged (C) mourned (D) protested

درست جواب (C) یعنی 'mourned' ہے کیونکہ کسی کی موت پر دکھ کا اظہار کرنے کے لیے mourn (ماتم) کا لفظ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ یہ سب کچھ موقع کی مناسبت سے الفاظ کے استعمال کا معاملہ ہے۔

Here the answer is (C), 'mourned' because the word in use for expressing sorrow over the death of someone is 'mourn'. This is a matter of usage.

8. **It may require a simple inference.** (یہ اشارہ کوئی سادہ استنباط یا نتیجہ ہوسکتا ہے)

I had not expected to meet him. It was quite an _______ meeting.

(A) organized (B) intentional (C) accidental (D) undesirable

The answer is (C), 'accident'.

یہاں پر 'not-expected' (توقع نہ تھی) Key words ہیں۔ چنانچہ اس سے آسانی کے ساتھ اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا جاسکتا ہے کہ 'accidental' (اتفاقیہ) ہی درست انتخاب ہے۔ دونوں الفاظ کے درمیان ایک منطقی تعلق ہے۔

The key words here are 'not expected' and thus it can be easily inferred that 'accident' is the right choice. There is a logical relationship between the two.

Clues for Elimination (نظر انداز یا نکالنے کیلئے اشارات):

اسی طرح Elimination کے عمل کے لیے کچھ معاون اشارات ہیں۔ اس کے پانچ مراحل ہیں:

Similarly, there are certain helping clues for elimination. It has five stages:

Stage 1. Structure (ساخت)
Stage 2. Meaning (مطلب یا معنی)
Stage 3. Usage / nuances (استعمال/نازک (معمولی) فرق)
Stage 4. Clues (اشارات)
Stage 5. Reasoning (استدلال یا سمجھ بوجھ)

Elimination Technique (Elimination کا طریق کار):

Step 1: Judge if any of them does not fit into the structure (eliminate).

-1 سب سے پہلے اندازہ لگائیں کہ ممکنہ جوابات میں سے کون سے جوابات فقرے کی ساخت میں مناسب نہیں بیٹھتے (انہیں نظر انداز کر دیں)۔

Step 2: Judge if any of them does not fit in with the meaning (eliminate).

-2 اب یہ دیکھیں کہ جوابات میں کونسے الفاظ ایسے ہیں جو کہ فقرے کا معنی و مفہوم درست طور پر ادا کرنے میں معاون نہیں ہیں (نظر انداز کر دیں)۔

Step 3: Among / between the remaining apply your awareness of the common usage or nuances of words.

-3 باقی رہ جانے والے ممکنہ جوابات کے لیے الفاظ کے عمومی استعمال یا الفاظ کے مابین نازک (انتہائی معمولی) فرق پر اپنی آگاہی کا استعمال کریں۔

Step 4: Try to find out a clue in the sentence or in a sentence proceeding or succeeding it. Sometimes the clue is hidden many sentences away.

-4 فقرے میں کوئی اشارہ تلاش کرنے کی کوشش کریں یا ایک فقرے میں آگے یا پیچھے آنے والے الفاظ میں کوئی Clue دیکھیں۔ بعض اوقات اشارہ (Clue) کئی فقرات میں دور چھپا ہوتا ہے۔

Step 5: If the final choice has not been reached even now, apply the method of reasoning to hit the target.

-5 اگر آخری انتخاب میں بھی اب تک مناسب لفظ تلاش نہ کر پائیں تو درست جواب پانے کے لیے عقلی استدلال اور اپنی سمجھ بوجھ کا طریقہ استعمال کریں۔

Elimination Technique (نظرانداز کرنے کی حکمت عملی)

↓

Alternatives (ممکنات)

↓

Step 1: Structure (ساخت)

↓

Step 2: Meaning (معنی یا مطلب)

↓

Step 3

↓

Common usage (عام استعمال)	Nuances (نازک فرق)

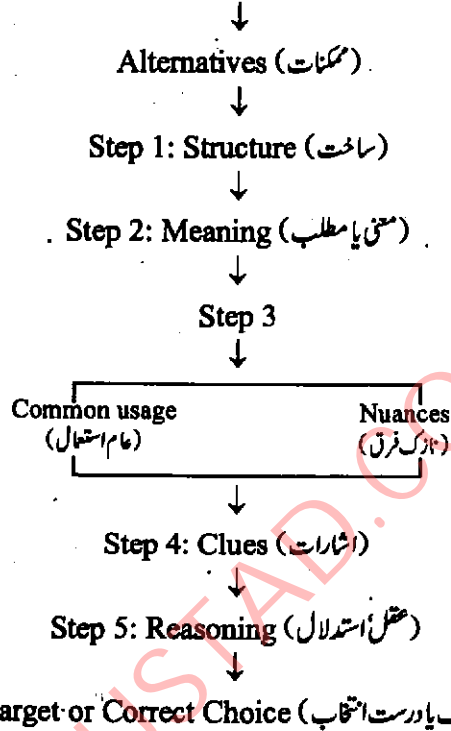
↓

Step 4: Clues (اشارات)

↓

Step 5: Reasoning (عقل/استدلال)

↓

Target or Correct Choice (ہدف یا درست انتخاب)

Examples (مثالیں):

1. **While on a routine flight, the aircraft was hit by missile and ______ into flames.**

(A) shot (B) burst (C) caught
(D) blew (E) fired

Here the answer is (B), 'burst', because all other words are not in keeping with 'into' and thus they are eliminated at the first stage — structure.

2. **Authority ______ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its users.**

(A) empowers (B) crumbles (C) prevails (D) waits

The answer is (B), 'crumbles', because other alternatives are eliminated at Stage 2 —meaning. 'Empower is opposite in meaning, 'prevails' is also opposite in meaning and 'waits is not in accord with the meaning. Thus the only choice left is 'crumbles'.

3. **He did not register ______ to the proposal.**

(A) dissent (B) Disfavour (C) divergence (D) deviation

The answer is (A), 'dissent', because other alternatives may have similar meanings, but 'dissent' is the word in use for showing agreement to an idea or a proposal. So other alternatives are eliminated at Stage 3.

****

Analogies

(مشابہت' مطابقت)

"Analogy" کے لفظی معنی مشابہت یا مطابقت کے ہیں۔ یہ مشابہت کسی نہ کسی تعلق کی بنیاد پر ہوتی ہے۔اس قسم کے ٹیسٹ دیے گئے دو الفاظ کے مابین تعلق کو سمجھنے کی صلاحیت پرکھنے کے لیے بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ پہلے دیے گئے دو الفاظ کے درمیان تعلق سمجھنا ہوتا ہے اور پھر دوسرے دو الفاظ کے درمیان اسی تعلق کو تلاش کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

Analogy literally means 'similarity', 'bearing a resemblance'. In this type of test, the ability to understand the relationship between two given words is tested. Analogy tests evaluate your ability to find a relationship between two words and to recognize a similar relationship between two other words.

Kinds of Relationship (تعلق کی اقسام):

دو الفاظ کے مابین تعلق قائم کرنے کے کئی طریقے ہوتے ہیں لیکن اہم چیز یہ ہے کہ آپ دیے گئے الفاظ کے اصلی جوڑے کے درمیان تعلق سمجھنے پر اپنی توجہ مرکوز کریں کیونکہ جب آپ کو ان کے درمیان تعلق واضح ہو جائے گا تو آپ دوسرے الفاظ کے جوڑے کے مابین تعلق کی شناخت کر پائیں گے۔ آپ مشابہت یا تعلق کے بہترین جواب کا انتخاب کریں کیونکہ ممکنہ جوابات میں ایک سے زیادہ بہتر انتخابات بھی ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن بہترین تعلق ہی جواب ہوگا۔ چند ایک انتہائی اہم عموماً پوچھی جانے والی Analogies کی یہاں مختصر وضاحت کی جا رہی ہے:

There are many ways of establishing a relationship. It is important that you focus on understanding the relationship between the original pair because this is really what you are trying to parallel. Notice that you are to select the best answer or most similar relationship. The use of the word 'best' implies that there may be more than one good answer. Some of the most common ones are briefly illustrated here:

1. Cause and effect (سبب (وجہ) اور اس کا اثر)

   e.g., Race: Fatigue (دوڑ: تھکاوٹ)

   (A) French: Athlete　　(B) Fast: Hunger
   (C) Art: Bug　　(D) Walking: Running

   Answer is (B). Because 'fatigue' is caused by 'race' and 'hunger' is caused by 'fast'.

جواب (B) ہے۔ کیونکہ تھکاوٹ دوڑنے کے باعث ہوتی ہے یعنی تھکاوٹ کا سبب دوڑ لگانا ہے۔ اسی طرح روزہ رکھنے کے باعث بھوک لگتی ہے۔

2. Action to object and object to action. (چیز کا عمل اور عمل کا چیز کے ساتھ تعلق)
   e.g., Kick: Football (کک: فٹ بال)
   (A) Kill: Bomb (B) Break: Pieces
   (C) Question: Team (D) Smoke: Pipe
   Answer is (D).
3. Part to whole (حصے کا کُل سے تعلق)
   e.g., Star: Constellation (ستارہ: جھرمٹ)
   (A) Soldier: Regiment (B) Patch: Thread
   (C) Hand: Clock (D) Struggle: Wrestle
   Answer is (A).
4. Synonym (مترادف یا ہم معنی الفاظ)
   e.g., Enormous: Huge (عظیم: بہت بڑا)
   (A) Rough: Rock (B) Purse: Kitchen
   (C) Muddy: Unclean (D) Black: White
   Answer is (C).
5. Antonym (متضاد یا الٹ الفاظ)
   e.g., Purity: Evil (پاکیزگی: برائی)
   (A) Angel: Horns (B) North: Climate
   (C) Boldness: Victory (D) Suavity: Bluntness
   Answer is (D).
6. Place (جگہ کے ساتھ تعلق)
   e.g., Anarkali: Lahore (انارکلی: لاہور)
   (A) Eiffel Tower: France (B) Pakistan: Karachi
   (C) Pakistan: China (D) New York: Kremlin
   Answer is (A).
7. Degree of Intensity (شدت کا درجہ یا حد)
   e.g., Joy: Ecstasy (خوشی: بہت زیادہ مسرور)
   (A) Warm: Cold (B) Frown: Anger
   (C) Bright: Genius (D) Climate: Weather
   Answer is (B).
8. Sequence (ترتیب)
   e.g., Spring: Summer (موسم بہار: موسم گرما)
   (A) Wednesday: Monday (B) Monday: Wednesday
   (C) Friday: Sunday (D) Tuesday: Wednesday
   Answer is (D).
9. Association (تعلق شرکت وغیرہ)
   e.g., Ink: Writing (روشنائی: لکھائی)
   (A) Devil: Wrong (B) Picture: Bed

(C) Slipper: State | (D) Colour: Good

Answer is (A).

10. Grammatical (گرامر کے اصولوں کے لحاظ سے تعلق)

e.g., Restore: Climb (بحال کرنا: چڑھنا)

(A) Segregation: Seen | (B) Sun: See

(C) Nymph: In | (D) Soon: Although

Answer is (B).

11. Class—Species (کلاس یا گروہ اور نوع یا قسم کا تعلق)

e.g., Reptile: Snake (رینگنے والا جانور: سانپ)

(A) Man: Woman | (B) Woman: Girl

(C) Whale: Shark | (D) Son: Daughter

Answer is (B).

12. Sex (جنس کے لحاظ سے مطابقت)

e.g., Bull: Cow (سانڈ: گائے)

(A) Boy: Girl | (B) Child: Children

(C) Ox: Fox | (D) Cat: Dog

Answer is (A).

13. Type an ! Characteristic (قسم اور خاصیت)

e.g., Tig r: Carnivorous (شیر: گوشت خور)

(A) Wcman: Vegetable | (B) Man: Egg

(C) Lion: Lioness | (D) Cow: Herbivorous

Answer is (D).

14. Producer and Product (بنانے والا یا پیدا کرنے والا اور پیداوار یا چیز)

e.g., Architect: Building (ماہر تعمیرات: عمارت)

(A) Producer: Designer | (B) Art: Writer

(C) Civil Engineer: Dam | (D) Demand: Supply

Answer is (C).

15. Worker and Tool (کام کرنے والا اور آلہ)

e.g., Writer: Pen (مصنف: قلم)

(A) Blacksmith: Cupboard | (B) Labourer: Field

(C) Carpenter: Saw | (D) Owner: House

Answer is (C).

16. Symbol (علامت کی بنیاد پر تعلق)

e.g., Flag: Nation (جھنڈا: قوم)

(A) Bird: Peacock | (B) Elephant: State

(C) Insignia: Rank | (D) Profile: Portrait

Answer is (C).

Illustration (وضاحت):

Analogy-Test کو اچھی طرح ذہن نشین کروانے کے لیے اس کی وضاحت مثالوں کے بعد دی جا رہی ہے تاکہ جب اُمیدوار یہ سوال کریں تو غلطی کا امکان کم سے کم رہے اور کوئی ابہام باقی نہ رہے۔ اس ٹیسٹ کو سمجھنے کے لیے ذخیرہ الفاظ (Vocabulary) میں اضافہ نہایت ضروری ہے لہٰذا ڈکشنری کے استعمال کو اپنی عادت بنائیں۔

Example 1:

SONNET: LITERATURE::

(A) research: chemistry
(B) novel: poetry
(C) football: sport
(D) acting: protagonist
(E) song: rhythm

مندرجہ بالا مثال میں بہترین جواب (C) ہے۔ سانیٹ لٹریچر کی ایک قسم ہے لہٰذا شناخت کریں کہ یہاں ایک مثال کا بڑے گروہ کے ساتھ تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ اب یہی تعلق ممکنہ جوابات میں تلاش کریں۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ (C) میں یہی تعلق پایا جاتا ہے۔ فٹبال سپورٹ کی ایک قسم ہے۔ اس کی وضاحت آپ اس طرح بھی کر سکتے ہیں کہ جو تعلق سانیٹ اور لٹریچر میں پایا جاتا ہے وہی تعلق فٹبال اور سپورٹ میں موجود ہے۔ اس طرح مشابہت اور مطابقت کی بنیاد پر تعلق قائم کر کے درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

The best answer is (C). In this case, you might say to yourself, "A sonnet is a type of literature" and therefore recognize that the relationship here is between an example and the larger category. Now, doing the same thing with the answer choices, you will find that the correct answer (C) shows the same relationship. Football is a type of sport. This sentence can be expressed as "Sonnet is to literature in the same way as football is to sport."

Example 2:

PUPPY: DOG::

(A) cat: lion
(B) sapling: tree
(C) kitchen: hotel
(D) city: country
(E) female: male

بہترین جواب (B) ہے کیونکہ الفاظ کے دونوں جوڑوں میں پہلا لفظ دوسرے لفظ کی ابتدائی (جوانی کی) قسم ہے۔ اس مثال میں یہ چیز اہمیت کی حامل نہیں کہ پہلے جوڑے میں جانور اور دوسرے میں پودے ہیں۔ جو چیز ضروری ہے وہ ہے "تعلق" کیونکہ Analogies کی بنیاد تعلق پر ہوتی ہے۔

The best choice is (B). Because in both pairs, the first word is a youthful version of the second word, sapling: tree makes for a good analogy. It is not important that the first pair is animals and the second pair is plants. What is essential is the relationship.

Example 3:

HEART: HUMAN::

(A) engine: car
(B) brick: wall
(C) neck: child
(D) horn: stag
(E) door: room

جاتے ہیں جو کہ اصلی جوڑے میں ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ اصلی جوڑے کے اجزائے کلام کے بارے میں یقین سے نہ جانتے ہوں تو ممکنہ جوابات سے معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ ان میں کون سے اجزائے کلام استعمال ہوئے ہیں۔

Parts of speech must be the same in the related words/phrases. To determine what parts of speech the words in the original pair are, look at the five answer choices. All of the choices will be the same parts of speech as the original pair. So if you're not sure about a word in the first pair, the words in the choices will tell you what parts of speech are being used.

6- الفاظ کے اصلی جوڑے میں تعلق (مشابہت) معلوم کرنے کے لیے ایک فقرہ ترتیب دیں جو یہ وضاحت کرے کہ دونوں الفاظ کا ایک دوسرے سے کیا تعلق ہے۔ مثلاً انسان کا دوڑنے سے وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ پرندے کا اڑنے سے ہے۔

To help determine the relationship between the original pair, construct a sentence explaining how the two words are related, *e.g.*, Man to run as bird is to fly.

7- اپنے فقرے کی ساخت کو مختصر بنائیں یعنی مختصر ترین فقرہ بنائیں۔ ممکن ہے کہ کچھ انتخابات ایک جیسے ہی ہوں اس کے لیے ایک مختصر ترین جامع مشابہت (تعلق) قائم کرنے کی ضرورت پڑے گی۔

Try to make your sentence as precise as you can. Because some of the choices may be generally the same, a precise relationship may be required.

8- اصل الفاظ کے جوڑے کی ترتیب کو مدنظر رکھیں اور آپ کے درست جواب میں بھی وہی ترتیب آنی چاہیے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ غلط جواب درست تعلق کو تو ظاہر کرے لیکن ترتیب غلط ہو۔

Be sure to keep the order of the first pair like the order of your answer. Wrong answers may present a correct relationship but in the wrong order.

9- بعض اوقات آپ کو نہ صرف ابتدائی مشابہت (تعلق) کو مدنظر رکھنا پڑتا ہے بلکہ آپ کو ثانوی تعلق کا بھی خیال رکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں ابتدائی تعلق تو موجود ہو لیکن ثانوی تعلق صرف ایک ممکنہ انتخاب میں پایا جائے۔

Occasionally, you will need to consider not only the primary relationship between the original words, but also a secondary relationship.

10- یاد رکھیں کہ الفاظ کا دوسرا جوڑا اسی قسم، گروہ یا کلاس سے تعلق نہیں رکھتا جس قسم، گروہ یا کلاس سے سوال میں دیا گیا پہلا جوڑا تعلق رکھتا ہے۔

Remember that the second pair of words does not have to be from the same category, class, or type as the first pair of words.

Construction of Precise Sentences (مختصر فقرات بنانا):

'Analogies' کے مسائل یا سوالات حل کرنے کے لیے مختصر ترین فقرات تشکیل دیں جو کہ آپ کو مشابہت یا تعلق کا اندازہ لگانے میں معاون ہوں گے۔ مثلاً اس طرح کے فقرات بنائیں:

Construct precise sentences to solve the analogy problems. It will help you to find relationship between the pair of words. Make sentences as under:

1. Watch is to time as thermometer is to temperature.

گھڑی کا وقت کے ساتھ وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ تھرمامیٹر کا ٹمپریچر (درجہ حرارت) کے ساتھ ہے۔

2. Father is to son as another is to daughter.

باپ کا بیٹے کے ساتھ وہی تعلق ہے جو کہ ماں کا بیٹی کے ساتھ ہے۔

Study the following sentences for more elaboration:

دل اور انسان میں یہ تعلق پایا جاتا ہے کہ دل انسانی جسم کا ایک حصہ ہے۔ اب اگر ممکنہ جوابات پر غور کریں تو تمام جوڑوں میں یہ تعلق دکھائی دے گا' لہٰذا اس تعلق کی بنیاد پر جواب تلاش کرنا ممکن نہیں' لیکن اگر مزید غور کریں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ دل انسان کے جسم کا لازمی حصہ ہے جس پر کہ زندگی کا انحصار ہوتا ہے۔ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں یہ چیز تو واضح ہے کہ حصے کا کل سے تعلق سب میں ہے لیکن بہترین جواب (A) ہے کیونکہ انجن کار کا لازمی حصہ ہونے کے ساتھ اس کے چلنے یعنی زندگی کیلئے بھی ضروری ہے۔

The best choice is (A). While a heart is a part of a human, a more precise relationship is that the heart is the essential, life-giving part of a human. Therefore, while every answer satisfies the part-whole relationship, (A) is the best answer, as the engine is the essential, life-giving part of the car.

Example 4:

ANONYMOUS: NAME::

(A) huge: mountain (B) unknown: famous
(C) colourless: object (D) formless: shape
(E) cautious: task

بہترین انتخاب (D) ہے۔ فقرہ کچھ اس طرح بنتا ہے "ایک بے نام (گمنام) شخص یا چیز میں نام کی کمی ہوتی ہے۔ انتخاب (D) ہی بہترین ہے کیونکہ یہ درست طور پر فقرے کو مکمل کرتا ہے" جس طرح "بے نام" یہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ اس لفظ میں نام کی کمی ہے' اسی طرح "بے شکل" کا لفظ یہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ اس میں شکل کی کمی ہے۔

The best choice is C. Your sentence should go something like this, "An *anonymous* person or thing is lacking a *name*." Choice C is best because it correctly completes the sentence: "*Anonymous* describes the lack of a *name* in the same way as *formless* describes the lack of *shape*."

Rules to be Remembered (یاد رکھنے کے چند اصول):

'Analogy' کے سوال کا درست جواب منتخب کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھیں:

In dealing with an analogy question, the following rules should be observed:

-1 سوال میں الفاظ کا جو جوڑا دیا گیا ہو ان کے مابین تعلق کا تجزیہ کریں۔

Analyse the relationship between the question pair.

-2 دیئے گئے ممکنہ جوابات کے جوڑوں میں ویسا ہی تعلق (مشابہت) تلاش کریں جو کہ سوال میں دیئے گئے جوڑے میں موجود ہے۔

Look for the pair of words (among the choices with a similar relationship.)

-3 اگر ایک سے زیادہ جوڑوں میں وہی مشابہت دکھائی دے یا ایک سے زیادہ جوابات درست معلوم ہوں تو سوال میں دیئے گئے جوڑے میں پائی جانے والی مشابہت کا دوبارہ جائزہ لیں۔

If more than one pair of words seem to fit, re-examine the relation in the question pair.

-4 جو جوابات بہترین معلوم نہ ہوں ان کو ترک کر دیں اور سب سے موزوں یا بہترین جواب منتخب کریں۔

Eliminate answers that do not appear to be the best.

-5 الفاظ کے جوڑوں میں اجزائے کلام ایک جیسے ہونے چاہئیں۔ سوال میں دیئے گئے الفاظ کے اصل جوڑے میں کون سے اجزائے کلام پائے جاتے ہیں' اس کا اندازہ لگانے کے لیے ممکنہ جوابات کو غور سے پڑھیں۔ تمام ممکنہ جوابات میں وہی اجزائے کلام پائے

زیادہ وضاحت کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل فقرات کا مطالعہ کریں:

1. Ring is to finger as watch is to wrist.
2. Bed is to sleep, as chair is to sit.
3. Puppy is to dog as child is to man.
4. Prime Minister is to central cabinet as chief minister is to provincial cabinet.
5. Lead is to pencil as ink is to pen.
6. Hot is to cold as high is to low.
7. Stable is to horse as nest is to bird.
8. Man is to woman as boy is to girl.
9. Hot is to steam as cold is to ice.
10. Lend is to borrow as give is to take.

Relationship between the Words (الفاظ کے مابین تعلق):

نیچے چند الفاظ کے جوڑے اور ان سے متعلق مختصر فقرات دیے گئے ہیں جو کہ ان الفاظ کے درمیان پائے جانے والے تعلق کو بیان کرتے ہیں۔ یہ مشق آپ کو الفاظ کے درمیان تعلق قائم کرنے میں مدد فراہم کرے گی اور Analogy کے سوالات حل کرنے میں معاون ہوگی۔

Some pair of words and precise sentences about the relationship of these words are given below. This exercise will increase your skill in determining the relationship between two words. This skill will help you predict the necessary relationship for a second pair of words in an analogy question.

No.	Pair of Words	Precise Sentences
1.	PAPER: WOOD	PAPER is made from WOOD.
2.	ROOF: HOUSE	The ROOF is the upper covering of a HOUSE.
3.	DETAIN: RELEASE	DETAIN (hold up) is the opposite of RELEASE (let go).
4.	SLITHER: SNAKE	SLITHER is the way a SNAKE travels.
5.	HEART: PUMP	The HEART performs the same function as a PUMP.
6.	SPY: COVERT	The activities of a SPY are COVERT.
7.	OASIS: DESERT	An OASIS is a fertile area in a DESERT.
8.	COLD: SHIVER	COLD makes people SHIVER.
9.	TYPEWRITER: RIBBON	A TYPEWRITER uses a RIBBON.
10.	MAGNET: IRON	A MAGNET attracts IRON.
11.	TIRE: RUBBER	A TIRE is made mostly of RUBBER.
12.	BINDERY: BOOKS	A BINDERY is a place where BOOKS are produced.
13.	PEBBLE: BOULDER	A PEBBLE is a very, very small BOULDER.
14.	METAL: ANVIL	METAL is forged or shaped on an ANVIL.
15.	DICTIONARY: MEANING	A DICTIONARY is used to find the MEANING of words.

Practise for Some Types of Relationships

(چند مشابہات کی اقسام کی مشق)

'Analogies' کے مسائل (سوالات) پر آپ جتنی زیادہ مشق کریں گے' اتنی ہی تیزی سے آپ چند عام قسم کے (تعلق) مشابہتوں کو پہچاننے کے قابل ہو جائیں گے۔ چند تعلقات درج ذیل ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ مشابہتوں کے اور بھی کئی امکانات موجود ہو سکتے ہیں:

The more practice you have working analogy problems, the more quickly you'll recognize some of the common relationships. Some relationships are given below. There are many other possibilities as well.

درجہ بندی:

عام سے خاص' خاص سے عام' چیزوں کے ساتھ ان کی خوبی' خاصیت' تضادات' درجہ' حد وغیرہ کا تعلق والی Analogies کی اقسام۔

Classifications: sorts, kinds, general to specific, specific to general, thing to quality or characteristic, opposites, degree, etc.

ایک بڑی قسم (گروہ) کا ایک چھوٹی قسم (گروہ) کے ساتھ تعلق کی مشابہت کی مثال۔

A broad category is paired with a narrow category:

RODENT (کترنے والے جانوروں کی قسم)	: SQUIRREL (گلہری) ::	FISH (مچھلی)	: FLOUNDER (مچھلی کی ایک قسم)
(broad category)	(narrower category)	(broad category)	(narrower category)

ایک شخص کا کسی ایک خاصیت کے ساتھ تعلق کی بنیاد پر جوڑا بنانا۔

A person is paired with a characteristic:

GIANT (بڑا)	: BIGNESS (بڑاپن) ::	BABY (بچہ)	: HELPLESSNESS (بے یارومددگاری)
(person)	(characteristics)	(person)	(charactcristics)

عام کا کسی خاص کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

The general is paired with the specific:

PERSON (شخص)	: BOY (لڑکا)	:: VEHICLE (گاڑی)	: BUS (بس)
(general)	(specific)	(general)	(specific)

کسی لفظ کا اس کے مترادف (ہم معنی لفظ) کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A word is paired with a synonym of itself:

VACUOUS (خلا)	: EMPTY (خالی)	:: SEEMLY (مناسب)	: FIT (موزوں)
(word)	(synonym)	(word)	(synonym)

ایک لفظ کا اس کے متضاد لفظ کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A word is paired with an antonym of itself:

SLAVE (غلام)	: FREEMAN (آزاد) ::	DESOLATE (اداس)	: JOYOUS (خوش)
(word)	(antonym)	(word)	(antonym)

کسی لفظ کا اس کی تعریف کے ساتھ تعلق کی بنیاد پر جوڑا بنانا۔

A word is paired with a definition of itself:

ASSEVERATE (دعویٰ)	: AFFIRM (دعوے سے اعلان کرنا) ::	SEGREGATE (علیحدہ)	: SEPARATE (علیحدہ کرنا)
(word)	(definition)	(word)	(definition)

ایک نر کا مادہ کے ساتھ جوڑ بنانا۔

A male is paired with a female:

COLT (بچھیرا/ چار سے پانچ سال تک کا گھوڑا) : FILLY (بچھیری/ نوجوان گھوڑی) :: BUCK (ہرن) : DOE (ہرنی)
(male) (female) (male) (female)

خاندانی تعلق کی بنیاد پر ویسے ہی خاندانی تعلق کے ساتھ مشابہت کی بنیاد پر جوڑا بنانا۔

A family relationship is paired with a similar family relationship:

FATHER (باپ) : SON (بیٹا) :: UNCLE (چچا) : NEPHEW (بھتیجا)
(family relationship) (family relationship) (family relationship) (family relationship)

ایک خوبی کا کسی ناکامی (کمی) کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A virtue is paired with a failing:

FORTITUDE (ثابت قدمی) : COWARDICE (بزدلی) :: HONESTY (ایمانداری) : DISHONESTY (بے ایمانی)
(virtue) (failing) (virtue) (failing)

ایک عنصر (عامل) کا اس کے انتہائی درجے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

An element is paired with a greater degree:

WIND (چلتی ہوا) : TORNADO (طوفان) :: WATER (پانی) : FLOOD (سیلاب)
(element) (extreme) (element) (extreme)

کم درجے کے اثر کا زیادہ شدت کے درجے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A lesser degree is paired with a greater degree:

HAPPY (خوش) : ECSTATIC (پاگل پن کی حد تک خوشی) :: WARM (گرم) : HOT (تپتا ہوا)
(lesser) (greater) (lesser) (greater)

جمع کا واحد کے ساتھ جوڑا (عددی شمار کے تعلق کی بنیاد پر) بنانا۔

The plural is paired with the singular:

WE (ہم) : I (میں) :: THEY ((وہ)(زیادہ)) : HE ((وہ)(ایک))
(plural) (singular) (plural) (singular)

بناوٹ یا ساخت کی بنیاد پر: بناوٹی یا ساختی اعتبار سے حصے (جزو) کا کل کے ساتھ، کل کا جزو کے ساتھ تعلق۔

Structurals: part to whole, whole a part, part to part, etc.

حصے کا کل (مکمل) کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A part is paired with a whole:

LEG (ٹانگ) : BODY (جسم) :: WHEEL (پہیہ) : CAR (کار)
(part) (whole) (part) (whole)

کل کا حصے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A whole is paired with a part:

TABLE (میز) : LEGS (ٹانگیں) :: BUILDING (عمارت) : FOUNDATION (بنیادیں)
(whole) (part) (whole) (part)

کام سے متعلق مشابہات: وقت کی ترتیب (سلسلہ)، عمل (کام)، مراحل/ادوار، آغاز تا انجام/اول تا آخر وغیرہ کے تعلق کی بنیاد پر جوڑے بنانا۔

Operationals: time sequence, operations, stages, phases, beginning to ending,

before to after, etc.

وقت کے عنصر کا وقت کے دوسرے عنصر کے ساتھ جوڑ بنانا۔

One element of time is paired with another element of time:

DAY (دن) (time element) : NIGHT (رات) (time element) :: SUNRISE (طلوع آفتاب) (time element) : SUNSET (غروب آفتاب) (time element)

وقت کے تسلسل یا ترتیب کا اظہار کیا جاتا ہے۔

A time sequence relationship is expressed:

START (ابتدا) (beginning) : FINISH (اختتام) (ending) :: BIRTH (پیدائش) (ending) : DEATH (موت) (ending)

کسی ایک مکمل عمل کا کسی ایک مرحلے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A complete operation is paired with a stage:

FOOTBALL GAME (فٹبال کا کھیل) (operation) : QUARTER (کوارٹر) (stage) :: BASEBALL GAME (بیس بال کا کھیل) (operation) : INNING (اننگ) (stage)

ایک دوسرے سے مشابہہ ہونا: بہت سی Analogies اوپر بیان کی گئی بنیادی اقسام میں سے ایک سے زیادہ اقسام کا احاطہ کرتی ہیں اور ان کے مقصد، استعمال، سبب اور اس کے اثر کے تعلق کی بنیاد پر تجزیہ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

Overlapping: Many analogies will overlap into more than one of the preceding basic types and will have to be analyzed by their purpose, use, cause-effect relationship, etc.

اوزار کو استعمال کرنے والے کا اس کے آلہ (اوزار) کے ساتھ جوڑے بنانا۔

A user is paired with his or her tool:

FARMER (کسان) (user) : HOE (کھرپا) (tool) :: DENTIST (دندان ساز) (user) : DRILL (ڈرل) (tool)

خالق کا اس کی تخلیق کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A creator is paired with a creation:

ARTIST (فنکار) (creator) : PICTURE (تصویر) (creation) :: POET (شاعر) (creator) : POEM (نظم) (creation)

سبب (وجہ) کا اس کے اثر کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A cause is paired with its effect:

CLOUD (بادل) (cause) : RAIN (بارش) (effect) :: SUN (سورج) (cause) : HEAT (تپش) (effect)

کسی شخص کا اس کے پیشے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A person is paired with his or her profession:

TEACHER (استاد) (person) : EDUCATION (تعلیم) (profession) :: DOCTOR (ڈاکٹر) (person) : MEDICINE (دوائی) (profession)

کسی آلے کا اس کے کام کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا جو کہ وہ کرتا ہے۔

An instrument is paired with a function it performs:

CAMERA (کیمرہ)	: PHOTOGRAPHY (فوٹوگرافی)	:: YARDSTICK (پیمانہ)	: MEASUREMENT (پیمائش)
(instrument)	(profession)	(instrument)	(profession)

علامت کا اس کے ادارے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A symbol is paired with an institution:

FLAG (جھنڈا)	: GOVERNMENT (حکومت)	:: CROSS (صلیب)	: CHRISTIANITY (عیسائیت)
(symbol)	(institution)	(symbol)	(institution)

اعزاز کا اس کے ایکشن (عمل) کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

A reward is paired with an action:

MEDAL (تمغہ)	: BRAVERY (جرأت)	:: TROPHY (ٹرافی)	: CHAMPIONSHIP (چیمپئن شپ)
(reward)	(action)	(reward)	(action)

کسی چیز کا ایک رکاوٹ کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا جو کہ اس کے کام میں رکاوٹ کا سبب بنے۔

An object is paired with an obstacle that hinders it:

AIRPLANE (ہوائی جہاز)	: FOG (دھند)	:: CAR (کار)	: RUT (خراب راستہ)
(object)	(obstacle)	(object)	(obstacle)

کسی چیز کا اس ضرورت کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا جو کہ اس ضرورت کی تسکین کرے۔

Something is paired with a need that it satisfies:

WATER (پانی)	: THIRST (پیاس)	:: FOOD (خوراک)	: HUNGER (بھوک)
(thing)	(need)	(thing)	(need)

کسی چیز کا اس کے قدرتی (فطرتی) واسطے کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا۔

Something is paired with its natural medium:

SHIP (بحری جہاز)	: WATER (پانی)	:: AIRPLANE (ہوائی جہاز)	: AIR (ہوا)
(thing)	(natural medium)	(thing)	(natural medium)

کسی ایک چیز کا جوڑا کسی دوسری ایسی چیز کے ساتھ بنایا جائے جو کہ اسے آپریٹ کرے (چلائے)۔

Something is paired with something else that can operate it:

DOOR (دروازہ)	: KEY (چابی)	:: FAN (پنکھا)	: ELECTRICITY (بجلی)
(thing)	(operator)	(thing)	(operator)

کسی ایک چیز کا اس میٹیریل (مادے) کے ساتھ جوڑا بنانا جس سے کہ وہ چیز بنی ہو۔

An object is paired with the material of which it is made:

COAT (کوٹ)	: WOOL (اون)	:: DRESS (لباس)	: COTTON (کاٹن)
(object)	(material)	(object)	(material)

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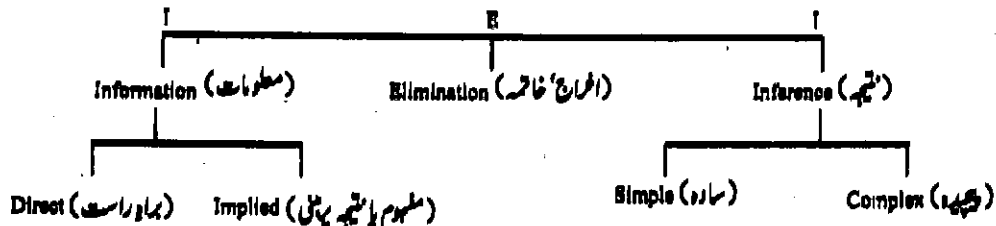
Reading Comprehension Ability

(مفاہمتی تفہیم کی صلاحیت)

لفظ "Comprehend" سے مراد کسی چیز کو اچھی طرح سمجھنا یا اس کا فہم و ادراک حاصل کرنا ہے اور "Comprehension" کے معنی سمجھ بوجھ، فہم اور ادراک کے ہیں۔ "Comprehension Exercise" کے ذریعہ اُمیدواروں کی کسی دیے گئے پیراگراف کو اچھی طرح سمجھنے اور اس کے مواد کو ذہن نشین کرنے کی صلاحیت کا اندازہ لگایا جاتا ہے۔ اُمیدوار کو دیے گئے پیراگراف کو اچھی طرح سمجھ کر پڑھنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس کے اہم نکات کو تلاش کرنا ہوتا ہے اور پھر اس پیراگراف پر دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات دینا پڑتے ہیں۔ اس سارے عمل میں الفاظ کے درست استعمال، زبان کی سمجھ بوجھ، الفاظ کے معانی تلاش کرنے کی صلاحیت، پیراگراف کے حقیقی (اصلی) مقصد (روح) کو جانچنے کے لیے ذہانت اور دیے گئے مواد سے نتیجہ وغیرہ اخذ کرنے کی صلاحیتوں کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے۔ پیراگراف کے آخر میں دیے گئے سوالات کے جواب پیراگراف میں دی گئی معلومات پر مبنی ہونے چاہئیں نہ کہ کسی دوسرے ذریعہ سے ان کے جواب دیے جائیں۔ "Comprehension Exercises" کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ ذخیرہ الفاظ میں اضافہ کیا جائے۔ زبان پر عبور حاصل کیا جائے اور مسلسل مطالعے کی عادت اپنائی جائے۔ اس سلسلے میں IEI فارمولا اختیار کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

The word comprehends means 'to understand'. You are required to go through passage, grasp its gist, and then answer the questions based on it. It involves the use of your vocabulary, the sense of language, and the ability to locate meanings, your intelligence to assess the real spirit of the passage and infer conclusions from the given content. You should remember that your answers must be based on and confirmed by the information given in the passage and not by any outside source. Only in certain cases, the inference may take you outside the boundary of the passage, but even then your answer must be a logical consequence of the information in the passage. It is advisable to improve your sense of language and stock of words by reading regularly and using them too. Though regular practice helps, while adopting IEI (Information-Elimination-Inference) formula, the following tips may prove useful.

IEI Formula (آئی ای آئی فارمولا):

The words information (معلومات), elimination (اخراج) and inference (نتیجہ) may be used as the main keys.

(1) Information (معلومات):

یہ پیراگراف کچھ نہ کچھ معلومات فراہم کرتا ہے۔ بعض سوالات تو بالکل سیدھے ہوتے ہیں اور پیراگراف میں مہیا کی گئی معلومات کی

بنیاد پر ان سوالات کے جوابات دیئے جاسکتے ہیں۔ پیراگراف میں معلومات یا تو براہ راست دی جاتی ہیں یا پیراگراف کا مفہوم سمجھ کر اخذ کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

. Every passage offers you some information. Some questions are straightforward and they may be answered from the information within the passage itself. In the two passages taken up for illustration below refer to Questions 3 and 5 in Passage 1 and Questions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Passage 2. These questions can be answered on the basis of information given in the passage. The information in the passage may be direct or implied. For example, in Passage 1, question 5 is based on direct information, and question 3 on implied information.

(2) Elimination (اخراج یا خاتمہ):

اس طریقہ کار کے ذریعہ عموماً درست یا غلط (True/False) طرز کے سوالات کے جواب دیئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

The process of elimination is to say no to alternatives on justifiable ground until you have a positive answer. Question 9 in Passage 2 is one such example. Usually, this process of elimination can answer questions of the 'true or false' category.

(3) Inference (نتیجہ):

لفظ "Inference" سے مراد کسی منطقی نتیجے تک پہنچنا ہے۔ کچھ سوالات جن کے جواب معلومات اور اخراج یا خاتمے کی بنیاد پر نہیں دیئے جاسکتے' ان کا جواب دینے کے لیے اس طریقہ کار کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے۔ بعض اوقات elimination اور inference کو ملا کر کسی سوال کا جواب تلاش کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ inference یا تو سادہ ہوتی ہے یا پیچیدہ۔ سادہ نتیجہ تو آسانی سے معلوم ہو جاتا ہے لیکن پیچیدہ کے لیے عقل اور سمجھ بوجھ سے کام لینا پڑتا ہے۔

The word inference means to arrive at a logical conclusion. Some questions, which cannot be answered by information or elimination, require the process of inference. Refer to Questions 3 and 7 in Passage 2. There are times when you may have to combine two of these keys together. For example, see Question 4 in Passage 1. A and D can be eliminated in the first reading, B and C appear to be correct, but, if you combine 'elimination' with 'inference', you find the clue in the description that the lady takes whole day in writing the postcard. Thus, B is eliminated and C becomes the correct choice. Inference may be either simple or complex. For example, Question 1 requires simple inference. A statement is made right in the beginning of the passage and the story of the lady illustrates the fact in the statement that whatever time is available for work, people tend to use up. But Question 2 requires complex inference. The person likely to take more time to do some work is: (A) a busy man (B) a man of leisure. Though it seems that (b) is the answer, the logical outcome of the contents in the passage points towards (a). The answer is (A) busy man. Complex inference therefore implies reasoning.

چنانچہ یہ بات واضح ہو جاتی ہے کہ Comprehension Passage کے مختلف سوالات کا جواب دینے کے لیے تینوں (Information, Elimination, Inference) کو علیحدہ علیحدہ بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے اور بعض صورتوں میں اکٹھا کر کے بھی جواب اخذ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

Thus it is now evident that different questions of a comprehension passage can be answered by any of the three clues separately and sometimes by combining

Further Tips (کچھ مزید عمدہ تراکیب):

IEI فارمولا ہر اُمیدوار کے لیے معاون ہوتا ہے۔اس کے علاوہ وہ طلبہ جن کی ذہانت تیز ہوتی ہے اور پہلے ہی مطالعہ میں کچھ حقائق ذہن نشین کر لیتے ہیں' وہ کچھ مختلف طریقے سے کام کر کے اپنا وقت بچا سکتے ہیں۔اس طریقے میں پیراگراف پڑھنے سے پہلے سوالات پڑھ لیں. اور ان میں سے کچھ سوالات کو اپنے ذہن میں محفوظ کر لیں۔اس کے بعد پہلی ہی مرتبہ پیراگراف پڑھتے ہوئے آپ کچھ سوالات کے جوابات کو underline کرنے کے قابل ہو جائیں گے اور بعد میں ایک ہی نظر میں درست جوابات کی نشاندہی کر سکیں گے۔

The IEI formula helps every candidate. However, those who have a sharp memory and can retain certain facts on the first reading may work a little differently to save further time. Instead of reading the passage first, you read the questions and try to retain some of them in your memory. Then while reading the passage you will be able to underline the answer and later tick the correct choice in a flash.

TIME-SAVER IEI FORMULA (وقت بچانے والا IEI فارمولا)

↓

Step-1 (پہلا مرحلہ)

↓

Read the question (سوالات پڑھیں)

↓

Step-2 (دوسرا مرحلہ)

↓

Retain true-false, short, straight and data-based questions (درست اور غلط' مختصر' سیدھے اور ڈیٹا پر بنیاد کرنے والے سوالات کو ذہن میں محفوظ کر لیں)

↓

Step-3 (تیسرا مرحلہ)

↓

Underline answer for questions retained (جو سوالات ذہن نشین تھے ان کے جواب کے نیچے لائن لگائیں)

↓

Step-4 (چوتھا مرحلہ)

↓

Solve other questions by IEI formula (دوسرے سوالات IEI فارمولے کے تحت حل کریں)

Solved Examples (By IEI Formula) (آئی ای آئی فارمولے کے تحت حل شدہ مثال):

Passage 1: (The Busiest Man Who Has Time To Spare)

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, 'It is the busiest man who has time to spare.' Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in finding the postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar box in the street. The total effort that would occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told, may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

1. **Explain the sentence: 'Work expands so as to fill the time available for**

its completion'.

(A) The more work there is to be done, the more the time needed.

(B) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work; all of it will be used.

(C) If you have more time, you can do more work.

(D) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time.

2. Who is the person likely to take more time to do work?

(A) A busy man (B) A man of leisure

(C) An elderly person (D) An exhausted person

3. What does the expression 'pillar box' stand for?

(A) A box attached to the pillar (B) A box in the pillar

(C) Box office (D) A pillar-type post box

4. What happens when the time to be spent on some work increases?

(A) The work is done smoothly (B) The work is done leisurely

(C) The work consumes all the time (D) The work needs additional time

5. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard?

(A) Three minutes (B) Four hours and five minutes

(C) Half an hour (D) A full day

Let us now examine the answers.

1. The answer here is B. This can be found out through simple inference. A statement is made right in the beginning of the passage and the story of the lady illustrates the fact that whatever time is available for a work, people tend to use all of it.
2. Here, the answer is B. It requires inference. The answer is to be inferred from the facts given in the passage that the more the time you have, the more you will need. Therefore this answer is arrived at through complex inference.
3. The answer is D. It can be derived through implied information. The lady has to go to the pillar-box to drop her letter.
4. Here the method of elimination applies and simple inference confirms it. A and D are eliminated at the first reading. The description that the lady who has enough leisure time takes the entire day in writing the postcard gives us the clues that the correct answer is C. This again is complex inference.
5. The answer is D and it is based on the information given in the passage.

Solved Example (By Time-Saver IEI Formula)

(ٹائم سیور آئی ای آئی فارمولے کے تحت حل شدہ مثال)

Passage 2: (Deep-rooted Caste System in Hindus)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it:

Joti, a gardener's son, was once invited to attend the marriage ceremony of a Brahmin friend. As he loved his friend dearly, he attended the function. The bridegroom was being led in a procession to the bride's house. This procession consisted of men, women, and children mostly Brahmin. Joti was also walking along with the procession.

One orthodox Brahmin recognised him and was annoyed at the sight of a low caste boy walking with the Brahmins in the marriage procession. Unable to contain himself, he shouted, "How dare you walk along with us? You are not our equal. Get behind! Otherwise go away." Joti felt insulted. He left the procession and returned home. He narrated the whole incident to his father with anger in his eyes. However, his father advised him to observe old customs. That night Joti could not sleep. What he could do for the equality of human beings? Caste system was deep-rooted. As the lower caste people were not educated, they had accepted this mental slavery for ages, Joti therefore resolved to revolt against this mental slavery and educate the lower caste people. He became the first Indian to start a school for the untouchables as well as a girls school in Maharashtra. We recognise him today is Mahatma Phule.

1. According to the passage, what has made low caste people accept mental slavery?

(A) Poverty
(B) Old customs
(C) Apathy of change
(D) Lack of education
(E) Supremacy of the Brahmins

2. What kind of a man was Joti's father?

(A) A man of revolutionary ideas
(B) One who advised him to start a school for the untouchables
(C) A man who did not want Joti to break old traditions
(D) A man not in favour of Joti attending the marriage ceremony
(E) One who was also present in the marriage procession

3. What did Joti do after his insult?

(A) Left the procession and went to his friend
(B) Tried to take a revenge on his friend
(C) Decided not to join any such marriage processions in future
(D) Involved himself actively in freedom movement
(E) Engaged himself in social service

4. Why did Joti attend the marriage?

(A) He was advised by his father accordingly
(B) He was invited by the father of the bride
(C) The bridegroom was a good friend of Joti
(D) Not mentioned in the passage
(E) None of these

5. Why could Joti not sleep that night?

(A) He had to attend the marriage of his friend
(B) He wanted to do something for the lower caste people
(C) The Brahmin insulted his friend
(D) His father was sick
(E) He was not getting any help for his school

6. Why was the Brahmin annoyed with Joti?

(A) He left the marriage procession abruptly
(B) He insulted his friend
(C) He did not invite the Brahmin for the marriage procession
(D) He was an uninvited guest

(E) He was walking along with other Brahmins in the marriage procession

7. According to the passage, why did Joti quit the marriage procession?

(A) He was asked accordingly by his friend
(B) He could not tolerate his insult
(C) He had to see his ailing father
(D) His father warned him against attending that marriage
(E) He had no faith in such customary rituals

8. What does the author highlight in this passage?

(A) Joti's contribution to the enlistment of the people of lower classes
(B) Poverty of lower class people in India
(C) Need for separate schools for girls
(D) Merits of caste system in India
(E) Need for unity among different sections of people in India

9. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

(A) The bridegroom was Joti's classmate
(B) Joti's father was also invited to the marriage
(C) Mahatma Phule started a school for the untouchables
(D) Joti did not say anything about the incident to his father
(E) The Brahmin who insulted Joti was the bride's father

Here, if you read the questions, you may retain numbers 1, 4, 5 and 6. You can remember as such: (1) the cause of mental slavery, (4) the case of Joti attending the marriage, (5) why couldn't Joti sleep that night; and (6) why the Brahmin was annoyed with Joti.

Now, while reading the passage you can underline the answer to Question 1. 'no education'; to Question 4. 'a Brahmin friend'; to Question 5. 'what could he do for the equality of human beings' and to Question 6. 'How dare you walk along with us'? When you read the alternatives, you will immediately tick the correct answers.

The answers to the rest of the questions are listed below:

Question 2: The correct answer is 'C', on the basis of the information in the passage.

Question 3: The correct answer 'E' can be identified by simple inference. The last lines help you locate the answer.

Question 7: The correct answer 'B' can be arrived at through simple inference.

Question 8: The correct answer is 'E' and can be arrived at by inference stretched to the point of reasoning. Alternative 'A' may also be an answer but 'E' is logically more viable.

Question 9: The correct answer is 'C', through the process of elimination. A, B, D and E are eliminated on the basis of information given in the passage.

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SENTENCE COMPLETION

In this test, words and their correct use is judged. This test gives a good idea of the memory and the power to apply it at an appropriate time. In sentence completion questions, you are given a sentence containing one or more blanks. A number of words or pair of words are suggested to fill the blank spaces. You must select the word or pair of words that will best complete the meaning of the sentence as a whole. In a typical sentence completion question, if any of the answer choices is inserted into the blank spaces, the resulting sentence will be technically correct, but it may not make sense. Usually, more than one choice makes sense, but only one completely carries out the full meaning of the sentence. There is one best answer.

HOW TO ANSWER SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS

1. Read the sentence carefully. Try to understand what it means.
2. Consider the blank or blanks with relation to the meaning of the sentence. Is a negative connotation called for or a positive one? If there are two blanks, should the pair be comparative, contrasting, or complementary? Are you looking for a term that best defines a phrase in the sentence?
3. Eliminate those answer choices that do not meet the criteria you established in step two.
4. Read the sentence to yourself, trying out each of the choices, one by one. Which choice is the most exact, appropriate, or likely considering the information given in the sentence? Which of the choices does the best job of completing the sentence?
5. First answer the questions you find easy. If you have trouble with a question, leave it and go back to it later. If a fresh look does not help you to come up with a sure answer, make an educated guess.

Examples with Explanatory Answers

Direction: Select appropriate word from the choices to fill blanks.

example 1. My father _____ me that I should have informed him.

(A) said (B) told (C) asked (D) tell

The correct answer is (B). The sentence is the indirect narration so 'said' cannot be used. Asked cannot be used in the indirect narration 'if' or what, where etc. must used.

example 2. He was _____ of all the valuable possessions.

(A) robbed (B) stolen (C) pinched (D) established

The correct answer is (A). Stolen cannot be used because a man cannot be stolen, only goods can be stolen; Similarly 'pinched' has no sense of 'deprive'.

example 3. Those who feel that war is stupid and unnecessary think that to die on the

battlefield is ____.

(A) courageous (B) pretentious (C) useless (D) illegal

The correct answer is (C). The key to this answer is the attitude expressed -- that war is stupid and unnecessary. Those who are antagonistic toward war would consider a battlefield death to be useless. While it is true that giving one's life in the field of battle is courageous (A), that is not the answer in the context of this sentence. Choice (B), pretentious, meaning "affectedly grand or ostentatious," does not go along with the idea that war is stupid. Choice (D) does not make sense in relation to a battlefield death.

eXample 4. If you hear the ____ of a gun, don't worry; it's only my car backfiring.

(A) burst (B) report (C) retort (D) flash

The correct answer is (B) report. The sound of an explosion, whether from a gun or a car, is called a report.

eXample 5. He demanded _____ obedience from us, and was always telling us we must be ____ subjects.

(A) total, foolish (B) partial, cringing (C) formal, rigorous
(D) complete, compliant

The correct answer is (D). You may assume that no one demands partial or marginal obedience. Compliant is the best adjective for subjects.

eXample 6. We are ____ going to have to face the reality that the resources of Earth are ____.

(A) finally, worthless (B) gradually, limitless (C) eventually, finite
(D)quickly, unavailable

The correct answer is (C). As the Earth's resources are not limitless, worthless, or unavailable, only (C) logically completes this sentence.

eXample 7. One reunion was completely ____ who'd have guessed we would have booked the same flight?

(A) illogical (B) fortuitous (C) expected (D) abandoned

The correct answer is (B) fortuitous. The sentence implies that the reunion occurred by chance so it was fortuitous.

eXample 8. The presence of armed guards _____ us from doing anything disruptive.

(A) defeated (B) excited (C) irritated (D) prevented

The correct answer is (D) prevented. Armed guards are intended to prevent any kind of disruption. Answer (D) is the only logical and grammatical choice.

eXample 9. Held up only by a ______ steel cable, the chairlift was _____ to carry only two people.

(A) slender, instructed (B) single, intended (C) sturdy, obliged
(D) massive, designed

The correct answer is (B). This sentence is concerned with the design of the lift. As it says "held up only by", you may assume that the cable is not large, which eliminates (C) and (D). Of the three remaining options, only intended (B) completes the sentence logically.

example 10. _______ the factories had not closed, and those who needed work most were given a chance to survive during the economic disaster.

(A) Unintentionally (B) Mercifully (C) Blithely (D) Importunately

The correct answer is (B). According to the sense of this sentence, it was merciful, not unintentional, blithe, importunate, or tragic, that the factories remained open.

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TEST

TEST NO. 1

◆ ***Choose the word which best completes each sentence.***

1. ***We lost confidence in Salim because he never ______ the grandiose promises he had made.***
   (A) Tired of (B) Delivered on
   (C) Retreated from (D) Forgot about
2. ***The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a ______ truck ahead of him.***
   (A) Stationary (B) Moving
   (C) Static (D) Immobile
3. ***Knowledge is like a deep well fed by ______ springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it.***
   (A) External (B) Perennial
   (C) Immortal (D) Inehaustible
4. ***Salma is much too ______ to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair.***
   (A) Noble (B) Proud
   (C) Happy (D) Difficult
5. ***There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to ______ no other nation intends to honour its provisions.***
   (A) Regret (B) Inform
   (C) Believe (D) Occupy
6. ***A legislation was passed to punish brokers who ______ their clients funds.***
   (A) Defalcate (B) Devastate
   (C) Devour (D) Embezzle
7. ***Normally, an individual thunderstorm ______ about 45 minutes.***
   (A) Lasts (B) Ends
   (C) Remains (D) Continues
8. ***The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil ______ very skilfully in the end.***
   (A) Pulled it up (B) Pulled it off
   (C) Pulled it away (D) Pulled it out
9. ***The unruly behaviour of the children ______ their parents.***
   (A) Aggrieved (B) Impeached
   (C) Incensed (D) Tempered
10. ***We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most ______ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering.***
    (A) Pedestrian (B) Accomplished
    (C) Masterful (D) Auspicious
11. ***The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely _____ students.***

(A) Entertain (B) Absorb
(C) Enthrall (D) Alienate

12. *All _____ force himself to work on till late in the night.*
(A) Would (B) Would be
(C) Could (D) Used to

13. *The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____ by the conquered natives.*
(A) Destroyed (B) Endangered
(C) Enhanced (D) Irritated

14. *His moral decadence was marked by his _____ from the ways of integrity and honesty.*
(A) Obsession (B) Declivity
(C) Departure (D) Opprobrium

15. *Her reaction was not the only _____ one.*
(A) Workable (B) Possible
(C) Likely (D) Good

16. *After a period of protracted disuse, a muscle will atrophy, _____ both its strength and the ability to perform its function.*
(A) Insuring (B) Regaining
(C) Sustaining (D) Losing

17. *True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.*
(A) Interwined (B) Tied up
(C) Bound up (D) Inter-related

18. *If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understated, tentative, for _____.*
(A) Passionate (B) Authoritative
(C) Restrained (D) Argumentative

19. *Although, I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became _____.*
(A) Preposterous (B) Overwhelming
(C) Impassive (D) Irresistible

20. *The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.*
(A) Specious (B) Intemperate
(C) Spurious (D) Convincing

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)
10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 2

◆ *Choose the word which, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of sentence.*

1. *Some officers have ______ their previous statements denying any involvement on their part with the contra aid network.*
   (A) Recanted (B) Protracted
   (C) Justified (D) Repeated
2. *As the market becomes ______ competitive, some companies will make larger profits.*
   (A) Well (B) More
   (C) Less (D) Fully
3. *Although, the conditions in which Riaz chooses to live suggest that he is miserly, his contributions to worthwhile charities show that he is ______.*
   (A) Intolerant (B) Stingy
   (C) Generous (D) Thrifty
4. *He suggests that the meeting ______ postponed.*
   (A) Be (B) Is
   (C) Must (D) Would be
5. *Modern architecture has discarded the ______ trimming on buildings and emphasises simplicity of life.*
   (A) Flamboyant (B) Flabbergasting
   (C) Gaudy (D) Gaunt
6. *Can he see his wife again? No, he ______.*
   (A) Could (B) Can
   (C) Will not (D) Cannot
7. *A man is one of those blessed artists who combine profundity and ______.*
   (A) Fun (B) Education
   (C) Depth (D) Wisdom
8. *The accused was released on ______ pending hearing of his case.*
   (A) Bond (B) Bale
   (C) Bail (D) Deposit
9. *Sadiq's ______ in his family's position is great but he does not boast about it.*
   (A) Status (B) Proud
   (C) Pride (D) Presumption
10. *There are many dialects of English with radically different pronunciations of the same word, but the spelling of these words is ______.*
    (A) Shortened (B) Inconstant
    (C) Contemplated (D) Uniform
11. *New concerns about growing religious tension in Kashmir were ______ this week between Hindus and Muslims.*
    (A) Dispersed (B) Fueled
    (C) Invalidated (D) Restrained
12. *Wasim was so good at Mathematics that his friends considered him to be a ______.*
    (A) Prodigy (B) Prodigal
    (C) Primeval (D) Profligate
13. *The majority report issued by the committee was completely ______, extolling in*

great detail the plan's strengths but failing to mention at all its shortcomings.

(A) Skewed (B) Unbiased
(C) One-sided (D) Comprehensive

14. *I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more ______ price.*
(A) True (B) Realistic
(C) Exact (D) Correct

15. *The enemy paid a large sum as ______.*
(A) Punishment (B) Reward
(C) Restitution (D) Compensation

16. *Despite the mixture's ______ nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could reduce its tendency to vaporize.*
(A) Homogeneous (B) Resilient
(C) Volatile (D) Acerbic

17. *Many boys were ______ at street corners for the coffee bar to open.*
(A) Hanging upon (B) Hanging about
(C) Hanging back (D) Hanging on

18. *His monotonous voice acted like ______ and his audience was soon asleep.*
(A) An emetic (B) An anaesthetic
(C) A sedative (D) A purgative

19. *My finger is still ______ where I caught it in the door yesterday.*
(A) Sore (B) Wounded
(C) Injured (D) Bruised

20. *The flood water pushed against the river wall and ______ from a sudden break made by it.*
(A) Ran out (B) Serged up
(C) Gushed out (D) Flowed

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(C)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)
10.	(D)	11.	(B)	12.	(A)
13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(D)
16.	(C)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(B)		

TEST NO. 3

◆ *Complete the sentences by given choices.*

1. *Measurement is, like any other human endeavour, a complex activity, subject to error, not always used ______, and frequently misinterpreted and misunderstood.*
(A) Properly (B) Innovatively
(C) Mistakenly (D) Systematically

2. *Non-violence is the law of saints as violence is the law of the ______.*
(A) Coward (B) Foolish
(C) Brute (D) Ignorant

3. *His injury was very painful but not incapacitating and he managed to ______ the game in spite of it.*
(A) Interrupt (B) Concede

(C) Abandon (D) Finish

4. *They have some difficulty ______ all the employees, especially the smaller ones to confirm ______ the adopted scale of wages.*

(A) Getting, to (B) In getting, upon
(C) To get, over (D) To getting, with

5. *This contract was ______; it was not valid now.*

(A) Nullified (B) Annulled
(C) Invalid (D) Canceled

6. *To the dismay of the student body, the class president was ______ berated by the principal.*

(A) Privately (B) Magnanimously
(C) Inconspicuously (D) Ignominously

7. *We never believed that he would resort to ______ in order to achieve his end, we always regarded him as an honest man.*

(A) Logic (B) Subterfuge
(C) Charm (D) Diplomacy

8. *It was the help he got from his parents which ______ him through the tragedy.*

(A) Boosted (B) Supported
(C) Helped (D) Parked

9. *The plot of the play was extremely complicated and included many minor characters ______ to the central events.*

(A) Tangential (B) Contemporary
(C) Essential (D) Momentous

10. *It is a marble wall, ______ no bills.*

(A) Stick (B) Affix
(C) Paste (D) Attach

11. *You will have to catch the morning flight, so you ______ better get ready.*

(A) Would (B) May
(C) Had (D) Should

12. *The controversy is likely to create ______ between the two rivals.*

(A) Doubt (B) Amity
(C) Bitterness (D) Revenge

13. *The authority of voice in Faraz writing strikes many readers today as ______ colonialism.*

(A) Cognizant of (B) Detrimental to
(C) Consonant with (D) Independent of

14. *Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to ______.*

(A) Prosperity (B) Cowardice
(C) Miser (D) Happiness

15. *Whenever Imran refers to his favourites he is voluble, but when he talks of his adversaries he is ______.*

(A) Rough (B) Reticent
(C) Miserly (D) Aggressive

16. *The chairman's intolerance of ______ among his aides was intensified by his insistence upon total loyalty from all.*

(A) Compliance (B) Flattery
(C) Dissent (D) Dishonesty

17. *Despite the millions of rupees spent on improvements, the telephone system in*

Pakistan remains ______.

(A) Suspicious
(B) Primitive
(C) Outdated
(D) Impartial

18. *Do you think Irum is avoiding you? Yes, I ______.*

(A) Do
(B) Agree
(C) Did
(D) Have not

19. *Few plants can grow beneath the canopy of the sycamore tree, whose leaves produce a natural herbicide that leaches into the surrounding soil, ______ other plants that might compete for water and nutrients.*

(A) Refreshing
(B) Nourishing
(C) Distinguishing
(D) Inhibiting

20. *Even when Akram's reputation was in ______ almost everyone was willing to admit that he had genius.*

(A) Eclipse
(B) Peregrination
(C) Rebuttal
(D) Accumulation

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)
10.	(B)	11.	(D)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)
16.	(C)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 4

❖ *Select anyone the most suitable answer.*

1. *I do not think, Javed will gain anything by insulting and ______ the man Javed do not agree with.*

(A) Depicting
(B) Revamping
(C) Defaming
(D) Charging

2. *Although, a few years ago the fundamental facts about the silky way seemed fairly well ______, now even its mass and its radius have come into question.*

(A) Ignored
(B) Established
(C) Determined
(D) Problematic

3. *Naveed's ______ of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.*

(A) Clarity
(B) Exposure
(C) Picturisation
(D) Exposition

4. *A good lawyer will argue only what is central to an issue, eliminating ______ information which might jeopardize the client.*

(A) Extraneous
(B) Prodigious
(C) Seminal
(D) Erratic

5. *Ali got the company car for a ______ price as he was the senior most employee in the company.*

(A) Nominal
(B) Fixed
(C) Discounted
(D) Reduced

6. *His novel is both so eloquent in its passion and so searching in its candor that it is bound to ______ any reader.*

(A) Bore (B) Disappoint
(C) Unsettle (D) Embarrass

7. *We felt as if the ground was ______ beneath our feet.*
(A) Digging (B) Slipping
(C) Sinking (D) Bursting

8. *It is irritating to try to keep a commitment that you know you are not going to ______.*
(A) Honour (B) Decorate
(C) Glorify (D) Dignify

9. *Because Rehana had a reputation for ______ we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so affably.*
(A) Graciousness (B) Insolence
(C) Arrogance (D) Querulousness

10. *Through a ______ circumstance, they unexpectedly found themselves on the same bus with Mohsin.*
(A) Referential (B) Fortuitous
(C) Lambent (D) Elusive

11. *Could you appease her curiosity? No, I ______.*
(A) Did not (B) Could not
(C) Have not (D) Could never

12. *Unlike the images in symbolist poetry which are often vague and obscure, the images of surrealist poetry are startlingly ______ and bold.*
(A) Trivial (B) Concrete
(C) Furtive (D) Virulent

13. *The child was so spoiled by his parents that he pouted and become ______ when he did not receive all of their attention.*
(A) Sullen (B) Discreet
(C) Suspicious (D) Elated

14. *Everyone in this universe is accountable to God ______ his actions.*
(A) Of (B) Against
(C) For (D) About

15. *I am not concerned ______ him in that business.*
(A) By (B) About
(C) For (D) With

16. *Just as disloyalty is the mark of the renegades ______ is the mark of the craven.*
(A) Cowardice (B) Avarice
(C) Vanity (D) Temerity

17. *The new owners of the paper changed the ______ completely.*
(A) Outlook (B) Outlet
(C) Layout (D) Outlay

18. *Contrary to popular opinion, bats are not generally aggressive and rabid, most are shy and ______.*
(A) Innocuous (B) Turgid
(C) Disfigured (D) Punctual

19. *Sadia ______ at me in doubt and disbelief.*
(A) Watched (B) Gazed
(C) Gaped (D) Looked

20. *If you are seeking ______ that will resolve all our ailments, you are undertaking*

an impossible task.

(A) A direction (B) A contrivance
(C) A panacea (D) A precedent

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)
10.	(B)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)
13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(A)
19.	(B)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 5

1. ***Didn't you tell me that you would come to see me? No, I ______.***
   (A) Didn't (B) Had not
   (C) Have not (D) Could not
2. ***We must ______ the tickets for the movie in advance.***
   (A) Remove (B) Take
   (C) Draw (D) Buy
3. ***Only ______ were present at the seminar.***
   (A) A few people (B) A little people
   (C) A few people (D) The little people
4. ***The stenographer is very efficient. He is ______ to his firm.***
   (A) An asset (B) A boon
   (C) A credit (D) A blessing
5. ***The twins are so alike that I cannot ______ one from the other.***
   (A) Say (B) Notice
   (C) Discern (D) Tell
6. ***Just ______ the files on my table.***
   (A) Let (B) Leaves
   (C) Stay (D) Leave
7. ***I never miss a cricket match. I ______ fond of cricket since childhood.***
   (A) Am (B) Has been
   (C) Have been (D) Will be
8. ***All of us should abide ______ the laws of our country.***
   (A) By (B) In
   (C) To (D) With
9. ***The period of the fall of the Roman Empire was a dark period for ______ as well as for other arts.***
   (A) Aesthetics (B) Gastronomy
   (C) Astrology (D) Histrionics
10. ***Multan ______ a very hot climate.***
    (A) Has (B) Have
    (C) Has been (D) With
11. ***That professor enjoys teaching and ______.***
    (A) Writing (B) Written
    (C) To write (D) Write
12. ***She came ______ with me to see the circus.***

(A) After (B) Across
(C) Along (D) Off

13. *The police has been looking for him ______ four weeks.*
(A) During (B) For
(C) Since (D) Till

14. *______ discovery of insulin, it was not possible to treat diabetes.*
(A) Prior (B) Before to the
(C) Prior to the (D) To prior the

15. *Do no hanker ______ worldly pleasures.*
(A) For (B) Towards
(C) After (D) About

16. *In partnership with Pakistan, South Korea ______ on Motorway.*
(A) Helped worked (B) Helping work
(C) Helped working (D) To help working

17. *He is too dull ______ the problem.*
(A) Solving (B) To solving
(C) Solves (D) To solve

18. *Distribute the handouts ______ the candidates.*
(A) Between (B) Among
(C) To (D) In

19. *Thank you for ______ me your book.*
(A) Borrowing (B) Lending
(C) Borrowed (D) Had lent

20. *Although he is blind, he is very fast ______ calculations.*
(A) At (B) About
(C) In (D) With

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(A)	4.	(A)	5.	(D)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.		10.	(A)
11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(C)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(A)

TEST NO. 6

◆ ***Select the word that best completes each of the following sentences:***

1. ***The reasoning in this editorial is so ______ that we cannot see how anyone can be deceived by it.***
(A) Dispassionate (B) Cogent
(C) Specious (D) Coherent

2. ***Sometimes, it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. This is called ______.***
(A) Omniscience (B) Omnipotence
(C) Truclence (D) Omnipresence

3. ***The press conference did not clarify many issues since the president responded with obfuscation and ______ rather than clarity and precision.***
(A) Lucidity (B) Vagueness
(C) Formality (D) Humor

4. ***Sri Lanka, for the present, is deeply _____ in economic difficulties, but, the***

Government has taken a pledge to set everything right within 2 years.

(A) Ruined (B) Swamped
(C) Saturated (D) Engrossed

5. *I don't know ______ to value your qualities.*

(A) Only how (B) How
(C) So how (D) That how

6. *The ______ of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff since all but one witness testified that Salim's story was correct.*

(A) Brunt (B) Accuracy
(C) Propensity (D) Preponderance

7. *Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a ______ web of good and evil.*

(A) Tangled (B) Entrapped
(C) Entangled (D) Complicated

8. *It is difficult for a modern audience, accustomed to the minutiae of film and TV; to appreciate opera with its grand spectacle and ______ gestures.*

(A) Subtle (B) Inane
(C) Monotonous (D) Extravagant

9. *She should continue to remain cold towards her lover till the latter has taken ______ to move her heart to kindness.*

(A) Suffering (B) Pain
(C) Trouble (D) Pains

10. *Though Akram was theoretically a friend of labour, his voting record in party ______ that impression.*

(A) Belied (B) Confirmed
(C) Maintained (D) Implied

11. *To ______ a bus here is not so easy.*

(A) Obtain (B) Get
(C) Gain (D) Acquire

12. *Because of the moon's ______ gravity, it has little or no substance.*

(A) Weak (B) Dull
(C) Frail (D) Unsubstantial

13. *Behaviorism was a protest against the ______ psychological tradition which held that the proper data of psychology were mentalistic.*

(A) Moralistic (B) Orthodox
(C) Redoubtable (D) Rudimentary

14. *He had a terrible night caused by an ______ during his sleep.*

(A) Delusion (B) Hypochondria
(C) Debility (D) Obsession

15. *A metaphorical statement is an ______ comparison; it does not compare things explicitly, but suggests a likeness between them.*

(A) Implied (B) Ardent
(C) Unfair (D) Inherent

16. *Any leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to ______.*

(A) Stringency (B) Punish
(C) Autopsy (D) Condemnation

17. *A lively joke is a ______ expression for the moment.*

(A) Apt (B) Befitting

(C) Proper (D) Correct

18. *A scathing review of the recent performance of dancers called the production grotesque and the conducting of the orchestra ______.*

(A) Munificent (B) Pedestrian
(C) Prejudicial (D) Heretical

19. *The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is ______.*

(A) Embolism (B) Scurrility
(C) Reverberation (D) Nonsequitur

20. *The ravages of time had left the caste ______; it towered above the village, looking much as it must have done in King Faisal's time.*

(A) Untouched (B) Lonely
(C) Destroyed (D) Alone

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)
10.	(A)	11.	(B)	12.	(A)
13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(C)	18.	(B)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 7

◈ *Choose the word for blank spaces.*

1. *I have no ______ motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.*

(A) Ulterior (B) Nominal
(C) Disinterested (D) Incongrous

2. *We had a wonderful view of the day through the ______.*

(A) Proximity (B) Hole
(C) Window (D) Vicinity

3. *Because customers believe that there is a direct correlation between price and value, software manufacturers continue to ______ their prices at an astonishing rate.*

(A) Control (B) Raise
(C) Inflate (D) Determine

4. *To find the volume of an irregular solid you must ______ Archimedes Principle.*

(A) Practice (B) Exploit
(C) Apply (D) Employ

5. *Hamid and Javed were part of that inner ______ of the police whose distinguished legacy dominated national domestic policy.*

(A) Sanctum (B) Core
(C) Life (D) Circle

6. *Artists and poets are possessed of the same qualities of mind, governed by the same principles of taste, and are consistently is sympathy and never in ______ with one another.*

(A) Danger (B) Accord
(C) Collusion (D) Disagreement

7. *That charming girl was the ______ of all eyes.*

(A) Cynosure (B) Aim
(C) Target (D) Ambition

8. *This garden has been preserved in all its ______ wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the previous centuries.*
(A) Esoteric (B) Pristine
(C) Hedonistic (D) Prospective

9. *The gold ornament was ______ with precious stones.*
(A) Beautiful (B) Studded
(C) Adorned (D) Decorated

10. *The most difficult modern compositions for the piano ______ the audience.*
(A) Incited (B) Excited
(C) Thrilled (D) Disappointed

11. *The High Court, is striking down the state law, ruled the statute had been enacted in an atmosphere charged with religious convictions which had ______ the law-making process.*
(A) Repealed (B) Infected
(C) Written (D) Influenced

12. *Nighat is kind; her husband is not ______ a man.*
(A) Such (B) Like
(C) So (D) As well

13. *If you carry this truculent attitude to the conference, you will ______ any supporters you may have at this moment.*
(A) Alienate (B) Delight
(C) Attract (D) Defer

14. *I have no ______ to listen to his silly talk.*
(A) Trouble (B) Convenience
(C) Patience (D) Perseverence

15. *The latest research indicates that feelings of love occur in the nonverbal part of brain, which helps to explain why people are often able to experience such feelings but not ______ them.*
(A) Convey (B) Remove
(C) Explain (D) Believe

16. *The young man was quickly promoted when his boss saw how ______ he was.*
(A) Assiduous (B) Cursory
(C) Lethargic (D) Indigent

17. *The courtiers had to swear ______ to the new king.*
(A) Allegiance (B) Obedience
(C) Loyalty (D) Faithfulness

18. *He never ______ to her in the near past.*
(A) Wrote (B) Write
(C) To write (D) Written

19. *Progress in government, literature, art, religion, science and philosophy ______ great civilisations from mere groups of society.*
(A) Relinquish (B) Distinguish
(C) Describe (D) Extol

20. *The ______ pittance the widow receives from the society cannot keep her from poverty.*
(A) Indulgent (B) Munificent

(C) Niggardly (D) Magnanimous

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)
4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(D)
10.	(C)	11.	(B)	12.	(D)
13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(C)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(A)
19.	(B)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 8

◈ ***Complete the sentences by given choices:***

1. ***For Arshad, art became a _______ ritual; paper and pencils were holy objects to him.***

(A) Futile (B) Fascinating
(C) Sacred (D) Superficial

2. ***Since there was adequate grazing area for the herds, the land was _______ populated.***

(A) Sparsely (B) Disproportionately
(C) Rustically (D) Inadequately

3. ***It is _______ that students do not repay their loans.***

(A) Laudable (B) Unfortunate
(C) Unforgivable (D) Regrettable

4. ***The tapeworm is an example of _______ organism.***

(A) Parasitic (B) Protozoan
(C) Exemplary (D) Hospitable

5. ***He said that there was no going back because his decision was _______.***

(A) Palatable (B) Peremptory
(C) Premeditated (D) Revolutionary

6. ***Although his initial success was _______ by the fact that Faisal was the son of a famous actor, the critics later acclaimed him as a star in his own right.***

(A) Refuted (B) Superceded
(C) Enhanced (D) Trivialized

7. ***That was an _______ addition of this book.***

(A) Summarized (B) Abbreviated
(C) Shortened (D) Abridged

8. ***Shy and hypochondriacal Akbar was uncomfortable at public gatherings, his character made him a most _______ lawmaker and practicing politician.***

(A) Fervent (B) Effective
(C) Unlikely (D) Gregarious

9. ***The event came _______ as he had predicted it.***

(A) Up (B) Off
(C) By (D) About

10. ***Moeen is _______ opponent, you must respect and fear him at all times.***

(A) Craven (B) Redoubtable
(C) Insignificant (D) Disingenuous

11. ***Now she feels the folly of _______ him.***

(A) Quarreling with (B) Quarrel on

(C) Quarreling to
(D) Quarreling against

12. *His answer was such _______ I expected him to give.*
(A) As
(B) Like
(C) Which
(D) That

13. *His true feelings _______ themselves in his sarcastic asides; only then was his bitterness revealed.*
(A) Developed
(B) Concealed
(C) Manifested
(D) Grieved

14. *Contrary to popular belief, they were not peace-loving astronomers but _______ warriors who viewed their gods as cruel and vengeful.*
(A) Reluctant
(B) Amicable
(C) Skilled
(D) Formidable

15. *We must try to understand his momentary aberration for Ashraf has _______ more strain and anxiety than any among us.*
(A) Undergone
(B) Forgotten
(C) Described
(D) Understood

16. *I do not think, you will gain anything by insulting and _______ the man you do not agree with.*
(A) Depicting
(B) Revamping
(C) Defaming
(D) Charging

17. *Although, alcoholism has long been regarded as a personality disorder, there is evidence to suggest that alcoholics are often the children of alcoholics and that they are born with a _______ the disease.*
(A) Deterioration of
(B) Respect for
(C) Liability for
(D) Predisposition to

18. *Milk is a _______ food.*
(A) Wholesome
(B) Nutritious
(C) Health giving
(D) Pure

19. *So many servants attended _______ him during his illness.*
(A) On
(B) With
(C) At
(D) Upon

20. *Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the _______ of spring.*
(A) Compass
(B) Harbinger
(C) Autocrat
(D) Hostage

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)
10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(C)	14.	(D)	15.	(A)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)
19.	(A)	20.	(B)		

TEST NO. 9

◈ ***Choose the word which when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of sentence.***

1. *Overindulgence ______ character as well as physical stamina.*
   (A) Maintains (B) Debilitates
   (C) Stimulates (D) Strengthens
2. *______ the event of Aslam's resigning his job, his family would starve.*
   (A) In (B) On
   (C) At (D) Within
3. *Despite the fact that Nadia was much ______, the scientist continued to present her controversial theory to the public.*
   (A) Imitated (B) Chastened
   (C) Maligned (D) Admired
4. *Traffic speed limits are set at a level that achieves some balance between the danger of ______ speed and the desire of most people to travel as quickly as possible.*
   (A) Excessive (B) Prudent
   (C) Marginal (D) Normal
5. *Wooden surface was glued ______ the steel surface.*
   (A) Within (B) Against
   (C) Onto (D) Into
6. *His ______ tactics may compel me to cancel the contract as the job must be finished on time.*
   (A) Offensive (B) Dilatory
   (C) Infamous (D) Confiscatory
7. *In the world of today, material values take precedence ______ spiritual values.*
   (A) Over (B) At
   (C) On (D) About
8. *The supposedly impregnable defenses of the country's southern border became ______ when the officer discovered that the defenses could be circumvented by an approach from the east.*
   (A) Useless (B) Flexible
   (C) Valuable (D) Worthless
9. *Work hard lest you ______ fail.*
   (A) Will (B) Should
   (C) Can (D) Should not
10. *Usman is not attracted by the peripatetic life of the ______ always wandering through the countryside.*
    (A) Vagabond (B) Mendicant
    (C) Almsgiver (D) Philosopher
11. *For Amna, each new school year was an ______ experience, but her brother awaited the coming of autumn with dread.*
    (A) Exhausting (B) Illuminating

(C) Exciting (D) Exhilarating

12. ______ *is a person who dabbles in art and letters.*
(A) Philosopher (B) Philistine
(C) Chauvinist (D) Dilettante

13. *Faced with these massive changes, the government keeps its own counsil, although generally benevolent, it has always been ______ regime.*
(A) Reticent (B) Indifferent
(C) Altruistic (D) Unpredictable

14. *Train is ______ of different bogeys.*
(A) Made of (B) Make up of
(C) Made with (D) Made up

15. *The legal system of Russia can no longer regard itself as ______ and standing apart from those of other countries.*
(A) Damaging (B) Arbitrary
(C) Binding (D) Independent

16. *The members of the religious sect ostracized the ______ who had abandoned their faith.*
(A) Recreant (B) Coward
(C) Suppliant (D) Litigant

17. *Saima ______ my name from across the river.*
(A) Cried (B) Called
(C) Cried out (D) Shouted

18. *After having worked in the soup kitchen feeding the hungry, the volunteer began to see her own good fortune as a ______.*
(A) Threat (B) Fluke
(C) Omen (D) Reward

19. *To the ambassador, who believed that some measure of ______ should always characterize junior staffers, the new aid seemed very presumptuous.*
(A) Energy (B) Integrity
(C) Humility (D) Sincerity

20. *He worked ______, because he aspired to stand first in the examination.*
(A) Very hard (B) Harder
(C) Much hard (D) The harder

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(B)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(B)
10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(D)
13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)
19.	(C)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 10

◈ *Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning to the key word.*

1. ***Those defenders of the tobacco industry who deny that there is a casual linkage between cigarette smoking and many diseases all but ______ the statistical evidence that very clearly demonstrates the connection.***

(A) Ignore (B) Signify
(C) Explain (D) Refute

2. ***I have come to see the loss, I won't see any one ______.***

(A) Except (B) Else
(C) Or else (D) Other

3. ***This state is a colony, however, in most matters, it is ______ and receives no order from the mother country.***

(A) Distant (B) Autonomous
(C) Submissive (D) Amorphous

4. ***Take any apple ______ you like.***

(A) What (B) As
(C) Which (D) That

5. ***By the middle of January, the river had become so choked with ice as to be ______ even for the smallest of boats.***

(A) Inactive (B) Unreliable
(C) Impassable (D) Unattractive

6. ***They fired upon the enemy from behind the trees, walls and any other ______ point they could find.***

(A) Vantage (B) Indefensible
(C) Exposed (D) Definitive

7. ***The dog is ______ faithful animal.***

(A) The (B) Not
(C) A (D) Very

8. ***In their most recent report to the shareholders, the directors ______ financial information on international sales.***

(A) Distort (B) Omit
(C) Invent (D) Substitute

9. ***Maria has been waiting for you ______ morning.***

(A) Till (B) From
(C) For (D) Since

10. ***The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an ______ state.***

(A) Independent (B) Amorphous
(C) Embryonic (D) Uncultivated

11. ***The candidate later ______ the broad generalization concerning welfare recipients by noting that the vast majority are not able to find significant employment.***

(A) Verified (B) Qualified

(C) Withdrew (D) Clarified

12. *Haider is either a scholar ______ a professional teacher.*

(A) Else (B) Or else

(C) Or (D) And

13. *In many countries, the proponents of a centrally controlled economy, although in ______, continue to constitute a powerful political force.*

(A) Control (B) Restart

(C) Disarray (D) Error

14. *Raheela spoke ______ that it was applauded by all.*

(A) Well (B) As well

(C) Very well (D) So well

15. *Studded starfish are well protected from most predators and parasites by ______ surface whose studs are actually modified spines.*

(A) A fragile (B) An obtuse

(C) An armoured (D) A brittle

16. *The committee censured the member, noting that his behaviour was the very ______ of ethical conduct.*

(A) Essence (B) Embodiment

(C) Nature (D) Antithesis

17. *Stand here, ______ I speak.*

(A) While (B) As

(C) When (D) The time

18. *We need more men of culture and enlightenment, we have too many ______ among us.*

(A) Students (B) Philistines

(C) Philosophers (D) Visionaries

19. *The successful ______ of a novel or a poem requires fluency in two languages.*

(A) Publication (B) Reproduction

(C) Writing (D) Translation

20. *Let us wait ______.*

(A) So little (B) Little

(C) A little (D) The little

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)
4.	(D)	5.	(C)	6.	(A)
7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)
10.	(C)	11.	(B)	12.	(C)
13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)
19.	(D)	20.	(C)		

****

ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning or having the contrary meaning. Antonyms are very useful for expressing our ideas both in writing and in speech. Antonyms enable us to express briefly the opposite of a particular thought. We can use these words for the sake of contrast. Knowledge of these words helps us in increasing our vocabulary and expressing our ideas clearly. Antonyms are also very useful in defining something. One can readily say what a thing is not and thus evolve a definition by contrast or by negation. In this chapter, we are giving a list of 300 important words and their antonyms. Knowledge of these antonyms will be very helpful for the students. At the end of this list we are also giving 300 objective type (multiple choice) questions for the practice of students.

OBJECTIVE TYPE (MULTIPLE CHOICE) QUESTIONS

Directions. In the following 300 questions, each word is followed by four responses *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*. You should choose the correct antonym of the given word out of the four choices.

1. ***Abbreviate :***
   (a) abridge (b) expand
   (c) achieve (d) accept
2. ***Abjure :***
   (a) acknowledge (b) disown
   (c) deny (d) hate
3. ***Absurd :***
   (a) scarcity (b) adorn
   (c) rational (d) flourish
4. ***Abundant :***
   (a) ample (b) enough
   (c) great (d) scant
5. ***Acerbity :***
   (a) Sweat (b) gentleness
   (c) tasty (d) account
6. ***Acrid :***
   (a) sour (b) figure
   (c) acquit (d) smooth
7. ***Acute :***
   (a) obtuse (b) figure
   (c) astute (d) keen
8. ***Active :***
   (a) animated (b) adjust
   (c) passive (d) agile
9. ***Alleviate :***
   (a) arrive (b) enervate
   (c) benevolent (d) aggravate
10. ***Awkward :***
    (a) skilful (b) smooth
    (c) penalty (d) fame
11. ***Amiably :***
    (a) soft (b) addicted
    (c) hateful (d) lovable
12. ***Agile :***
    (a) slow (b) feeble
    (c) swift (d) hard
13. ***Adroit :***
    (a) skilful (b) clever
    (c) love (d) unskilful
14. ***Adore :***
    (a) love (b) hate
    (c) despise (d) gentle
15. ***Adage :***
    (a) motto (b) harangue
    (c) proverb (d) zenith
16. ***Adamant :***
    (a) flexible (b) abominate
    (c) adhere (d) awkward
17. ***Axiom :***
    (a) maxim (b) angle
    (c) absurdity (d) height
18. ***Benevolent :***
    (a) malevolent (b) hard
    (c) feeble (d) philanthropist
19. ***Barbarous :***
    (a) bloated (b) civilized
    (c) dreadful (d) conscious
20. ***Benediction :***
    (a) approval (b) thanks
    (c) malediction (d) grant
21. ***Blooming :***
    (a) Fading (b) flowering
    (c) quiet (d) mild
22. ***Bliss :***
    (a) merge (b) disseminate
    (c) dull (d) suffering
23. ***Bewitch :***
    (a) disenchant (b) rapture
    (c) profit (d) avail
24. ***Bauble :***
    (a) plaything (b) valuable
    (c) modest (d) besiege
25. ***Busy :***
    (a) bully (b) curb
    (c) indolence (d) occupied
26. ***Brevity :***
    (a) prolixity (b) clown
    (c) rustic (d) spoil

27. ***Brawl :***
(a) agree (b) polish
(c) glaze (d) modest

28. ***Blush :***
(a) bloom (b) tolerate
(c) effrontery (d) beat

29. ***Boisterous :***
(a) calm (b) roaring
(c) toady (d) airy

30. ***Bucolic :***
(a) rustic (b) pastoral
(c) vindictive (d) urban

31. ***Blight :***
(a) bless (b) shrink
(c) avail (d) weep

32. ***Bellicose :***
(a) discern (b) pugnacious
(c) bound (d) peaceful

33. ***Barren :***
(a) radiant (b) fertile
(c) besiege (d) reduce

34. ***Bigoted :***
(a) broad-minded (b) empty
(c) fanatic (d) grotesque

35. ***Blatant :***
(a) clamorous (b) eccentric
(c) gentle (d) captivate

36. ***Cadaverous :***
(a) sanguine (b) burnished
(c) lucid (d) jargon

37. ***Calibre :***
(a) inability (b) distinct
(c) yielding (d) brave

38. ***Carnage :***
(a) massacre (b) parody
(c) deliverance (d) rebuke

39. ***Caricature :***
(a) painting (b) prim
(c) glory (d) fidelity

40. ***Capricious :***
(a) unchanging (b) concentrate
(c) yielding (d) heavy

41. ***Celebrity :***
(a) celebration (b) solemnity
(c) obscurity (d) hazy

42. ***Cataclysm :***
(a) peace (b) deluge
(c) quibble (d) conjecture

43. ***Concord :***
(a) consolidate (b) bestow
(c) outline (d) discord

44. ***Compliance :***
(a) condone (b) clamour
(c) resistance (d) condense

45. ***Circumlocution :***
(a) amass (b) ambiguity
(c) effusion (d) simplicity

46. ***Clandestine :***
(a) open (b) surreptitious
(c) concourse (d) perpetrate

47. ***Coagulate :***
(a) culmination (b) amity
(c) dissipate (d) sloppy

48. ***Cognizant :***
(a) ruminate (b) unaware
(c) abridge (d) incautious

49. ***Corrigible :***
(a) docile (b) covetous
(c) obverse (d) incorrigible

50. ***Cursory :***
(a) profound (b) cupidity
(c) cudgel (d) escape

51. ***Debar :***
(a) energy (b) entitle
(c) recite (d) deviate

52. ***Delicacy :***
(a) Coarseness (b) disparage
(c) affirm (d) dereliction

53. ***Degenerate :***
(a) disintegrate (b) enrich
(c) improve (d) consecrate

54. ***Deluge :***
(a) ecstatic (b) ravage
(c) arrogant (d) dearth

55. ***Demur :***
(a) deprave (b) approve
(c) embellish (d) forsake

56. ***Despicable :***
(a) worthy (b) contemptible
(c) earn (d) purity

57. ***Ductile :***
(a) indistinct (b) vague
(c) inelastic (d) quiescent

58. ***Dormant :***
(a) Inert (b) doff
(c) indulgence (d) active

59. ***Dissipate :***
(a) accumulate (b) distil
(c) percolate (d) emanate

60. ***Disdain :***
(a) haughtiness (b) erroneous
(c) respect (d) contempt

61. ***Didactic :***
(a) misleading (b) warbling
(c) allegiance (d) unfair

62. ***Dogged :***
(a) dogma (b) imperious
(c) docile (d) dismal

63. ***Disparage :***
(a) derogate (b) tenacious

(c) transient (d) loud

64. **Diligent :**
(a) lazy (b) ignominious
(c) deceitful (d) umbrage

65. **Discreet :**
(a) debate (b) reckless
(c) hoard (d) perplex

66. **Ebullient :**
(a) restrained (b) obscure
(c) exuberant (d) timid

67. **Ennoble :**
(a) dignity (b) exalt
(c) degrade (d) quibble

68. **Exemplary :**
(a) hateful (b) reprehensible
(c) torment (d) undue

69. **Exhilarate :**
(a) depress (b) elate
(c) ambiguous (d) serene

70. **Embroil :**
(a) entangle (b) perturbation
(c) harmonize (d) lower

71. **Ephemeral :**
(a) transient (b) perpetual
(c) disencumber (d) demote

72. **Erudition :**
(a) ignorance (b) evict
(c) scholarship (d) dubious

73. **Exultation :**
(a) ecstasy (b) frugality
(c) mourning (d) severe

74. **Expunge :**
(a) erase (b) dilate
(c) entity (d) imprint

75. **Extenuate :**
(a) palliate (b) quality
(c) enhance (d) offhand

76. **Extricate :**
(a) entangle (b) release
(c) manifest (d) palpable

77. **Embitter :**
(a) revere (b) embalm
(c) alleviate (d) void

78. **Euphonious :**
(a) respectable (b) cacophonous
(c) lovable (d) exonerate

79. **Entice :**
(a) repel (b) lure
(c) charm (d) dispossess

80. **Effeminate :**
(a) womanish (b) effigy
(c) manly (d) blank

81. **Ebb :**
(a) rise (b) effervescent
(c) enervate (d) eternal

82. **Egregious :**
(a) consummate (b) enchain
(c) ordinary (d) acquit

83. **Enervate :**
(a) relax (b) strengthen
(c) mitigate (d) grappling

84. **Fable :**
(a) allegory (b) fact
(c) peevish (d) forge

85. **Factitious :**
(a) natural (b) turbulent
(c) unnatural (d) frail

86. **Fallacy :**
(a) blunder (b) error
(c) abandon (d) truth

87. **Flippant :**
(a) considerate (b) saucy
(c) pert (d) cross

88. **Fend :**
(a) hostility (b) laxity
(c) friendship (d) native

89. **Fragile :**
(a) brittle (b) strong
(c) abrasion (d) horrid

90. **Frivolous :**
(a) paltry (b) superficial
(c) frolic (d) serious

91. **Flux :**
(a) stillness (b) motion
(c) swerve (d) wince

92. **Fatigue :**
(a) vitality (b) weariness
(c) solemn (d) enchant

93. **Fume :**
(a) frown (b) chafe
(c) comply (d) dupe

94. **Fugitive :**
(a) evanescent (b) captive
(c) unkempt (d) smart

95. **Fulminate :**
(a) murmur (b) clamour
(c) efficacious (d) vain

96. **Flicker :**
(a) quiver (b) glow
(c) deformity (d) presage

97. **Felicitous :**
(a) sad (b) happy
(c) frigid (d) cold

98. **Filthy :**
(a) foul (b) rhetorical
(c) clean (d) reflect

99. **Flaccid :**
(a) flabby (b) lax
(c) firm (d) obsolete

100. **Frantic :**

(a) sane (b) open
(c) mad (d) candid

101. Gallant :
(a) bold (b) fine
(c) frolic (d) coward

102. Garrulity :
(a) reticence (b) gaudy
(c) superb (d) abettor

103. Generous :
(a) magnanimous (b) visual
(c) vivid (d) stingy

104. Genuine :
(a) real (b) voracious
(c) spurious (d) insincere

105. Germinate :
(a) shoot (b) sprout
(c) alien (d) decay

106. Gist :
(a) circumlocution (b) pith
(c) force (d) expedite

107. Glib :
(a) ready (b) fluent
(c) hesitating (d) misty

108. Grandiloquence :
(a) civil (b) pomposity
(c) jarring (d) simplicity

109. Gluttony :
(a) voracity (b) fragality
(c) garb (d) devoid

110. Guile :
(a) candour (b) deceit
(c) bubble (d) growl

111. Gruesome :
(a) disgusting (b) attractive
(c) grisly (d) stern

112. Grotesque :
(a) archaic (b) whimsical
(c) graceful (d) mild

113. Greedy :
(a) ravenous (b) voracious
(c) dull (d) lavish

114. Gossip :
(a) taciturnity (b) rumour
(c) odious (d) shrink

115. Grudge :
(a) ill-will (b) goodwill
(c) essence (d) guile

116. Habitual :
(a) irregular (b) customary
(c) debar (d) schism

117. Harass :
(a) soothe (b) pester
(c) closely (d) laudable

118. Hearsay :
(a) gossip (b) robust
(c) sobering (d) fact

119. Heinous :
(a) odious (b) atrocious
(c) excusable (d) coax

120. Histrionic :
(a) straightforward (b) hoard
(c) hang (d) fatten

121. Homage :
(a) contract (b) contempt
(c) waste (d) worship

122. Hybrid :
(a) mongrel (b) mixture
(c) pure (d) sincere

123. Harmony :
(a) success (b) conflict
(c) joy (d) solace

124. Hypocrisy :
(a) busy (b) naive
(c) candour (d) aware

125. Hostile :
(a) friendly (b) opposed
(c) humid (d) cruel

126. Hump :
(a) protuberance (b) tumult
(c) depression (d) feeble

127. Hoot :
(a) honour (b) uproar
(c) jostle (d) tint

128. Harangue :
(a) rant (b) erosion
(c) silence (d) callous

129. Hazy :
(a) foggy (b) vague
(c) clear (d) clarify

130. Holy :
(a) divine (b) hoary
(c) dupe (d) profane

131. Ignominy :
(a) distinction (b) shame
(c) indispose (d) logic

132. Imbecile :
(a) idiotic (b) clever
(c) heretic (d) bewitched

133. Impartial :
(a) unbiased (b) sluggish
(c) absurd (d) biased

134. Imperceptible :
(a) subtle (b) noticeable
(c) explicit (d) solicit

135. Implicate :
(a) involve (b) hinted
(c) extricate (d) lazy

136. Itinerant :
(a) wandering (b) stationary
(c) incursion (d) even

137. Irk :
(a) annoy (b) iota
(c) amuse (d) exodus

138. Inundate :
(a) drain (b) flood
(c) cabal (d) flow

139. Intrepid :
(a) doughty (b) fearful
(c) mutiny (d) voracious

140. Interpolate :
(a) introduce (b) studied
(c) delete (d) solve

141. Insolvent :
(a) bankrupt (b) wealthy
(c) intuition (d) translate

142. Insatiable :
(a) diminishable (b) greedy
(c) glowing (d) succulent

143. Ingenuous :
(a) frank (b) insincere
(c) wandering (d) annoy

144. Inert :
(a) sluggish (b) vain
(c) active (d) prudence

145. Incandescence :
(a) iciness (b) glow
(c) ardour (d) impel

146. Impair :
(a) enfeeble (b) improve
(c) heedless (d) pamper

147. Imp :
(a) demon (b) rogue
(c) angel (d) pedestrian

148. Insipid :
(a) stupid (b) tasty
(c) discreet (d) feast

149. Irrepressible :
(a) subduable (b) hostile
(c) bore (d) alluring

150. Innate :
(a) inborn (b) acquired
(c) sobriety (d) plot

151. Jargon :
(a) language (b) terminology
(c) slang (d) silly

152. Jealousy :
(a) suspicion (b) generosity
(c) alliance (d) bit

153. Jejune :
(a) plentiful (b) scanty
(c) mourn (d) venom

154. Jovial :
(a) general (b) sagacity
(c) gloomy (d) fixed

155. Judicious :
(a) discreet (b) combination
(c) wrong (d) foolish

156. Jurisdiction :
(a) independence (b) young
(c) nucleus (d) hard

157. Just :
(a) fair (b) unjust
(c) outflow (d) soothe

158. Juvenile :
(a) youthful (b) control
(c) mature (d) blind

159. Kernel :
(a) nucleus (b) core
(c) surroundings (d) annoy

160. Key :
(a) solution (b) strangers
(c) class (d) mystery

161. Kindle :
(a) extinguish (b) ignite
(c) soft (d) rouse

162. Knotty :
(a) tough (b) easy
(c) care (d) question

163. Knowledge :
(a) apprehension (b) ignorance
(c) light (d) clear

164. Laborious :
(a) diligent (b) lazy
(c) frivolity (d) menial

165. Labyrinthine :
(a) straightforward (b) tortuous
(c) complex (d) light

166. Lacerate :
(a) heat (b) heal
(c) tear (d) afflict

167. Laconic :
(a) curt (b) terse
(c) wordy (d) robust

168. Languish :
(a) sink (b) thrive
(c) visage (d) congealed

169. Lascivious :
(a) lewd (b) lustful
(c) chaste (d) calumnious

170. Lavish :
(a) stingy (b) extravagant
(c) gloom (d) crude

171. Lax :
(a) careless (b) rigid
(c) stiff (d) trivial

172. Lethargy :
(a) drowsiness (b) torpor
(c) tedious (d) vigilance

173. Lustre :
(a) splendour (b) gloom

(c) lie (d) hide

174. Lucid :
(a) distinct (b) glory
(c) noisy (d) obscure

175. Loyalty :
(a) betrayal (b) soft
(c) congealed (d) allegiance

176. Loath :
(a) willing (b) reluctant
(c) brisk (d) haste

177. Loquacious :
(a) chattering (b) stunted
(c) unbound (d) taciturn

178. Licentious :
(a) voluptuous (b) libertine
(c) chaste (d) debauchee

179. Levity :
(a) seriousness (b) flippancy
(c) hold (d) restriction

180. Longing :
(a) craving (b) aversion
(c) sadness (d) analyse

181. Loathe :
(a) detest (b) evident
(c) admire (d) grandeur

182. Listless :
(a) languid (b) apathetic
(c) active (d) gobble

183. Macabre :
(a) gruesome (b) attractive
(c) splendour (d) trash

184. Magnanimous :
(a) mean (b) noble
(c) scanty (d) swallow

185. Main :
(a) lame (b) substance
(c) gloom (d) restore

186. Malady :
(a) well-being (b) disease
(c) retain (d) fallacious

187. Malignant :
(a) virulent (b) benign
(c) prune (d) swallow

188. Masticate :
(a) chew (b) disguise
(c) detect (d) swallow

189. Mediocre :
(a) average (b) contemplate
(c) outstanding (d) congeal

190. Melancholy :
(a) cheerfulness (b) sadness
(c) mild (d) mature

191. Mendacity :
(a) deception (b) gist
(c) restore (d) truthfulness

192. Myth :
(a) parable (b) story
(c) fact (d) innate

193. Mitigate :
(a) appease (b) aggravate
(c) exclusion (d) occasion

194. Munificent :
(a) liberal (b) manipulate
(c) stingy (d) obsess

195. Mundane :
(a) spiritual (b) earthly
(c) deaden (d) vertical

196. Misdemeanour :
(a) misdeed (b) merit
(c) corrupt (d) reciprocal

197. Menial :
(a) humble (b) servile
(c) notion (d) noble

198. Marauder :
(a) guard (b) looter
(c) refractory (d) talkative

199. Meagre :
(a) scanty (b) dissolve
(c) ample (d) benign

200. Morose :
(a) moody (b) sudden
(c) ethereal (d) cheerful

201. Meek :
(a) arrogant (b) diffuse
(c) boorish (d) docile

202. Native :
(a) alien (b) forge
(c) excavate (d) silent

203. Noble :
(a) exalted (b) hard
(c) common (d) grand

204. Niggardly :
(a) parsimonious (b) generous
(c) nourish (d) notion

205. Nominate :
(a) define (b) exclusion
(c) withdraw (d) neglect

206. Nonchalant :
(a) excited (b) cool
(c) exclaim (d) loud

207. Nuptials :
(a) different (b) divorce
(c) marriage (d) divert

208. Notorious :
(a) illustrious (b) ill-famed
(c) nurse (d) grand

209. Notion :
(a) belief (b) stingy
(c) misapprehension (d) fate

210. Nurture :
(a) nourish (b) foster
(c) neglect (d) ruin

211. Obdurate :

(a) recalcitrant (b) obtuse
(c) yielding (d) neglect

212. opposite :
(a) agreeing (b) contrary
(c) plain (d) rarely

213. Obesity :
(a) fatness (b) leanness
(c) tallness (d) aristocracy

214. Oblation :
(a) gift (b) option
(c) rejection (d) feed

215. Oblique :
(a) straightforward (b) indirect
(c) height (d) clear

216. Oblivion :
(a) forgetfulness (b) deceit
(c) cheat (d) remembrance

217. Obnoxious :
(a) offensive (b) pleasant
(c) retain (d) contain

218. Obscene :
(a) decent (b) indecent
(c) lewd (d) affair

219. Obsess :
(a) haunt (b) harass
(c) divert (d) notice

220. Onerous :
(a) irresistable (b) easy
(c) visitor (d) feed

221. Officious :
(a) intrusive (b) meddlesome
(c) aloof (d) alight

222. Omission :
(a) insertion (b) unwrap
(c) soleful (d) lush

223. Omniscient :
(a) ignorant (b) infallible
(c) exalted (d) ancient

224. Opulence :
(a) comforts (b) luxury
(c) indigence (d) rich

225. Obvious :
(a) obscure (b) explicit
(c) plain (d) clear

226. Obstreperous :
(a) unruly (b) noise
(c) quiet (d) plain

227. Obsolete :
(a) archaic (b) tender
(c) novel (d) modern

228. Ominous :
(a) threatening (b) promising
(c) guest (d) sense

229. Overwhelm :
(a) swamp (b) travel
(c) gather (d) reinstate

230. Ostentatious :
(a) modest (b) boastful
(c) centre (d) height

231. Ordeal :
(a) trial (b) test
(c) delight (d) provoke

232. Pacify :
(a) quieten (b) unruffled
(c) joyous (d) provoke

233. Pageant :
(a) display (b) flexible
(c) drabness (d) heavy

234. Palatable :
(a) delicious (b) distasteful
(c) plan (d) device

235. Palliate :
(a) extenuate (b) delicious
(c) aggravate (d) buy

236. Pedigree :
(a) illegitimacy (b) lineage
(c) refine (d) conspire

237. Paltry :
(a) worthy (b) mean
(c) permeate (d) boon

238. Palpitate :
(a) censure (b) cease
(c) enlighten (d) crooked

239. Putrify :
(a) decay (b) drift
(c) preserve (d) mystify

240. Pusillanimity :
(a) magnanimity (b) timidity
(c) blunt (d) restore

241. Procrastination :
(a) deferment (b) promptness
(c) invite (d) cancel

242. Preclude :
(a) admit (b) hinder
(c) debar (d) casual

243. Portentous :
(a) encouraging (b) preserve
(c) flourish (d) blunt

244. Presage :
(a) indication (b) benefit
(c) fulfilment (d) rash

245. Preposterous :
(a) ludicrous (b) monstrous
(c) timid (d) reasonable

246. Promiscuous :
(a) indiscriminate (b) selective
(c) sharp (d) perplex

247. Prodigal :
(a) frugal (b) reckless
(c) preface (d) hasty

248. Quandary :
(a) difficulty (b) dilemma
(c) confidence (d) gull

249. Querulous :
(a) complaining (b) contended
(c) allay (d) litigious

250. Quiescence :
(a) tranquillity (b) repose
(c) calm (d) turbulence

251. Quiver :
(a) rest (b) quake
(c) vibrate (d) delay

252. Rabid :
(a) mad (b) allied
(c) sane (d) pardon

253. Ratification :
(a) negation (b) constraint
(c) lack (d) distrust

254. Rustic :
(a) rural (b) pastoral
(c) urban (d) flattery

255. Reticence :
(a) discretion (b) frankness
(c) report (d) order

256. Reverberate :
(a) resound (b) echo
(c) earnest (d) silence

257. Relegate :
(a) promote (b) demote
(c) retrogress (d) toil

258. Reckless :
(a) heedless (b) careless
(c) cautious (d) deprave

259. Regenerate :
(a) revive (b) renovate
(c) dissipate (d) stuffed

260. Repress :
(a) quell (b) crush
(c) censure (d) raise

261. Resuscitate :
(a) revive (b) exhaust
(c) defend (d) examine

262. Reverie :
(a) day dreaming (b) abstraction
(c) cancel (d) alertness

263. Salacious :
(a) frigid (b) lustful
(c) lecherous (d) succeed

264. Sanguine :
(a) optimistic (b) hopeful
(c) pessimistic (d) secluded

265. Scoff :
(a) sneer (b) soothe
(c) respect (d) assist

266. Scurrility :
(a) vituperation (b) politeness
(c) bright (d) physical

267. Sycophant :
(a) critic (b) proof
(c) witness (d) dais

268. Supercilious :
(a) haughty (b) arrogant
(c) courteous (d) lavish

269. Stigma :
(a) stain (b) blot
(c) smelly (d) distinction

270. Spurious :
(a) genuine (b) dissipate
(c) weak (d) barren

271. Smear :
(a) plaster (b) daub
(c) mediate (d) polish

272. Subsistence :
(a) nourishment (b) deprivation
(c) care (d) purpose

273. Succinct :
(a) concise (b) brief
(c) wordy (d) entire

274. Taciturn :
(a) reserved (b) chatty
(c) grown up (d) scheme

275. Tantalize :
(a) provoke (b) unravel
(c) excite (d) gratify

276. Tautology :
(a) repetition (b) brevity
(c) vacuity (d) slavery

277. Testimony :
(a) refutation (b) proof
(c) evidence (d) silence

278. Tyro :
(a) professional (b) beginner
(c) nonentity (d) boast

279. Turbulent :
(a) disturbed (b) topple
(c) calm (d) spotless

280. Transient :
(a) permanent (b) passing
(c) truthful (d) forceful

281. Ubiquity :
(a) absence (b) omnipresence
(c) amazing (d) rest

282. Umbrage :
(a) commander (b) pride
(c) remote (d) capsize

283. Usurp :
(a) inherit (b) assume
(c) origin (d) custom

284. Urbane :
(a) polite (b) disturbed
(c) discourteous (d) raise

285. Unctuous :
(a) rough (b) smooth
(c) rel[illegible]d (d) overturn

286. Vacillate :
(a) waver (b) unoccupied
(c) resolve (d) decry

287. Veracious :

(a) honest (b) timid
(c) antidote (d) reveal

288. Vengeance :
(a) retaliation (b) graze
(c) forgiveness (d) reveal

289. Vivacious :
(a) dull (b) lively
(c) quickness (d) nice

290. Virulence :
(a) malignancy (b) robust
(c) benevolence (d) twist

291. Whimsical :
(a) capricious (b) crying
(c) mandane (d) release

292. Woo :
(a) pursue (b) court
(c) shun (d) unjust

293. Wile :
(a) art (b) guile
(c) resign (d) artlessness

294. Wean :
(a) wed (b) withdraw
(c) attach (d) reluctance

295. Wanton :
(a) discreet (b) entire
(c) total (d) revolve

296. Yearn :
(a) desire (b) unjust
(c) stiff (d) loathe

297. Yoke :
(a) link (b) release
(c) supple (d) refuse

298. Zealot :
(a) devotee (b) bigot
(c) moderate (d) pliant

299. Zenith :
(a) pinnacle (b) nadir
(c) afford (d) naught

300. Zest :
(a) reluctance (b) relish
(c) pleasure (d) guest

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	a	8.	c	9.	d	10.	a
11.	c	12.	a	13.	d	14.	c	15.	b
16.	a	17.	c	18.	a	19.	b	20.	c
21.	a	22.	d	23.	a	24.	b	25.	c
26.	a	27.	a	28.	c	29.	a	30.	d
31.	a	32.	d	33.	b	34.	a	35.	c
36.	a	37.	a	38.	c	39.	d	40.	a
41.	c	42.	a	43.	d	44.	c	45.	d
46.	a	47.	c	48.	b	49.	d	50.	a
51.	b	52.	a	53.	c	54.	d	55.	b
56.	a	57.	c	58.	d	59.	a	60.	c
61.	a	62.	c	63.	d	64.	a	65.	b
66.	a	67.	c	68.	b	69.	a	70.	c
71.	b	72.	a	73.	c	74.	d	75.	c
76.	a	77.	c	78.	b	79.	a	80.	c
81.	a	82.	c	83.	b	84.	b	85.	c
86.	d	87.	a	88.	c	89.	b	90.	d
91.	a	92.	a	93.	c	94.	b	95.	a
96.	b	97.	a	98.	c	99.	c	100.	a
101.	d	102.	a	103.	d	104.	c	105.	d
106.	a	107.	c	108.	d	109.	b	110.	a
111.	b	112.	c	113.	d	114.	a	115.	b
116.	a	117.	a	118.	d	119.	c	120.	a
121.	b	122.	c	123.	b	124.	c	125.	a
126.	c	127.	a	128.	c	129.	c	130.	d
131.	a	132.	a	133.	d	134.	b	135.	c
136.	b	137.	c	138.	a	139.	b	140.	c
141.	b	142.	a	143.	b	144.	c	145.	a
146.	b	147.	c	148.	b	149.	a	150.	b
151.	a	152.	b	153.	a	154.	c	155.	d
156.	a	157.	b	158.	c	159.	c	160.	d
161.	a	162.	b	163.	b	164.	b	165.	a
166.	b	167.	c	168.	b	169.	c	170.	a
171.	b	172.	d	173.	b	174.	d	175.	a
176.	a	177.	d	178.	c	179.	a	180.	b
181.	c	182.	c	183.	b	184.	a	185.	d
186.	a	187.	b	188.	d	189.	c	190.	a
191.	d	192.	c	193.	b	194.	c	195.	a
196.	b	197.	d	198.	a	199.	c	200.	d
201.	a	202.	a	203.	c	204.	b	205.	c
206.	a	207.	b	208.	a	209.	c	210.	c
211.	c	212.	a	213.	b	214.	c	215.	a
216.	d	217.	b	218.	a	219.	c	220.	b
221.	c	222.	a	223.	a	224.	c	225.	a
226.	c	227.	d	228.	b	229.	d	230.	a
231.	c	232.	d	233.	c	234.	b	235.	c
236.	a	237.	a	238.	b	239.	c	240.	a
241.	b	242.	a	243.	a	244.	c	245.	d
246.	b	247.	a	248.	c	249.	b	250.	d
251.	a	252.	c	253.	a	254.	c	255.	b
256.	d	257.	a	258.	c	259.	c	260.	d
261.	b	262.	d	263.	a	264.	c	265.	c
266.	b	267.	a	268.	c	269.	d	270.	a
271.	d	272.	b	273.	c	274.	b	275.	d
276.	b	277.	a	278.	a	279.	c	280.	a
281.	a	282.	b	283.	a	284.	c	285.	a
286.	c	287.	b	288.	c	289.	a	290.	c
291.	c	292.	c	293.	d	294.	c	295.	a
296.	d	297.	b	298.	b	299.	b	300.	a

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ANALOGY

The word analogy means "an agreement or correspondence in certain respect between things in certain respect between things otherwise different —— a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, "knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye": relation in general: likeness: correspondence of a world or a phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed: similarity of derivative or inflectional processed."

The Urdu meaning of the world analogy is

Example 1: insertign the missing word.

Days is to night as truth is to falsehood.

Answer: In the above sentence the word falsehood has been inserted.

Example 2: which choice gives the answer?

ایک جیسا ہونا۔ متوازی یا تناسب ہونا۔

1. Man is to run as bird is to ______.

Choices: (I) Fly, (ii) run, (iii) weak.

Answer: (I)

Example 3: **ring is to Finger as watch is to ____**

Choices: (I) Arm, (ii) wirst, (iii) leg.

Answer: (ii)

TYPES OF ANALOGY TESTS

First Type. The first type is that in which two words which have some relationship with each other are presented. These are followed by another word and a number of choices. One word from the choices is to be picked up to establish the same relation with the third words as the first two have. For example—

Day is no Night as Cold is to?

(A) ice (B) wet

(C) warm (D) snow

The correct answers is (c).

Day and Night bear the relation of the opposites. As gold is opposite of warm.

Second Type part: part relationship—— In this type of relationship the two words represent the parts of a bigger thing. For example—

Lyric is to Ode as

Head is to legs

Sky is to earth

Bomb is to science

Newspaper is to journalist

The correct answer is (A).

In the above quoted example Lyric and Ode are two types of poems. Similarly head and legs are two parts of the human body.

Third Type: another type of analogy is in which one of the four relationship element is not given. One out of the choices is selected. Example—

Ship is to Fish as

(A) kite (B). feather (C) Tree (D) Chirp

Ist to bird

The correct answer is (A).

Explanation — Both ship and fish are found in water. This is the relationship between the two words. For bird we will have to pick up kite because both are seen in air.

HOW TO ATTEMPT THIS QUESTION

Step One — Establish the relationship between the first two words.

Step Two — find the same relationship among the choice which follow the pattern of the two words.

KINDS OF RELATIONSHIP

1. purpose relationship __ example __ Glove: Balls as

(A) Hook: fish (B) Winter: weather

(C) Games: (D) Stadium: seats

The correct answer is (A)

The purpose of glove is to help in catching the ball and the purpose of hook is to catch fish. The

correct answer is (a)

2. *Cause and effect relationship_Example__ Race: Fatigue as:*
(A) French: Athlete (B) Fast: Hunger
(C) Art: Bug (D) Walking: Running
The correct answer is (B) because fatigue is the effect of race; hunger is the effect of fast.

3. *Part whole relationship __Example__ Snake: Reptile as*
(A) Patch: Thread (B) Removal: Snow
(C) Struggle: Wrestle (D) Hand: Clock

4. *Action to object and object to Action relationship, Examples__*
A. Kick: Fottball
(A) Kill: Bomb (B) Break: Pieces
(C) Question: Team (D) Smoke: Pipe
B. Steak: Broil:
(A) Bread: Bake (B) Food: Sell
(C) Wine: Pour (D) Sugar: Spill
Kick shows action and Football the object of action. This very relationship is represented in (D) i.e, somoking is action and pipe is the object. For B answer is (A).

5. *synonym relationship—*
Enormous: Huge as
(A) rough: rock (B) Muddy: unclear
(C) Purse: Kitchen (D) black :white
the correct answer is (B) because "muddy" and unclear are synonyms.

6. *Antonym relationship example——*
Purity: Evil as
(A) Suavity: Bluntness (B) North: Climate
(C) Angle: Horns (D) Boldness: Victory
The correct Answer is (A) because the two words are antonyms.

7. *place relationship—example—Faisal Mosque: IslamAbad as*
(A) Red Square: Moscow (B)Albany: New Yourk
(C) India: Madras (D) Pakistan: Nepal
Faisal Mosque is situated in Islamabad so is Albany in New York.

8. *Degree Relationship—example—warm: Hot as*
(A) Glue: Paste (B) Climate: Weather
(C) Bright: Genius (D) Frown: Anger
warm is less hot and frown is less anger.

9. *Sequence relationship—spring: Summer at.*
(A) Thursday: Wednesday
(B) Wednesday: Monday
(C) Monday: Wednesday
(D) Wednesday: Thursday
Summer comes after Spring so does Thursday after Wednesday.

10. *Association Relationship. Example—Devil: wrong as*
(A) Colour: Sidewalk (B) Slipper: State
(C) Ink: Writing (D) Picture: Bed
as devil is associated with wrongs so ink is associated with writing.

11. *Grammatical Relationship. Example—Restore: Climb as*
(A) Segregation: See (B) Nymph: In
(C) Room: Although (D) Run: See
Restore and climb are verbs so are run and see.

EXAMPLES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS.

Example 1 BRIM: HAT:
(A) hand: glove (B) spoke: umbrella
(C) skirt: hem (D) snook: hood
(E) lace: shoe

Answer: The correct answer is (E)

What is the relationship between BRIM AND HAT? A brim is a part of a hat, so the relationship is that of part to whole. The next step is to examine the answer choices to find another pair of words which bear the same relation to each other. Consider each answer choice in turn.

(A) A hand is not a part of a glove, so eliminate (A).

(B) A spoke is part of an umbrella, so (B) is a likely choice. But don't mark your answer yet. You must always look at all five choices before making your final decision.

(C) A hem is part of a skirt, but BEWARE. The relationship in (C) is whole (the skirt) to part (the hem), which is the reverse of the initial relationship. Your answer must maintain the same relationship in the same sequence as the original pair. Eliminate (C).

(D) If you know that a snood is a hair net, you can see that snood, hood, and hat are all headgear. However, a snood is not a part of a hood, so (D) is incorrect. If you do not know the meaning of one word among the choices, do not fall into the trap of choosing that answer just because it's unfamiliar. Consider all the choices carefully before you mark an unknown answer as correct.

(E) A lace is a part of a shoe, so (E) appears to be a perfectly good answer.

Having found two likely answers, (B) and (E), you must go back to the original pair and determine its other distinguishing characteristics. A brim is a part of a hat, but it is not a necessary part. Not all hats have brims. A lace is a part of a shoe, but it is not a necessary part. Some shoes have buckles and some are slip-ons. A spoke, however, is a necessary part of an umbrella. Furthermore, a brim is a part of a hat, which is wearing apparel. A lace is part of a shoe, which is also wearing apparel. But an umbrella is not something to wear. Thus there are two counts on which to eliminate (B) and to choose (E) as the best answer.

Usually the problem with analogies is refining the relationship to find the best answer. Sometimes, however, the difficulty will be in finding even one correct answer. If this happens, you may have to redefine the relationship. Consider an analogy which begins LETTER: WORD. You first thought is probably that a letter is part of a word, and so you look for an answer choice that shows a part-to-whole relationship. However, suppose the question looks like this:

Example 2. LETTER: WORD:

(A) procession : parde (B) dot : dash
(C) whisper : orate (D) song : note
(E) spell: recite

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Not one of these choices offers a part-to-whole relationship. Returning to the original pair, you must then consider other relationship between letter and word. If letter is not "letter of the alphabet," but, rather, "written communication," then a word is part of a letter and the relationship becomes that of the whole to its part. Now the answer is immediately clear. A song is the whole of which a note is a part.

Example 3. PILOT: STEER

(A) chef: dine (B) boss: obey
(C) lawyer: retain (D) guard: protect

Answer: The correct answer is (D)

At first glance several of these answers may seem to work. "A pilot is someone who steers." "A soldier is someone who is commanded." The relationship looks promising, but it's not correct. Ask yourself who is doing what to whom? In the original pair, the pilot is doing something: the pilot is steering. The choices B and C: a boss is someone who is obeyed: a lawyer is some one who is retained (hired). Again, the original grammatical relationship is reversed.

By definition, a pilot is a person who steers. In the same way, by definition, a guard is a person who protects.

Example 4. INTERLOPE: INTRUSION

(A) witness : interrogation (B) actor : intermission
(C) recluse : interference (D) mediator : intercession

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Again, ask yourself who is doing what to whom. An interloper is a person who butts in or thrusts himself into the business of others. An interloper commits an intrusion; he or she intrudes. A witness, on the other hand, is not the person who conducts the interrogation. A witness is the person who is being interrogated.

You can eliminate choice a and any other answer choices in which the original relationship is reversed. The mediator or go-between is the person who acts, trying to reconcile quarrelling parties by means of intercession.

Example 5. CONSTELLATION: STARS

(A) prison: bars (B) assembly: speaker
(C) troupe : actors (D) mountain: peak

Answer: The correct answer is (C)

A constellation is made up of stars. A troupe (not troop but troupe) is made up of actors. Choice C is correct.

Don't let choice E fool you: a flock is made up of sheep, not of shepherds.

Note, by the way, the characteristics of the analogy you have just analyzed, CONSTELLATION: STARS. It is a good analogy. The relationship between the words is built-in; if you look up constellation in a dictionary, you will see that a constellation in a dictionary, you will see that a constellation is a group of stars. The words are related by definition.

Your correct answer choice has got to have the same characteristics as the original pair. The words must have a clear relationship. They must be related by definition. If you substitute them in your test sentence, they must fit it exactly.

Example 6. FISH: TROUT:

(A) Occan: wave (B) Mammal : whale
(C) Bird : Aviary (D) Antenna : insect

Answer: The correct answer is (B)

A trout is a kind of fish. A whale is a kind of mammal. (Class and Members)

Example 7. DIMMED : LIGHT

(A) Beached : texture (B) Muffled : sound
(C) Measured : weight (D) Tragrant : smell

Answer: The correct answer is (B)

Light that is dimmed is lessened in brightness. Sound that is muffled is lessened in volume.

Example 8. DOCTOR : DISEASE::

(A) Moron: imbecility
(B) Pediatrician : senility
(C) Psychiatrist : maladjustment
(D) Broker : Stocks

Answer: The correct answer is (C)

A doctor attempts to treat a disease. A psychiatrist attempts to treat a maladjustment.

Example 9. PATRON: SUPPORT::

(A) Spouse: divorce (B) Restaurant : management
(C) Counselor : advice (D) Host: hostility

answer: The correct answer is (C). A patron by defination provides patronage or support. A counselor by definition provides.

Example 10. ClOCK: TIME::

(A) Watct : wrist (B) Odometer : speed
(C) Hourglass : sand (D) Yardstick : distance

Answer: The correct answer is (D)

A clock measures time. A yardstick measures distance. (Function).

OBJECTIVE MCQs TESTS

TEST NO.1

In the following questions, a related pair of words or phrase is followed by 4 lettered pair of words or phrase. Select the best answer.

1. ***Man is to run as bird is to ——***

A. Run B. Weak
C. Walk D. Fly

2. ***Masor: Wall::***

A. Artist: easel B. Sculptor: mallet
C. Author: book D. Fisherman: trout

3. ***Watch is to time as thermometer is to ——***

A. temperature B. Heat
C. Mercury D. Cover

4. ***Minister: Pulpit::***

A. Doctor: Patient B. Judge: bench
C. Student: teacher D. Programmer: logic

5. ***Auger: Carpenter:;***

A. Cement: mason B. Apron: chef
C. Awl: cobbler D. Studio: sculptor

6. ***Father is to son as mother is to———***

A. Sister B. Aunt
C. Mummy D. Daughter

7. ***Ring is to finger as watch is to ———***

A. Arm B. Wrist
C. Foot D. Head

8. ***Elm : Tree***

A. Whale: mammal B. Cart: horse
C. Cloud: rain D. Painting: art9ist

9. ***Gullible : Duped ::***

A. Myopic : misled B. Careful : cautioned
C. Malleable : molded D. Credible : cheated

10. ***Bed is to sleep as chair is to ———***

A. Sit B. Wood
C. Seat D. Floor

11. ***Mendacity: Honesty***

A. Turpitude: depravity B. Courage: fortitude
C. Truth: beauty D. Courage: cravenness

12. ***Puppy is to dog as ———is to man.***

A. Baby B. Child
C. Woman D. Boy

13. ***Condemnation: Disapproval::***

A. Ignorance: patience B. Sorrow: intention
C. Optimism: insight D. Blasphemy: irreverence

14. ***Prime minister is to central cabinet as chief minister is to———***

A. Federal cabinet B. provicial cabinet
C. Parliament D. Senate

15. ***Judge: Courthouse::***

A. Lawyer: brief B. Carpenter: bench
C. Landlord: studio D. Physician: infirmary

16. ***Lead is to pencil as———is to pen.***

A. Writing B. Copy
C. Ink D. Book

17. ***Goose: Gander::***

A. Hen: chicken B. Duck: drake
C. Sheep: flock D. Horse: bridle

18. ***Hot is to cold as High is to———***

A. Deep B. Height
C. Low D. Short

19. ***Captain: shoal::***

A. Soldier: ambush B. Lawyer: litigation
C. Corporal : sergeant D. Pilot: radar

20. ***Friday is to Tuesday as———is to Friday.***

A. Tuesday B. Monday
C. Saturday D. Sunday

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	D	14.	A	15.	D
16.	C	17.	B	18.	C	19.	A	20.	B

TEST NO. 2.

Against each pair of words or phrase, four possible answers are given, select the suitable answer.

1. ***Fire: Ashes ::***

A. Event: memories B. Accident: delayh

C. Wood: splinters D. Water: waves

2. ***Stable is to horse as——is to bird.***
A. Wings B. Nest
C. Fly D. Grains

3. ***Loyalty: Traitor::***
A. Truthfulness: liar B. Longevity : corne.
C. Hope : optimist D.Understanding : sage.

4. ***Man is to woman as boy is to——***
A. Baby B. Young man
C. Girl D. Child

5. ***Hackneyed: original::***
A.Mature : juvenile B.Withdrawn : reseved
C. Evasive: elusive D. Derivative:traditional

6. ***Principal is to college as headmaster is to ——***
A. Glass B. Teaching
C. Pupils D. School

7. ***Marathon: Stamina::***
A. Hurdle: perseverance B. Sprint: celerity
C. Relay: independence B. Ramble : directness

8. ***Hot is to steam as——is to ice.***
A. cold B. Snow
C. Freeze D. Heat

9. ***Mumble : Speak::***
A. Adorn : denude B. Convert : preach
C. Plagiarize: write D. Delimit: expand

10. ***Govenor is to N.WF.P as president is to——***
A. Centre B. Pakistan
C. Islamabad D. Federal

11. ***Horns : Bull ::***
A. Hoofs: horse B. Wings : eagle
C. Mane : lion D. Antlers : stge

12. ***Petrol is to car as ——is to train.***
A. Engine B. Coal
C. Steam D. Whistle

13. ***Toss: Hurl::***
A. Speak: Shout B. Sense: flourish
C. Prepare: emit D. Consider: formulate

14. ***Lend is to borrow as give is to——***
A. Got B. Take
C. Donate D. Handle

15. ***Carpenter is to saw as seamstress is to——***
A. Scissors B. Gutter
C. Blade D. Seving

16. ***Shale: Geologist::***
A. Catacombs: entomologist B. Reef: astrologer
C. Obelisk: fireman D. Aster: botanist

17. ***Nose is to smell as ——is to walk.***
A. Leg B. Body
C. Foot D. Toe

18. ***Note: scale::***
A. Conductor: orchestra B . Singer: music
C. Musician: instrument D. letter: alphabet

19. ***Pakistan is to Asia as United Kingdom is to——***
A. Europe B. Africa
C. America D. England

20. ***Helmet: Head::***
A. Pendant: neck B . Breastplate: chest
C. Pedal: foot D. Knapsack: back

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	A
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	B
11.	D	12.	C	13.	A	14.	B	15.	A
16.	D	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	B

TEST NO. 3

Perform these analogic questions:

1. ***Retouch: Photograph::***
   A. Finger: fabric B. Hang: painting
   C. Compose: melody D. Refine: style
2. ***Long is to short as fat is to———***
   A. Thick B. Thin
   C. Heavy D. Body
3. ***Balla.: Song::***
   A. Melody: rhythm B. Novel: chapter
   C. Portrait: painting D. Credit: movie
4. ***Gloves are to hands as ———are to feet.***
   A. Shoes B. Socks
   C. Boots D. Footcovers
5. ***Indigent: Wealth::***
   A. Emaciated: nourishment B. Aristocratic: Stature
   C. Variegated: variety D. Contended: happiness
6. ***Sweeper is to sweep as washer man is to ———***
   A. Cloth B. Water
   C. Wash D. Machine
7. ***Hobble: Walk::***
   A. Gallop: run B. Stumble: fall
   C. Sniff: smell D. Stammer: speak
8. ***Cotton is to quilt as———is to blanket.***
   A. Wool B. Pillow
   C. Silk D. Softness
9. ***Horse is to mare as dog is to———***
   A. Puppy B. Bitch
   C. Cat D. Bark
10. ***Infraction: law::***
    A. Renovation: structure B. Punishment: crime
    C. Enactment: amendment. D. Interruption: continuity
11. ***Railway station is to train as aerodrome is to———***
    A. Airport B. Aircraft
    C. Aeroplane D. Land
12. ***Rehearsal: Performance::***
    A. Applause: audience B. Engagement: marriage
    C. Entrapment: game D. Antidote: illness
13. ***——is to rubber as guard is to guardian.***
    A. Copy B. Pencil
    C. Rub D. Book
14. ***Cement is to trowel as paint is to ———***
    A. Brush B. Polish
    C. Colour D. Tin packet

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	C	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	D	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	C	12.	B	13.	C	14.	A		

TEST NO. 4

A related pair of words or phrase is followed by 4 choices. Select the right choice.

1. ***Elision: Syllabus::***
   A. Contraction: letters B. Abacus: numbers
   C. Thesis: ideas D. Diagnosis: symptoms
2. ***food is to eat as milk is to ——***
   A. Sugar B. Water
   C. Drink D. White
3. ***Umpire: Playing field::***
   A. Farmer: city B. Plumber: wrench
   C. Carpenter: cabinet D. Judge: courtroom
4. ***Pakistan is to Islamabad as India is to——***
   A. Asia B. Calcutta
   C. Delhi D. Amritsar
5. ***Pig headed: Yield::***
   A. Lion hearted: retreat B. Dogged: pursue
   C. Lily livered: flee D. Eagle eyed: discern
6. ***Scissor is to cut as ——is to shoot.***
   A. Soldier B. Gun
   C. Pistol D. powder
7. ***Scales: justice::***
   A. Balance: equity B. Weights: measures
   C. Torch: liberty D. Laws: courts
8. ***Snow is to mountain as sand is to——***
   A. Field B. Desert
   C. Forest D. Plain
9. ***Scalpel: Surgeon::***
   A. Pistol: angler B. Pen: reader
   C. Bed: patient D. Bow: violinist
10. ***Cage is to bird as prison is to——***
    A. Criminal B. Thief
    C. Dacoit D. Wicked man

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	C	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	B	9.	D	10.	A

TEST NO. 5

Against each statement, four answers are given. Choose the best one.

1. ***Deadbeat: pay::***
   A. Daredevil: risk B. Killjoy: lament
   C. Spoilsport: refrain D. Diehard: quit
2. ***Sucrose is to sugarcane as lactose is to ——***
   A. Milk B. Cream
   C. Cheese D. Butter
3. ***Fox: Cunning::***
   A. Vixen: cute B. Colt: sturdy
   C. Beaver: industrious D. Dog: playful
4. ***Colt is to filly as horse is to ——***
   A. Sheep B. mare
   C. Goat D. Mule
5. ***Apostate: Religion::***
   A. Jaior: law B. Traitor: country
   C. Teacher: education D. Bureaucrat: government
6. ***4 ist to 20 as 5 is to ——***
   A. 20 B. 24
   C. 30 D. 25

7. ***Overture: Opera::***
   A. Character: plot — B. Preface: book
   C. Verdict: Trial — D. Auto: garage
8. ***Honour is to honourable as pride is to ——***
   A. Proud — B. Honour
   C. Proudness — D. Respect
9. ***Excessive: Moderation::***
   A. Expensive: cost — B. Extensive: duration
   C. Implusive: reflection — D. Arbitrary: courage
10. ***October is to August as tomorrow is to ——***
    A. Yesterday — B. Today
    C. Previous day — D. Day after tomorrow
11. ***Defunct: life::***
    A. Gracious: care — B. Arid: desert
    C. Stagnant: motion — D. Orderly: pattern
12. ***Minar-I-Pakistan is to Lahore as Golden Temple is to ——***
    A. Delhi — B. Amritsar
    C. Madras — D. Agra
13. ***[illegible] Mountains::***
    A. Novel: short stories — B. Atlas: maps
    C. Sea: rivers — D. String: beads
14. ***Poet is to poetry as painter is to ——***
    A. Colour — B. Painting
    C. Landscape — D. Drawing
15. ***Infallible: Error::***
    A. Impeccable: flaw — B. Irreversible: cure
    C. intolerable: defect — D. Immovable: choice
16. ***Monday is to Tuesday as January is to ——***
    A. Marcb — B. February
    C. April — D. December
17. ***Light is to heavy as hard is to ——***
    A. Stiff — B. Solid
    C. Soft — D. Precious

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	B
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	A
11.	C	12.	B	13.	D	14.	B	15.	A
16.	B	17.	C						

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COMPREHENSION

Introduction:

Comprehension means the act of comprehending or the capacity of the mind to understand. In the examination papers, questions on comprehension test are included to judge the ability of the students to understand the given passage.

In the English language paper, questions on comprehension test are very important for the students appearing in the competitive examinations. Therefore, they should try to learn how to solve these questions. Practice of solving these questions will greatly help them in the examination.

LONG PASSAGE COMPREHENSION
PASSAGES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

PASSAGE – 1

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics across Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor – have often been criticized for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism, while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was, after all, the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects. Two of the great disasters in intellectual history – the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library – both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empries.

Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the [illegible] Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, criss-cross Europe and still form the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities. Indeed, a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.

Many of those major cities lie for beyond Rome's original province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its off spring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely, if only so that such master or rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.

It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business," a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to
   (A) establish a point directly related to the main argument
   (B) show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
   (C) demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
   (D) disprove the claims made by other with a different view
   (E) concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view
2. According to the passage, ancient Roman roads

(A) connected many major cities in ancient Europe
(B) are engineering marvels unequalled in modern times
(C) are similar in some respects to modern highways
(D) were products of democratic political institutions
(E) caused the development of modern European cities

3. According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin language?
I. It spread in part due to Rome's military power
II. It is reflected in modern political concepts
III. It is spoken today in some parts of Europe
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) II and III only

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution
(A) were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
(B) were similar to the Roman elders
(C) embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
(D) overlooked Cicero's contributions to the theory of democracy
(E) formed a government based on world-wide democracy

5. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans toward the fine arts
(B) discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans
(C) analyse the use of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution
(D) show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece
(E) Compare the destruction of the library at Alexandria to the murder of Archimedes

6. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?
(A) The Latin languages
(B) Military accomplishments
(C) An extensive system of roads
(D) A democratic system of government
(E) Wide-ranging economic influence

Explanatory Answers

Ans. 1 (E). This specific question has a line number. Remember to read a bit above and below the cited lines. The two disasters citied are mentioned to give an example of Rome's failings, before countering with a number of Rome's successes. The best answer was choice (E).

Ans. 2 (A). The specific question also has a good lead phrase : "Roman roads." You'll find it in the second paragraph. Choice (C) is wrong because these roads are not just similar to modern highways – they form the basis of these highways. Choice (E) is a bit too extreme. The cities may owe their prominence to these roads, but they were not "caused" by the roads. The correct answer is choice (A).

Ans. 3 (C). This is a specific question with a good lead phrase: "Latin language." You'll find it in the third paragraph. The correct answer is choice (C).

Ans. 4 (A). The specific question also has a good lead phrase: "framers of the Constitution". You'll find it in the last paragraph. You may have been to choices (A) and (C). Choice (C) used extreme language and went a bit too far. Great as the veto is, did the founding fathers consider it the "hallmark" of democracy? The passage doesn't say so. The correct answer was choice (A).

Ans. 5 (B). The first paragraph puts forth the idea that, despite criticism levelled against it, ancient Rome had many lasting accomplishments. The following three paragraphs give examples of these accomplishments.

Ans. 6 (D). In the fourth paragraph, it is explicitly stated that despite its political innovations, Rome was "far from being a democracy." All of the other choices are touched upon somewhere in the passage.

PASSAGE 2

Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race, find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans, like chimpanzees, are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of prehominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced out ancestors' search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
   - (A) Describe some behavioural and evolutionary characteristics of orangutans
   - (B) Analyse the reasons why early primates left their forest dwellings
   - (C) Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers
   - (D) Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates
   - (E) Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behaviour
2. The author of the passage discusses "orangutans taken from poachers" in order to
   - (A) Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species
   - (B) Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching
   - (C) Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments
   - (D) Contrast the behaviour of orangutans with that of other apes
   - (E) Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality
3. The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reasons?
   - A. The threat posed by new comers to other orangutans' territory
   - B. The conflict between males over available females
   - C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutan's environment
   - (A) A only
   - (B) A and B only
   - (C) A and C only
   - (D) B and C only
   - (E) A, B, and C.
4. Which of the following can be inferred about differences between the behaviour of orangutans and that of other ape species?

(A) While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground
(B) Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species, but orangutans are more likely to bond for life
(C) Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than the average orangutans do
(D) Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes
(E) Because of their stringent territoriality, orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes

5. According to the author, anthropologists study the behaviour of orangutans in order to
(A) Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching
(B) Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans
(C) Analyse the causes and consequences of contemporary human behaviour
(D) Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals
(E) Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution

6. Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?
(A) The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans
(B) The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
(C) The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them
(D) The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
(E) The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutan encounters another

7. It can be inferred from the passage that one development responsible for the evolution of distinct ape species was
(A) Early primates inability to survive in the forest
(B) The shrinking of the available primitive forest
(C) The growth of human and chimpanzee communities
(D) The orangutan's eventual dominance of the treetops
(E) The encroachment of other species into the primitive forest

Explanatory Answers

Ans. 1 (A). The answer to this general question came from understanding the main idea. The passage did not analyse the reasons primates left trees (B), or devote itself to a discussion of poachers (C), or do a point-by-point comparison of orangutans with other primates (D), or criticize anthropologists (E). The correct answer is choice (A).

Ans. 2 (E). The specific question has a line number. Remember to read a bit above and below the cited lines. The answer to this question actually came just *below* the quote. The poacher example is simply a further illustration of orangutans' territorial nature. The correct answer is choice (E).

Ans. 3 (B). Both statements I and II were mentioned, statement III was not. The correct answer is choice (B).

Ans. 4 (D). This is a specific question with no line number, and, really, no lead word. We're looking for differences between orangutans and other types of apes. The only other types of monkey mentioned is the chimpanzee who is said to be more gregarious. The correct answer is choice (D).

Ans. 5 (E). The specific question also has a good lead word: "anthropologists." It is found in two places, at the very beginning and the very end of the passage. You were probably down to choices (C) and (E). Why was (C) wrong? Because anthropologists only see parallels with *early* man.
Ans. 6 (B). The specific question also has a good lead word: "Territoriality," you'll find it in the second half of the first paragraph, which discusses two cases: the need for large amounts of food, and breeding habits. You were probably down to (A) or (B). Why was (A) wrong? It didn't discuss both food and breeding habits. Choice (B) was correct.
Ans. 7 (B). The second sentence of the first paragraph ends, ... "only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle." That gives us choice (B).

NOTE

This is a science passage. Paragraph one says the orangutan, studied by scientists for its resemblance to early humans, lives in trees and is very territorial. Paragraph two describes the orangutan's solitary territorial behaviour, which resembled that of early humans.

PASSAGE 3

Though the U.S. prides itself on behing a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most *vulnerable* citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a "quiet crisis" requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half *confront* risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in *substandard* care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis beings in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S., 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and *unstable* partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or *abusing* their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most *severely*, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through preschool years-that sets the stage for a child's future.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of
   (A) Low birth weight babies (B) Unwed mothers
   (C) Orphaned children (D) Teenage mothers
   (E) None of these
2. Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the 'quiet crisis'?
   (A) Between 2 & 3 years (B) Between 1 & 3 years
   (C) Below 1 year (D) Below 3 years
   (E) None of these

3. Which of the following does not constitute the 'quiet crisis' in the U.S. as per the task force report?
   (A) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
   (B) Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunization
   (C) Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
   (D) higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
   (E) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced

4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
   (A) In the U.S., the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million
   (B) Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned
   (C) The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago
   (D) The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991
   (E) About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems

5. The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?
   (A) 3 times (B) 3.5 times
   (C) 1.5 times (D) 2 times
   (E) Not mentioned in the passage

6. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because
   (A) They are mostly malnourished
   (B) They are less likely to receive parental care
   (C) They are raised by single parents
   (D) Their parents are mostly poor
   (E) Their parents are emotionally immature

7. Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S.?
   (A) Illiteracy of parents (B) Lack of parental care
   (C) Poverty
   (A) Only A (B) Only B
   (C) Only C (D) Both A & C
   (E) Both B & C

8. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in the foster care on account of
   (A) An increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart
   (B) An increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies
   (C) An increasing number of single parent families with the female member working
   (D) An increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent
   (E) An increasing number of parents who lack awareness about baby-care

9. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period
   (A) 1987 onwards till date (B) 1950-91
   (C) 1987-91 (D) 1950 onwards till date
   (E) 1991 onwards till date

Directions (Q 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

10. Confront
   (A) Succumb (B) Eliminate
   (C) Face (D) Tolerate

(E) Oppose

11. Vulnerable

(A) Risky (B) Promising
(C) Insecure (D) Indispensable
(E) Delicate

12. Abusing

(A) Ill treating (B) Accusing
(C) Cursing (D) Beating
(E) Oppressing

Directions (Q 13-15): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

13. Severely

(A) Minutely (B) Normally
(C) Drastically (D) Intensely
(E) Slightly

14. Unstable

(A) Stagnant (B) Confined
(C) Changing (D) Steady
(E) Constant

15. Substandard

(A) Excellent (B) Valuable
(C) Impoverished (D) Compassionate
(E) Beneficial

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(D)	3.	(E)	4.	(D)
5.	(A)	6.	(B)	7.	(E)	8.	(C)
9.	(B)	10.	(C)	11.	(E)	12.	(A)
13.	(E)	14.	(D)	15.	(B)		

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SHORT PASSAGE COMPREHENSION

Learn by Example

Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme. Note what the questions are about. Answer the questions.

PASSAGE WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that, unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their follows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

1. 'Schools of thought' can be explained as:

(A) Groups of people who study in a particular school thoughtfully

(B) Groups of people having the same ideas but with different perception on a particular subject
(C) Groups of people whose job is to think
(D) Groups of people who are schooled to think

2. Broad general knowledge is necessary because
(A) It teaches us about different things
(B) It broadens one's outlook
(C) Specialisation is incomplete without it
(D) Without it no one would get a job

3. The idea of the first school of thought in the passage is that
(A) Students should study all the subjects they want to
(B) Students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession
(C) Students should concentrate on studies
(D) Students should not undertake any specialized work

4. Supporters of the first theory say that
(A) Experts have done nothing to help mankind
(B) People with general knowledge are more useful than experts
(C) Experts have contributed most to progress in the modern world
(D) People with general knowledge have contributed to civilization

5. According to the second school of thought, education will not be very effective if pupils
(A) Ignore the study of fine arts
(B) Have nothing but general knowledge
(C) Have inadequate knowledge of their own work
(D) Do not have a wide general education

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) 'Schools of thought' means two persons or groups having different ideas or opinions on the same subject or topic.
2. (B) The second school of thought supports the idea of having knowledge of a wide range of subjects for wider perception and outlook.
3. (B) The idea of the first school of thought is that people should focus on few subjects to benefit their career.
4. (C) The statement, 'Supporters of the first theory…expert in their trade or profession' gives the answer.
5. (D) The second school of thought opines that pupils should only concentrate on subjects of their interest to have an effective education and career.

SHORT PASSAGES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

Books are, by far, the most lasting product of human effort. Temples crumble into ruin. Pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.

1. Of the product of human effort, books are the most
(A) Permanent (B) Important

(C) Enjoyable (D) Useful

2. Time does not destroy books because they contain
   (A) Useful material (B) Subject-matter for education
   (C) High ideals (D) Great ideas

3. "To throw out of currency" means
   (A) Destroy (B) Put out of use
   (C) Extinguish (D) Forget

4. The world keeps its books with care because
   (A) They bring great ideas to us
   (B) They educate us
   (C) They make us successful
   (D) They help us in various spheres of life

Explanatory Answers

1. (A) The phrase 'books survive' indicates that books are permanent and cannot be destroyed easily.
2. (D) 'Time does not destroy the great thoughts', provides the correct answer.
3. (B) The author implies that bad products have always been discarded or 'thrown out of currency' with time while good things like books have always withstood the test of time.
4. (D) The author says that good books have always been handled with care by the world as they have helped man in different phases of life.

PASSAGE 2

The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electrical processes. But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space, take longer and produce more variable product quality. The drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.

By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas. And many electric processes are well over 90 percent efficient, so far less energy is wasted with benefits in terms of products quality and overall cleanliness, it can so often be the better and cheaper choice. Isn't that tempting?

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The passage can be described as
   (A) An advertisement for electricity and its efficiency
   (B) An extract from a science journal
   (C) An account of the growth of technology
   (D) An appeal not to use gas

2. What does the writer mean by 'variable quality'?
   (A) The quality of the products cannot be assessed
   (B) Products from gas-fired processes are inefficient
   (C) The kind of products vary from time to time
   (D) The quality of the products is not uniform

3. "Electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies" – What does the writer mean? Electricity
   (A) Has developed new technologies
   (B) Ensures power for electricity and its efficiency
   (C) Depends on new kinds of technology

(D) Makes use of several technologies

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The passage brings to attention that the 'low unit of gas' should not lead anyone to use gas processes as it has many negative factors. It serves to make aware the reader of the scientific reason for using electric processes and hence the passage looks to be an extract from a science journal.
2. (D) 'Variable quality' means quality which is not consistent or uniform.
3. (B) According to the passage, electricity provides a wide range of technologies and such processes are far more efficient and consumes less energy when compared to gas processes.

PASSAGE 3

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miserables who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp – persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of this species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the townward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive to his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The two bridges were known
   - (A) For attaching dejected people to them
   - (B) For being equi-distant from town
   - (C) For being haunted places
   - (D) For their similar design
2. People belonging to the lower strata, in their moments of distress:
   - (A) Felt ashamed of their failures
   - (B) Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
   - (C) Visited the brick-made bridge
   - (D) Remembered their days of glory
3. The bridge of stone was frequented by
   - (A) All the sections of society
   - (B) The sophisticated but luckless
   - (C) Those fond of fishing
   - (D) None of the above
4. The attitude of the lowly and genteel towards strangers was
   - (A) Virulently hostile
   - (B) Completely indifferent
   - (C) Entirely different
   - (D) Virtually the same
5. In this passage, the author is trying to
   - (A) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
   - (B) Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
   - (C) Explain the difference between the construction of two bridges

(D) Describe the way different sections of people like to dress

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (A) The passage talks of dispirited people standing on the bridges. Hence one can say that the two bridges were known for 'the miserables' or the dejected people be coming frequently to those bridges.
2. (D) The statement, 'they did not mind the glare of the public eye', gives the correct answer.
3. (D) The bridge of stone was frequented by mostly dispirited and miserable people. Hence the answer is (D).
4. (C) The altitude of the lonely and genteel towards strangers was entirely different. According to the passage, they pretended to inspect the river under the bridge for some strange fish, whenever a stranger came nearby.
5. (B) They author tried to explain the different kinds of behaviour of people of different classes when they were unhappy. Here he used the bridge to explain the behaviour of these different classes of people.

PASSAGE 4

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time, but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What does science liberate us from? It liberates us from
   (A) Idealistic hopes of a glorious future
   (B) Slavery to physical nature and from passions
   (C) Bondage to physical nature
   (D) Fears and destructive passions
2. To carve out a bright future a man should
   (A) Cultivate a positive outlook
   (B) Analyse dangers that lie ahead
   (C) Try to avoid dangers
   (D) Overcome fears and dangers
3. If man's bestial yearning is controlled
   (A) The future will be brighter than the present
   (B) The future will be tolerant
   (C) The present will be brighter than the future
   (D) The present will become tolerant
4. Fears and hopes, according to the author
   (A) Are irrational

(B) Are closely linked with the life of modern man
(C) Can yield good results
(D) Can bear fruit

5. Should human sciences be developed because they will
(A) Make us conscious of the changing world
(B) Provide more knowledge of the physical world
(C) Eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
(D) Make us conscious of the changes in ourselves

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The phrase, 'liberator from the weight of destructive passions', provides the correct answer.
2. (A) According to the passage, despite problems and dangers, we must adopt an optimistic or a positive outlook and look at science as a means to secure a bright future.
3. (A) The sentence, 'The road to a happier world...adaptations are made,' provides the correct answer. [Bestial means 'beast-like' or brutal]
4. (B) Fears and hopes are bound to occur in one's life, according to the passage.
5. (C) The statement, 'Science, whatever unpleasant... passions,' provides the correct answer.

PASSAGE 5

The No el ommittee, in fact, a notoriously conservative body which among other things had a marked antip thy to pure science, especially to Mathematical Physics. Restrained by a clause in Alfred Nobel's will that the prize should go to the person whose 'discovery or invention' shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind, the committee initially ignored the great theoretical advances in Physics. Wrecked, no doubt, by guilt that he had become a merchant of death through his invention of dynamite and smokeless powder and plagued by sadistic fantasies of destruction, the Swedish chemist, engineer and aspiring poet, Alfred Nobel, who has been described as Europe's richest vagabond, left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge. Five prizes were installed, one each for Literature ('to the person who shall have produced in the field of Literature, the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency'), Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Peace ('to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity among nations for abolition or reduction of armies, and for holding or promotion of Peace').

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because
(A) Its members are old fashioned
(B) It awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach
(C) It is conservative in choice of subjects
(D) Its members believe in a conservative ideology

2. In the beginning, the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because
(A) The Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind
(B) They proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind

(C) They were different from other branches of Physics
(D) They were concerned with theory and did not suggest its application

3. Noble Prize would not be given to
(A) A composer who composed a symphony
(B) An author who wrote a novel
(C) A diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
(D) A doctor who discovered a vaccine

4. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he
(A) Felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things
(B) Felt guilty for having earned so much money
(C) Was 'Europe's richest vagabond'
(D) Was a chemist, engineer and an aspiring poet

Explanatory Answers

1. (C) The Nobel Committee is a conservative body because it does not favour subjects like 'Mathematical Physics'.
2. (A) The statement, 'will that the prize should go to the person ... in Physics,' provides the correct answer.
3. (A) The five prizes installed for conferring 'Nobel Prize...' do not include music.
4. (A) The phrase, 'wrecked, no doubt, by guilt...,' gives the correct answer.

PASSAGE 6

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since prehistoric times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the greater enjoyment of sport, the early climbers looked for the easiest ones, for the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent.

In the risky sport of mountaineering, the element of competition between either individuals or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused by bad weather, the safe climber is the man who knows when it is time to turn back, however, tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Mountaineering is different from other sports because
(A) There is no competition between individuals
(B) It is most thrilling and exciting
(C) It can be fatal

(D) It is risky and dangerous

2. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made mountain journeys because
   (A) It was a kind of sport
   (B) They had to undertake them in their day-to-day life
   (C) They lived in pre-historic times
   (D) Of the challenge offered by the difficult journey

3. Mountaineers climb as a team because
   (A) The height is too much for one individual
   (B) They have to rely on each other for safety
   (C) There is no competition among them
   (D) The competition is between the team and the peak

4. "......the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on". In the context of the passage this means
   (A) They chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly
   (B) They cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit
   (C) They kept their eyes steadily on reaching the peak
   (D) Reaching the top was their exclusive concern

5. "to press on" in the last sentence means
   (A) To continue in a determined manner
   (B) To work fearlessly
   (C) To force upon others
   (D) To struggle in a forceful manner

Explanatory Answers

1. (D) The phrase 'In the risky sport of mountaineering...', suggests that this kind of sport is different from other sports in being more dangerous and fatal.
2. (B) The statement, '...difficult mountain journeys have been part of their everyday life,' provides the correct answer.
3. (B) The statement, '...climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety' provides the correct answer.
4. (D) The challenge of the sport lay in reaching the peak. Hence the answer is (D).
5. (A) 'To press on' means to be persistent in one's struggle to achieve the objective or in other words to continue in a determined manner.

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Mathematics ریاضی

Mathematics Terms

(Urdu and English Terms)

1. Cartesian Plane — کارتیسی مستوی
2. Real Numbers — حقیقی اعداد
3. Rational Numbers — ناطق اعداد
4. Irrational Number — غیر ناطق اعداد
5. Exponent — قوت نما
6. Redical — جذر
7. Algebric Expressions — الجبری جملے
8. Concept of Matrices — قالبوں کا تصور
9. Quadratic Equations — دو درجی مساواتیں
10. Elimination — استقاط
11. Logarithms — لوگرتھم
12. Trigonometry — تکونیات
13. Cubic Equation — سہ درجی مساوات
14. Equation — مساوات
15. Factorization — تجزی کرنا
16. Multiplicative Inverse — ضربی معکوس
17. Odd Numbers — طاق اعداد
18. Additive Inverse — جمعی معکوس
19. Even Numbers — جفت اعداد
20. Corresponding — مطابقت
21. Congruent Angles — متماثل زاویے
22. Congruence — متماثل
23. Circumference — محیط
24. Obtuse Angles — منفرجہ زاویے
25. Acute Angles — حادہ زاویے
26. Addition Property — جمعی خاصیت
27. Assocative Property — خاصیت تلازم
28. Characteristic — خاصہ

29.	Eliminnt	حاصل استقاط
30.	Non-Invertible/Singular Matrix	نادر قالب
31.	Invertible/Non Singular Matrix	غیر نادر قالب
32.	Digonal Matrix	وتری قالب
33.	Length/norm/magnitude	عددی قیمت
34.	Identity Matrix	ضربی ذاتی قالب
35.	Zero Matrix	صفری قالب
36.	Triangle	مثلث
37.	Right Angle	قائمۃ الزاویہ
38.	Direction	سمت
39.	Isoceles Triangle	مساوی الساقین
40.	Sides and Angles	سرے اور زاویے
41.	Componendo and Dividnendo Property	ترکیب و تفصیل نسبت
42.	Infinite	لاتعداد
43.	Sub Set	تحتی سیٹ
44.	Proper Set	واجب سیٹ
45.	Improper Set	غیر واجبی سیٹ
46.	Finite Set	متناہی سیٹ
47.	Infinite Set	لامتناہی سیٹ
48.	Quadratic Equation	یک درجی مساوات
49.	Proportional	متناسب
50.	Polynomial	کثیر رقمی
51.	Intersection	تقاطع
52.	Radius	رداس
53.	Radii	رداس کی جمع
54.	Diameter	قطر
55.	Median	وسطانیہ
56.	Scientific Notation	سائنسی ترقیم
57.	GCD (Greatest Common Divisor)	عاداعظم
58.	HCF (Highest Common Factor)	عاداعظم
59.	LCM (Least Common Multiple)	ذواضاف اقل
60.	Perpendicular	عمود
61.	Concurrent	ہم نقطہ
62.	Non-Concurrent	غیر ہم نقطہ

63.	Base	قاعدہ
64.	Hypoteneous	وتر
65.	Mid Point	وسطی نقطہ
66.	Mid Angle	وسطی زاویہ
67.	Corresponding	مطابقت والے
68.	Quadrant	ربع
69.	Parallelogram	متوازی الاضلاع
70.	Exponentional Form	قوت نمائی شکل
71.	Ordinary/Simplest Notation	عام یا معیاری ترقیم
72.	Column	کالم
73.	Rows	قطاریں
74.	Variable	متغیر
75.	Axis	محور
76.	Bisect	تنصیف
77.	Point of Contact	نقطہ تماس
78.	Point of Tangent	نقطہ مماس
79.	Common Factors	مشترک اجزائے ضربی
80.	Non-Common Factors	غیر مشترک اجزائے ضربی
81.	Integers	صحیح عدد
82.	Rectangular	مستطیل
83.	Perimeter	پیمائش حدود

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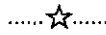
Mathematics

The basic mathematical skills, understanding of elementary mathematical concepts, and the ability to reason quantitatively and solve problems in a quantitative setting are measured in the quantitative part of the test. The knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry which are usually essential area of study of the high school level are measured in balanced questions.

ARITHMETIC

Chapter-1: NUMBERS

Numbers:

In decimal number system, we use ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 called digits, to represent any number.

> **Note:** A group of figures, denoting a number is called numeral.

Types of Numbers

Natural Numbers:

Numbers which we use for counting the objects are known as natural numbers. It is denoted by 'N'.

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4 \ldots\ldots\}$$

Whole Numbers:

All Natural Numbers together with zero form the set of all whole numbers. It is denoted by 'W'.

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\ldots\}$$

Integers:

The set of numbers which consists of whole numbers and negative numbers is known as integers. It is denoted by Z.

$$Z = \{\ldots\ldots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\ldots\}$$

Positive Integers:

The set $Z^+ = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots\ldots\}$ is the set of all positive integers. It is clear that positive integers and natural numbers are synonyms.

Negative Integers:

The set $Z^- = \{-1, -2, -3, \ldots\ldots\}$ is the set of all negative integers.

> **Remember:** "0" is neither positive nor negative.

Non-Negative Integers:

The set $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\ldots\}$ is a set of non-negative integers.

Non-Positive Integers:

The set $\{0, -1, -2, -3, \ldots\ldots\}$ is the set of non-positive integers.

Even Numbers:

The numbers which are divisible by 2 are called Even Numbers.

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, \ldots\ldots\}$$

Odd Numbers:

The numbers which are not divisible by 2 are called Odd Numbers.

$$O = \{3, 9, 11, 17, 19, \ldots\ldots\}$$

Properties of zero:

1. 0 is neither positive nor negative.
2. 0 is an even integer.
3. 0 is smaller than every positive number.
4. 0 is greater than every negative number.
5. For any integer p; $p \times 0 = 0$.
6. For any integer p (including 0): $p \div 0 = 0$.
7. For any positive integer p; $0 \div p$; $\frac{0}{p}$ = undefined.
8. For every integer p; $p + 0$ and $p - 0 = p$.
9. If the product of two or more numbers is 0, then at least one of them is 0.

Properties of one:

1. For any number p: $p \times 1 = p$ and $\frac{p}{1} = p$.
2. 1 is the divisor of every integer.
3. 1 is an odd integer.
4. 1 is not a prime number, because prime numbers should be greater than 1.
5. 1 is the smallest positive integer.
6. For any number n : $1^n = 1$.

Factors and Multiples:

A number which divides a given number exactly is called a factor of the given number.

Example 1: Find the factors of (i) 64 and (ii) 75.

Solution: (i) $64 = 1 \times 64$
$= 2 \times 32$
$= 4 \times 16$
$= 8 \times 8$

The factors of 64 are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64.

(ii) $75 = 1 \times 75$
$= 3 \times 25$
$= 5 \times 15$

The factors of 75 are 1, 3, 5, 15, 25 and 75.

Division Algorithm:

Let a and b be two given integers such that $b \neq 0$. On dividing a by b, let q be the quotient and r the remainder, then $a = bq + r$.

Clearly, $0 < r < b$

In general, we have

$$\text{Dividend} = (\text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient}) + \text{Remainder}$$

Multiple of a Number:
A multiple of any natural number is a number obtained by multiplying that number by any natural number.
Example: Find the multiples of:
(i) 4 less than 30 (ii) 9 less than 60

Solution: (i) $4 \times 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$
$4 \times 3 = 12$
$4 \times 4 = 16$
$4 \times 5 = 20$
$4 \times 6 = 24$
$4 \times 7 = 28$ etc.

$\therefore$ The multiples of 4 less than 30 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28.

(ii) $9 \times 1 = 9$
$9 \times 2 = 18$
$9 \times 3 = 27$
$9 \times 4 = 36$
$9 \times 5 = 45$
$9 \times 6 = 54$ etc.

$\therefore$ The multiples of 9 less than 60 are 9, 18, 27, 36, 45 and 54.

Divisible of a Number:
If a number divides a second number without leaving any remainder, then we say that the second number is divisible by the first number. For example, since the number 2 divides 14 without leaving any remainder, we say that 14 is divisible by 2.

****

Chapter 2

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication is a short method of adding the same number repeatedly.

PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

1. Multiplication is commutative for rational numbers.
Example:

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd} = \frac{c}{d} \times \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{10}{21} = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

2. Multiplication is associative for rational numbers.
Example:

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \left(\frac{c}{d} \times \frac{e}{f}\right) = \frac{ace}{bdf} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d}\right) \times \frac{e}{f}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \left(\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{11}{13}\right) = \frac{110}{273} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{7}\right) \times \frac{11}{13}$$

3. Multiplication is distributive over addition and subtraction for rational numbers.
Example:

$$\frac{a}{b}\times\left(\frac{c}{d}\pm\frac{e}{f}\right) = \frac{a}{b}\times\frac{c}{d}\pm\frac{a}{b}\times\frac{e}{f}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\times\left(\frac{5}{7}\pm\frac{11}{13}\right) = \frac{2}{3}\times\frac{5}{7}\pm\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{11}{13}$$

4. For any rational number $\frac{x}{y}, \frac{x}{y}\times 1 = \frac{x}{y} = 1\times\frac{x}{y}$, one is called multiplicative identity.

5. Two rational numbers $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{b}{a}$ are the multiplicative inverses of each other.

$$\frac{a}{b}\times\frac{b}{a} = 1 = \frac{b}{a}\times\frac{a}{b}$$

Note: The sign of the product is +ive, if there are an even number of negative factors or there are no negative factors. The sign of the product is –ive, if there are an odd number of negative factors

DIVISION

The process of subtraction of the same number form a given number for a few times is called division (÷), *i.e.*,

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

(2 can be subtracted 3 times from 6)

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Division is the inverse operation of multiplication. For example 6 ÷ 2 = 3 means to find the number by which 2 should be multiplied so as to obtain 6.

   Because $3 \times 2 = 6$

   Therefore, $6 \div 2 = 3$
2. When a number is divided by another number, the first number *i.e.* the number which is being divided is called the ***dividend***, the second number which divides is called the ***divisor*** and the number obtained as a result of division is called the ***quotient***. In the above example, 6 is the dividend, 2 is the divisor and 3 is the quotient.
3. The operation of division starts from the left whereas the operations of addition, subtraction and multiplication start from the right.

Divisibility:

The following table gives the rules to test the divisibility from 2 to 19.

Divisibility by	If	Example
2	Any number in the unit's place which is either even or zero.	12, 10, 26, 32, 38, 567992, 11110234
3	The sum of digits is divisible by 3.	321 : 3 + 2 + 1 = 6 is divisible by 3.
4	The last two digits of a number is divisible by 4.	725324 : 24 is divisible by 4.
5	The number ends with 5 or zero.	4112370, 5321095, 3331210, etc.
6	A number is divisible by 2 and the	342, 63924, 154, 261 etc.

Divisibility by	If	Example
	sum of the digits of the number is multiple of 3.	
8	The last three digits of a number is divisible by 8. or The last three digits of a number are zero.	2125000, 135923120, 7792320, 1256, etc.
9	The sum of all the digits of a number is divisible by 9.	33456735 : 3 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 3 + 5 = 36 divisible by 9.
10	Any number which ends with zero.	70, 789790, 7111130, 5773313570, 112300100 etc.
11	The sum of digits at odd and even places are respectively equal or differ by a number divisible by 11.	4235682 : Sum 1 = 4 + 3 + 6 + 2 = 15 Sum 2 = 2 + 5 + 8 = 15 Sum 1 = Sum 2, the number is divisible by 11. or 283712 : Sum 1 = 2 + 3 + 1 = 6 and Sum 2 = 8 + 7 + 2 = 17, their differ 17 – 6 = 11 is divisible by 1.
12	The number which is divisible by both 4 and 3.	135792 etc.
14	The number which is divisible by both 2 and 7.	98, 504 etc.
15	The number which is divisible by 3 and 5.	360, 733352215 etc.
16	The number whose last 4 digit number is divisible by 16.	253421020, 27954204 etc.
18	Any number which is divisible by 9 and has its last digit even (or zero).	2709360, 252630 etc.
25	The number formed by the last two digits of the number is divisible by 25.	257275, 25277750 etc.

Model Examples:

Q1. Multiply 63987 by 91763 is not more than 3 lines.

Solution:

```
        6 3 9 8 6
   (×)  9 1 7 6 3
      4 0 3 1 1 8 1      Multiplication by   63
    4 4 7 9 0 9 × ×      Multiplication by   700
  5 8 2 2 8 1 7 × × ×    Multiplication by   91000
  5 8 7 1 6 3 9 0 8 1
```

Q2. Find the number, one-sixth of which exceeds its one-ninth by 654.

Solution: Let the number be x

$$\therefore \quad \frac{x}{6} - \frac{x}{9} = 654$$

$$\frac{x}{18} = 654$$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 654 \times 18 = 11772 \qquad$ Ans.

Q3. Find the quotient and remainder when $x^2 + bx - 5$ is divided by $x + 1$. For what value of 'b' will the remainder be zero?

Solution:

$$x + 1 \overline{) x^2 + bx - 5} \,(x + (b - 1)$$

$$x^2 + x$$

$$- \quad -$$

$$(b - 1)x - 5$$

$$(b - 1)x - 1 + b$$

$$- \quad + \quad -$$

$$-4 - b$$

So Quotient $= x + b - 1$ Ans.

Remainder $= -(b + 4)$

For remainder $= 0$

$-b - 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{b = -4}$

Q4. The speed of mail train is 1,370 meters per minute. Express it in miles per hour correct to three significant figures, given that 1 metre = 39.37 inches.

Solution: Speed of mail train = 1,370 metres per minute

= 1370×60 metres per hour

$= \dfrac{1370 \times 60 \times 39.37}{12 \times 3 \times 1760}$ miles per hour

= 51.077 miles per hour **Ans.**

Q5. A boy when asked to multiply a number by 7/8, divided this instead, by 7/8 and found the answer $1\frac{1}{14}$ too great. Find the number and the correct answer.

Solution: Let the number be 'x'

$$\therefore \quad \left(x \div \frac{7}{8}\right) - \left(x \times \frac{7}{8}\right) = \frac{15}{14}$$

$$\frac{8x}{7} - \frac{7x}{8} = \frac{15}{14}$$

$$\frac{64x - 49x}{56} = \frac{15}{14}$$

or

$$\frac{15x}{56} = \frac{15}{14}$$

$$\therefore \qquad x = \frac{56 \times 15}{14 \times 15} = 4 \qquad \textbf{Ans.}$$

$$\text{Correct answer} = 4 \times \frac{7}{8} = 3\frac{1}{2} \qquad \textbf{Ans.}$$

Q6. The sum of the squares of two consecutive integers is 1105. Find the integers and check your answer.

Solution: Let the two consecutive positive numbers be:

$$x, x + 1$$

Then sum of the squares of these consecutive numbers = 1105

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \qquad x^2 + (x+1)^2 &= 1105 \\
x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 &= 1105 \\
2x^2 + 2x - 1104 &= 0 \\
x^2 + x - 552 &= 0 \\
\text{or} \qquad x^2 + 24x - 23x - 552 &= 0 \\
x(x+24) - 23(x+24) &= 0 \\
(x-23)(x+24) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad x = 23 \qquad \text{or } x = -24$$

As the two consecutive numbers are +ve integers, therefore, we neglect the –ve number. Thus the two consecutive numbers are 23 and 24. **Ans.**

****

Chapter 3

HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR & LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE

The highest common factor of two or more numbers is the greatest number which divides each of them exactly.

Methods of finding H.C.F.

(i) ***By Prime Factors.***

Resolve the given number into their prime factors. The product of all prime common factors is known as H.C.F.

Model Example

Find the H.C.F. of 630, 1050 and 1260.

Solution:

$$630 = 2.3.3.5.7$$
$$1050 = 2.3.5.5.7$$
$$1260 = 2.2.3.3.5.7$$

$\therefore$ H.C.F. is $2.3.5.7 = 210$. **Ans.**

(ii) *By Division*:

Find the H.C.F. of 5133 and 3953

```
3953) 5133 (1
      3953
      1180) 3953(3
            3540
            413) 1180(2
                 826
                 354) 413(1
                      354
                       59) 354(6
                           354
                            ×
```

Various Steps:

Step I. Dividing the greatest number by the lesser, we get the remainder 1180.

Step II. Dividing the previous divisor 3953 by 1180, we get the remainder 413.

Step III. Dividing the previous divisor 1180 by 413 we get the remainder 354.

Step IV. Dividing the previous divisor 413 by 354 we get the remainder 59.

Step V. Dividing the previous divisor 354 by 59 we get no remainder.

∴ The last divisor 59 is the H.C.F.

H.C.F. is also known as Greatest Common Measure (G.C.M.)

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE (L.C.M)

The Least Common Multiple of two or more given numbers is the least number which is exactly divisible by each of them.

Methods of Finding L.C.M.

(i) ***By Factors.*** Resolve the given numbers into prime factors, and find the product of the highest powers of all the factors that occur in the given number. The product will be the required L.C.M.

Model Example

Q1. Find the L.C.M. of 70, 80, 90.

Solution: $70 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$

$80 = 2^4 \times 5$

$90 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 5$

L.C.M. $= 2^4.3^2.5.7 = 5040$ Ans.

(ii) ***With the help of H.C.F.*** The product of two numbers is equal to the product of their L.C.M. and H.C.F.

∴ L.C.M. of two numbers

$= \dfrac{\text{Product of numbers}}{\text{H.C.F.}}$

L.C.M. and H.C.F. of Factions.

L.C.M. of two or more fractions

$$= \frac{\text{L.C.M. of numerators}}{\text{H.C.F. of denominators}}$$

H.C.F. of two or more fractions

$$= \frac{\text{L.C.M. of numerators}}{\text{H.C.F. of denominators}}$$

Model Examples

Q1. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 34 and their L.C.M. is 4284. If one of the numbers is 204, find the other.

Solution: As product of 2 numbers

= their H.C.F. × L.C.M.

The other number is $= \frac{34 \times 4284}{204}$

$= 714$ **Ans.**

Q2. What is the highest number of four digits which will leave a remainder of 1 when divided by any of numbers 6, 9, 12, 15, or 18?

Solution: L.C.M. of 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 = 180

Greatest no. of 4 digits = 9999

Greatest no. of 4 digits divisible by

$180 = 9999 - 99 = 9900$

```
      55
180 ) 9999
      900
       999
       900
        99
```

∴ Reqd. No. = 9900 + 1 = 9901 **Ans.**

Q3. Three men A, B and C go walking round a circle one mile in circumference at the rates of 160, 120 and 105 yards per minute, respectively. If they all start together and walk in the same direction, when will they first be together again?

Solution: Circumference of the circle

= 1 mile or 1760 yds.

A will complete the circle in

$= \frac{1760}{160} = 11 \text{ min.}$

B will complete the circle in

$= \frac{1760}{120} = \frac{44}{3} \text{ min.}$

C will complete the circle in

$$= \frac{1760}{105} = \frac{352}{21} \text{ min.}$$

L.C.M. of $11, \frac{44}{3}, \frac{352}{21} = 352$ minutes.

i.e., they will be together again first after 352 min. or 5 hrs. 52 min. **Ans.**

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Chapter 4

SQUARE ROOT

Methods of Finding Square Root:

(i) By Factors. Resolve the number into its prime factors. The square root is the product of the prime factors taken half as many times as they occur in the number.

(ii) By Division.

Model Example

Find the square root of 2480625.

Solution:

```
   1   | 2480625  (1575
       | 1
       |--------
  25   | 148
       | 125
       |--------
 307   |  2306
       |  2149
       |--------
3145   |  15725
       |  15725
       |--------
       |    ×
```

$\therefore$ **Ans.** 1575

Q2. Find the square root of 43.45 to four decimal places.

Solution:

```
     6   | 43.45   (6.5916
         | 36
         |-------
   125   |  7.45
         |  6.25
         |-----------
  1309   |   12000
         |   11781
         |-----------
 13181   |    21900
         |    13181
         |-------------
131826   |    871900
         |    790956
         |-------------
               80944
```

As remainder is more than half 6.5917 **Ans.**

Q3. Find the value of $\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}}$ correct to three decimal places.

Solution: $\sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})}}$ (Rationalization) $= \sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{(2)^2-(\sqrt{3})^2}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{4-3}} = 2+\sqrt{3} = 2+1.732$

$= 3.732$ **Ans.**

Unitary Method and Chain Rule

IMPORTANCE:

The unitary method and chain rule have quite an importance in our daily life. It is explained by the following model examples.

Model Examples:

Q1. In a kilometer race A can beat B by 40 metres and B can beat C by 50 metres. How many metres can A beat C in a 500 metres race?

Solution: When A covers 1000 m.

B covers 1000 – 40 = 960 m.

and When B covers 1000 m.

C covers 1000 – 50 = 950 m.

∴ When B covers 960 m.

C covers $\frac{950}{1000} \times 960\text{m} = 912$ m.

i.e., when A covers 1000 m. C covers $\frac{912}{2}$

= 456 m.

or when A covers 500 m. race, A will beat C by

= 500 – 456 = 44 m.

Q2. Divide Rs. 510 between A, B and C so that A gets 2/3 of what B gets and B gets ¼ of what C gets. Find the share of each.

Solution: Let C's share be Rs. x

∴ B's // // $= \frac{x}{4}$

A's // // $= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{x}{4} = \text{Rs. } \frac{x}{6}$

Total amount = Rs. 510

∴ $x + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{6} = 510$

$\frac{12x+3x+2x}{12} = 510$

∴ $x = \frac{12 \times 510}{17} = 360$

$$\therefore \quad \left.\begin{aligned} \text{A's share} &= \frac{360}{6} = \text{Rs. } 60 \\ \text{B's} \quad // &= \frac{360}{4} = \text{Rs. } 90 \\ \text{C's} \quad // &= \text{Rs. } 360 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{Ans.}$$

Q3. Divide Rs. 600 among A, B, and C so that Rs. 40 more than 2/5 of A's share, Rs. 20 more than 2/7 of B's share, Rs. 10 more than $\frac{9}{17}$ of C's share may be equal.

Solution: Let $\frac{2}{5}$ of A's share + Rs. 40 = $\frac{2}{7}$ of B's share + Rs. 20 = $\frac{9}{17}$ of C's share + Rs. 10 be = x.

$\therefore \quad \frac{2}{5}$ of A's share $= x - 40$

or A's share $= \frac{5}{2}(x-40)$

Similarly B's share $= \frac{7}{2}(x-20)$

C's share $= \frac{17}{9}(x-10)$

As total amount = Rs. 600

$$\therefore \quad \frac{5x-200}{2} + \frac{7x-140}{2} + \frac{17x-170}{9} = 600$$

$$\frac{45x-1800+63x-1260+34x+340}{18} = 600$$

or $142x - 3400 = 600 \times 18 = 10800$

$142x = 10800 + 3400 = 14200$

$$x = \frac{14200}{142} = 100$$

$$\therefore \quad \left.\begin{aligned} \text{A's share} &= \frac{5}{2}(100-40) = \text{Rs. } 150 \\ \text{B's share} &= \frac{7}{2}(100-20) = \text{Rs. } 280 \\ \text{C's share} &= \frac{17}{9}(100-10) = \text{Rs. } 170 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{Ans.}$$

Q4. A garrison has enough provision for 52 days. After 20 days, a reinforcement of 400 men arrives and the food would then last for 24 days only. How many men were there in the garrison originally?

Solution: Let there be x men in the garrison originally. After 20 days no. of men = x + 400.

If these men had not joined, the provision would have lasted for more. $50 - 20 = 32$ days

∴ For x men the provision can last for 32 days

" 1 " " " 32x "

For $(x + 400)$ men of provision can last for $\frac{32x}{x+400}$ days

But provision lasted for 24 days

$$\therefore \quad \frac{32x}{x+400} = 24$$

$$\text{or} \quad 32x = 24x + 9600$$

$$8x = 9600$$

$$\text{or} \quad x = 1200 \text{ men.}$$ **Ans.**

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Chapter 5

FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

FRACTIONS:

If any unit be divided into any number of equal parts, one or more of these parts is called a fraction of the unit.

Example: The fractions one-fourth, two-third and three-fourth are respectively written as $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR:

The upper number, which shows the number of parts taken to form the fraction, is called numerator.

The lower number, which indicates the number of equal parts in which the unit is divided, is called denominator.

Terms of The Fraction:

The numerator and the denominator of a fractions are called its terms.

Note: A fraction is also called a rational number.

Lowest Terms of a Fraction:

When the numerator and the denominators of a fraction have no common factor, the fraction is said to be is its lowest terms:

Example: $= \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3\times2}{5\times2}$

In the above example denominator and the numberator have a common factor, thus $\frac{6}{10}$ is not is its lowest terms. If we cancel out 2 by dividing numerator and denominator by 2 we find $\frac{3}{5}$, which has no common factor. hence $\frac{3}{5}$ is in its lowest terms.

Proper Fraction:

A proper fraction is one whose numerator is less than the denominator.

Example: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{23}{46}$ are proper fractions.

Note: The value of proper fractions is always less than 1

IMPROPER FRACTION:

A fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator is called improper fraction.

Example: $\frac{15}{13}$, $\frac{13}{5}$, and $\frac{21}{14}$ are improper fractions.

Note: The value of an improper fractions is always more than as equal to 1.

Mixed Fraction:

When an improper fraction is changed to consist of a whole number and a fraction, it is called a mixed fraction.

Example: The improper fraction $\frac{15}{13}$ can be written as $1\frac{2}{13}$, which is a mixed fraction.

$$13\overline{)15}\quad 1$$
$$\underline{13}$$
$$2$$

Compound Fraction:

A fractions of a fraction is called a compound fraction.

Example: $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ is a compound fraction.

Thus $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

Complex Fractions:

A complex fraction is one in which the numerator or denominator or both are fractions.

Example: $\frac{3/2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{2/5}$, $\frac{2/5}{3/7}$ and $\frac{1/3 + 1/2}{2/3 - 1/5}$ are complex fractions.

Example 1: One third of one-seventh of a plot is sold Rs. 45000. What is the value of six-twnety fifth of the plot.

Solution: One third of one seventh $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{21}$

Now, $\frac{1}{21}$ of a plot costs = Rs. 45000.

$\frac{6}{25}$ of the plot will cost $= \frac{45000}{1/2} \times \frac{6}{25}$

$= \frac{45000 \times 21 \times 6}{25}$

Example 2: A sum of money increased by its sixth part amount to Rs. 56. Find the sum.

Solution: Let x be the amount of money, thus

$$x + \frac{x}{6} = 56 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{6x + x}{6} = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{7x}{6} = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 7x = 56 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{56\times6}{7} = 48$$

VULGAR FRACTIONS

In questions of fractions signs +, −, ×, +, "*of*" ('of' signifies *multiplication*) and brackets are often involved. In simplifying these questions the following order must be followed:

IMPORTANT POINTS

(i) Remove the brackets.
(ii) Then quantities which are connected by '*of*' should be simplified.
(iii) Then division and multiplication are carried out.
(iv) Operation of addition and subtraction are performed at last.

Note: The above rules can be easily remembered by the word 'BODISA' of which 'B' stands for brackets, O for 'of', D for division, I for into, S for subtraction and A for addition.

Model Examples:

Example 3: $7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[3\frac{3}{4}+\left\{\frac{5}{6}\, of\, \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-\overline{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{6}}\right)\right\}\right]$

Solution:

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}+\left\{\frac{5}{6}\, of\, \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{3-2}{12}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}+\left\{\frac{5}{6}\, of\, \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{12}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}+\left\{\frac{5}{6}\, of\, \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3}{12}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}+\left\{\frac{5}{6}\, of\, \frac{1}{6}\right\}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}+\frac{5}{36}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{15}{4}\times\frac{36}{5}\right]$$

$$=7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{9}\times3\times9=7\frac{1}{2}-3=4\frac{1}{2}\ \text{Ans.}$$

Example 4: Simplify

$$\frac{\frac{1}{6}+\frac{5}{12}\times\left(\frac{4}{5}-\frac{5}{7}\right)}{\frac{3}{4} if 1\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{5} of 1\frac{4}{7}}+\frac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{7}-\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{9}-\frac{2}{7}}$$

Solution:

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{6}+\frac{5}{12}\times\left(\frac{4}{5}-\frac{5}{7}\right)}{\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{5}{3}-\frac{3}{5}\times\frac{11}{7}}\div\frac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{7}-\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{9}-\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{6}+\frac{5}{12}\times\left(\frac{28-25}{35}\right)}{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{33}{35}}\div\frac{\frac{35+15-42}{105}}{\frac{63+35-90}{315}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{28}}{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{33}{35}}\div\frac{8}{105}\times\frac{315}{8}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{14+3}{84}}{\frac{175-132}{140}}\div 3=\frac{17}{84}\times\frac{140}{43}\times\frac{1}{3}$$

$$=\frac{85}{387}\quad \textbf{Ans.}$$

Continued Fraction:

The fractions of the form $a+\cfrac{b}{c+\cfrac{d}{e+\cfrac{f}{g}}}$

etc. are known as continued fractions where $a, b, c,$ ………… etc., are any numbers.

Note: In order to simplify such fractions, we begin with the lowest part and proceed step by step, upwards.

Model Examples:

Example 5: Simplify:

$$\left\{1+\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{2}{3+\cfrac{3}{4}}}\right\}\div\left\{\cfrac{4}{4+\cfrac{4}{3+\cfrac{3}{2}}}\right\}$$

Solution:

$$\left\{1+\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{2}{\cfrac{15}{4}}}\right\}\div\left\{\cfrac{4}{4+\cfrac{4}{\cfrac{9}{2}}}\right\}$$

$$=\left\{1+\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{8}{15}}\right\}\div\left\{\cfrac{4}{4+\cfrac{8}{9}}\right\}$$

$$=1+\left\{\cfrac{1}{\cfrac{38}{15}}\right\}\div\left\{\cfrac{4}{\cfrac{44}{9}}\right\}$$

$$=\left\{1+\frac{15}{38}\right\}\div\left\{\frac{36}{44}\right\}$$

$$=\frac{53}{38}\times\frac{44}{36}=\frac{583}{342}$$ **Ans.**

DECIMAL FRACTION: A fraction involving decimal point is called decimal fraction.

Conversion of a decimal fraction into vulgar fraction:

Rule. Write down the given number in the numerator omitting the decimal point and for the denominator write 1 followed by as many zeroes as there are figures on the right of the decimal point.

As $$46.76=\frac{4676}{100}$$

and $$199.0083=\frac{1990083}{10000}$$

Model Example

Q1. Simplify

$$\frac{0.1\times0.1\times0.1+0.01+0.01\times0.01}{0.2\times0.2\times0.2+0.08+0.04\times0.02}$$

Solution:

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{10}\times\frac{1}{10}\times\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{100}+\frac{1}{100}\times\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{2}{10}\times\frac{2}{10}\times\frac{2}{10}+\frac{8}{100}+\frac{4}{100}\times\frac{2}{100}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{1000}+\frac{1}{100}+\frac{1}{10000}}{\frac{8}{1000}+\frac{8}{100}+\frac{8}{10000}}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\frac{1}{1000}+\frac{1}{100}+\frac{1}{10000}\right)}{8\left(\frac{1}{1000}+\frac{1}{100}+\frac{1}{10000}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\qquad \textbf{Ans.}$$

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Chapter 6

PERCENTAGE

Percentage:

The term 'percent' is a short form of the Latin word 'per centum' meaning 'out of hundred'. It can best be defined as:

> "A fraction whose denominator is 100 is called a percentage and the numerator of the fraction is called the rate percent."

A rate percent is reduced to an equivalent fraction dividing it by 100.

Change of percentage into Fraction or Decimal:

To convert a percentage to a fraction, mixed number or decimal, divide it by 100, and reduce, if possible. If necessary, the relating fraction may then be changed to a decimal.

Example:

(i) Express $2\frac{1}{7}\%$ to a fraction

(ii) Change $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to a decimal.

Solution:

(i) $2\frac{1}{7}\%=\frac{15}{7}\%$

$$=\frac{15}{7}\times\frac{1}{100}\left(\text{Replace \% by }\frac{1}{100}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{140}$$

$$= \frac{3}{140}$$

(ii) $\frac{3}{4}\% = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{100} \left(\text{Replace \% by } \frac{1}{100}\right)$

$$= \frac{3}{400} = .0075$$

Change of Fraction into Percentage:

To change a fraction or a mixed numbers to a percent.

a. Multiply the fraction or mixed number by 100%.

b. Reduce, if possible

c. Affix a % sign.

Example 2:

(i) Change $\frac{1}{80}$ to a percent.

(ii) Change 0.05 to a percent

Solution:

(i) $\frac{1}{80} = \frac{1}{80} \times 100\%$

$= 1.25\%$

(ii) $0.05 = 0.05 \times 100\%$

$= \frac{5}{100} \times 100\%$

$= 5\%$

Expressing One Quantity as a Percentage of Another:

To express one quantity "p" as a percentage of another quantity "q".

a. Write p as a fraction of q.

b. Multiply the fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ by 100% to convert it to a percentage.

Example 3:

There are 56 boys in a class of 140 students. What is the percentage of the boys?

Solution:

Total students $= q = 140$

Boys $= p = 56$

Fraction $= \frac{p}{q}$

$= \frac{56}{140}$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{56}{140} \times 100\%$$
$$= 40\%$$

Important Tip:

If a salary of a man is first increased by *x*% and then it has decreased *x*%, the change in its initial salary is less by *x*% of x or $\frac{x^2}{100}$.

Note:

If two values are respectively *a*% and *b*% more than a third value, then the first is $\frac{100 + a}{100 + b}$ × 100's of the second.

Example 4:

Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third, what percentage is the first to the second?

Solution:

Following the above, we have the value

$$= \frac{100+20}{100+50} \times 100\%$$
$$= \frac{120}{150} \times 100\%$$
$$= 80\%$$

Important Tip:

If the first value is r% more than the second value, then the second is $\left[\frac{r}{100+r} \times 100\right]\%$ less than the first value.

Example 5:

If Hamza's salary is 35% more than that of Osama, then how much percent is Osama's salary less than that of Hamza?

Solution:

Following the above theorem, we have the value

$$= \left[\frac{35}{100+35} \times 100\right]\%$$
$$= \left[\frac{35}{135} \times 100\right]$$

Important Tip:

If the first value is r% less than the second value, then the second is $\left[\frac{r}{100-r} \times 100\right]\%$ more than the first value.

Example 6:
If Maryam's salary is 25% less than that of Fatima, then how much percent is Fatima's salary more than that of Maria?
Solution:
Following the above theorem, we have

$$\left[\frac{25}{100-25}\times 100\right]\%$$

$$=33\tfrac{1}{3}\%$$

Important Tip:
a% of a quantity is taken by the first, b% of the remaining is taken by the second and c% of the remaining is taken by the third person. Now if X is left then there was

$$\frac{X\times 100\times 100\times 100}{(100-x)(100-y)(100-z)}$$

in the beginning.

Example 7:
After deduction 20% from a certain sum, and then 30% from the remainder, there is 3500 left. Find the original sum.
Solution:
Following the above theorem, we have

$$=\frac{3500\times 100\times 100}{(100-20)(100-30)}$$

$$=\frac{3500\times 100\times 100}{80\times 70}$$

$$=6250$$

Model Examples
Example 8:
In an examination paper of 5 questions, 5 percent of the candidates answered all of them and 5 percent none of the rest, 25 percent answered only one question, and 20 percent answered only 4. If 24½ percent of the entire candidates answered only 2 questions and 200 candidates answered only 3, how many candidates appeared at the examination?
Solution: Let the total no. of candidates be x

$\therefore\ \frac{5x}{100}$ answered all the questions and $\frac{5x}{100}$ answered none.

The remaining candidates $=x-\left(\frac{5x}{100}+\frac{5x}{100}\right)$

$$=\frac{9x}{10}$$

No. of candidates answering only one question $=\frac{25}{100}\times\frac{9x}{10}=\frac{9x}{40}$

No. of candidates answering four questions $= \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{9x}{10} = \frac{9x}{50}$

No. of candidates answering two questions $= \frac{49}{200} \times x$

$\therefore$ No. of candidates who answered three questions

$$= x - \left(\frac{5x}{100} + \frac{5x}{100} + \frac{9x}{40} + \frac{9x}{50} + \frac{49x}{200} \right) = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \left(\frac{10x + 10x + 45x + 36x + 49x}{200} \right) = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(200 - 50)x}{200} = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 50x = 40000$$

$$x = 800 \text{ Ans.}$$

Example 9:

The following table gives the number of the candidates (boys and girls) who appeared an examination. To complete the missing figure, find the number of candidates and their passing percentage.

Candidates	Appeared	Passed	Passing percentage *(correct to one decimal place)*
Boys	6720	3528	---
Girls	4750	---	62.4
Total	11470	---	---

Solution: Passing percentage of boys $= \frac{3528}{6720} \times 100$

$= 52.5\%$ **Ans.**

No. of girls passed $= \frac{62.4}{100} \times 4750$

$= 2964$ **Ans.**

Total no. of candidates passed $= 3528 + 2964$

$= 6492$ **Ans.**

Total pass percentage $= \frac{6492}{11470} \times 100$

$= 56.6\%$ **Ans.**

Example 10:

In 1990, the population of a town is given below:

Men	7640
Women	6675
Boys	5628
Girls	4872
Total	24815

In 1992, men increased by 5 percent, women by 8 percent and total population by 20

percent, and for every 7 boys there are 6 girls. Find the number of boy in 1992.

Solution: Increase in the no. of men in 1992. $= \frac{5}{100} \times 7640 = 382$

$\therefore$ Total no. of men in 1992 $= 7640 + 382 = 8022$

Increase in the no. of women in 1992 $= \frac{8}{100} \times 6675 = 534$

$\therefore$ Total no. of women in 1992 $= 6675 + 534 = 7209$

Increase in the total population in 1992 $= \frac{20}{100} \times 24815 = 4963$

Total population in 1992 $= 24815 + 4963 = 29778$

Total no. of boys and girls in 1992 $= 29778 - (8022 + 7209)$
$= 29778 - 15231$
$= 14547$

No. of boys $= \frac{7}{13} \times 14547$
$= 7833$ **Ans.**

Example 11:
Complete the following table which gives the enrolment in professional courses of one country in (1990-91) and (1995-96) and calculate the percentage increase in the first three totals of 1995-96 over those of 1990-91.

Solution:

Categories	1990-91		
	Boy	Girls	Total
Higher Secondary stage	57,676	9,511	67,187
Undergraduate stage	169,259	15,715	184,974
Postgraduate & Research	12,052	898	12,950
Total of all stages	238,987	26,124	265,111

Categories	1995-96		
	Boy	Girls	Total
Higher Secondary stage	93,760	14,585	108,345
Undergraduate stage	256,040	33,415	289,455
Postgraduate & Research	20,200	2,000	22,200
Total of all stages	370,000	50,000	420,000

Solution: Increase in no. of boys
$= 370{,}000 - 238987 = 131013$

$\therefore$ % increase $= \frac{131013}{238987} \times 100$
$= 54.8\ \%$ **Ans.**

Increase in no. of Girls
$= 50{,}000 - 26124 = 23876$

$\therefore$ % increase $= \dfrac{23876}{26124} \times 100$

$= 91.39\ \%$ **Ans.**

Total increase $= 420{,}000 - 265{,}111$

$= 154889$

$\therefore$ % increase $= \dfrac{154{,}889}{265{,}111} \times 100$

$= 58.42\ \%$ **Ans.**

Example 12:

The civilian industrial products of a country are given below in million dollars. Complete the columns of 'increase over the preceding year' and 'percentage increase'.

Solution:

		Increase over the preceding year	*Percentage increase*
1951	27,003		
1952	29,314	2,311	8.60
1953	32,439	3,125	10.68
1954	36,335	3,896	12.00
1955	40,033	3,698	10.18

Example 13:

In an examination, 75% of candidates passed in English and 65% in mathematics while 15% failed both in English as well as mathematics. If 495 candidates passed in both the subjects, find the total number of candidates who took the examination.

Solution: Let the total number of students be 100

$\therefore$ 25 failed in English
35 failed in Mathematics
15 failed in both

$\therefore$ No. of failed students $= 25 + 35 - 15 = 45$

No. of passed in both subjects $= 100 - 45 = 55$

If no. of passed students is 55, then total no. of students = 100

If no. of passed students is 495, total no. of students $= \dfrac{100}{55} \times 495$

$= 900$ **Ans.**

Example 14:

A candidate who gets 30 percent marks in an examination fails by 30 marks, but another candidate who gets 42 percent marks gets 42 marks more than that necessary for passing. Find the maximum number of marks and the percentage necessary for passing.

Solution: Let the passing marks $= x$

Now the candidate gets 30% marks and by this he gets 30 marks less than passing marks. It means, he gets $(x - 30)$ marks

If he gets 30 marks, it means, maximum marks = 100

If he gets $(x - 30)$ marks, maximum marks $= \dfrac{100}{30}(x - 30)$ ...(*i*)

In the second case the candidate gets 42% marks such that he gets 42 marks above the

passing marks.

It means, he gets $(x + 42)$ marks.

If he gets 42 marks, then maximum marks $= 100$

If he gets $(x + 42)$ marks, maximum marks $= \frac{100}{42}(x+42)$ ...(*ii*)

As (*i*) and (*ii*) are equal because maximum marks are the same in both cases.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{100}{30}(x-30) = \frac{100}{42}(x+42)$$

or $$\frac{x-30}{5} = \frac{x+42}{7}$$

or $$7x - 210 = 5x + 210$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = 210$$

Putting the value of x in (*i*) we get

Maximum marks $= \frac{100}{30}(210-30) = 600$ **Ans.**

If maximum marks are 600 then passing marks $= 210$

If maximum marks are 100 then passing marks $= \frac{210}{600} \times 100 = 35\%$

$\therefore$ Passing percentage $= 35\ \%$ **Ans.**

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Chapter 7

RATIO AND PROPORTION

RATIO:

The number of times one quantity contains another quantity of the same kind is called the ratio of the two quantities.

Note: The ratio of two quantities is equivalent to the fraction that one quantity is to the other.

Example: There can be ratio between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, but there can be no ratio between Rs. 30 and 40 apples.

Remember: The ratio 3:5 is written as 3:5 or $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 and 5 are called the terms of the ratio. 3 is the first and 5 is the second term.

Note: The first term of a ratio is called the antecedent and the second the consequent.

If a set of objects is divided into two groups in the ratio $a : b$, then the first group contains $\frac{a}{a+b}$ of the total objects. The second group contain $\frac{b}{a+b}$ of the total number of objects.

Important Example:

If a bag containing twelve mirrors is dropped, which of the following cannot be the ratio of the broken mirrors to unbroken mirrors?

(i) 2: 1 ii) 3:1 iii) 3:2 iv) 1:1 v) 7:5

Solution:

Since there are 12 mirrors is the bag. So 12 must be divisible by the sum of terms in the ratio exactly. We see that 2+1=3 divides 12 exactly 3+1=4 also divides exactly. Only the ratio 3+2=5 doesn't divide 12 exactly. Thus the correct answer is (iii)

PROPORTION:

The equality of ratios is called proportios.

Example:

Consider the two ratios

Ist ratio	2nd ratio
5:15	7:21

Since 5 is one-third of 15, and 7 is one-third of 21, the two ratios are equal.

Note: The first and fourth terms are called extremes, and the second and third terms, are called the means. In above example 5 and 21 are extremes, while 15 and 7 are means.

Important Points:

1. If four quantities be in proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means.
2. Three quantities of the same kind are said to be in continued proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third.

Aid to Memory:

The mean proportional between two numbers is equal to the square root of their product.

Example: Find

i). Fourth proportions to 5, 10, 5

ii) Third proportion of 5 and 10.

iii) Mean proportions between .04 and 0.09.

Solution:

(i) Let $5 : 10 :: 5 : x$

Then $5x = 10 \times 5 \Rightarrow 5x = 50 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 10}$

(ii) Let $5 : 10 :: 10 : x$

Then $5x = 10 \times 10 \Rightarrow 5x = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 20}$

(iii) Mean proportion between .04 and .09

$$= \sqrt{.04 \times .09} \quad = \sqrt{.0036}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{36}{1000}} \quad = \frac{6}{100} = 0.06$$

Direct Proportion:

If the given two quantities are so related to each other that if one of them is multiplied (or divided) by any number, the other is also multiplied (or divided) by the same number.

Inverse Proportion:

If two quantities are so related that if one of them is multiplied by any number, the

other is divided by the same number.

Example:

1. If 5 balls cost Rs. 7, what do 15 balls cost?

Solution: This example is an illustration of direct proportion. Therefore, setting a proportion.

$\therefore \quad 5 : 7 : : 15 : x$

$\Rightarrow 5x = 15 \times 7 \Rightarrow x = \frac{15\times7}{5} = 21$

2. If 5 men can build a house in 28 days, in how many days will 10 men build it?

Solution:

This example is an illustration of inverse proportion. Here, if we increase number of men.

2, 3, 4 ...... times, the number of days will be decreased.

2, 3, 4........ times, Thus the inverse ratio of the number of men is equal to the ratio of the corresponding number of days.

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{15} : \frac{1}{10} : : 28 : x \text{ days}$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \times 28$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{28\times15}{10} = 42 \text{ days.}$

DOUBLE RULE OF THREE:

Example: If 8 men can reap 80 hectares in 24 days, how many hectares can 36 men reap in 30 days.

Solution: We resolve this problem in two parts.

Ist Part: If 8 men can reap 80 hectors, how many hectares can 36 men reap.

Setting a proportion

8 men : 36 men : : 80 hectares : x hecter

$x = \frac{36\times80}{8} = 360$ hectres

2nd Part: If 360 hectares can be reaped in 24 days, how many hectares can be reaped in 30 days?

24 days : 30 days = 360 hectares : x hector

$x = \frac{360\times30}{24} = 450$

SINGLE STEP:

8 men : 36 men
24 days : 30 days

: : 80 hectare : x hector

Required No. of hectares : $= \frac{\text{Multiplication of means}}{\text{Multiplication of Ist terms}}$

$$= \frac{80 \times 36 \times 30}{8 \times 24} = 450$$

Model Examples:

Example 1: Three liquids contain petrol and spirit mixed in the ratio 2 : 3, 3 : 4 and 4 : 5, respectively. A motor owner mixes 20 litres of the first, 21 litres of the second and a few litres of third. If the ratio of petrol to spirit in the mixture is 29 : 39, find the number of litres of the third liquid taken for the mixture.

Solution: 20 litres of the first liquid has 2/5 × 20

= 8 litres of petrol and 12 litres of spirit

21 litres of the second liquid have 3/7 × 21

= 9 litres of petrol and 12 litres of spirit.

Suppose x litres of the third liquid are taken, it will have $\frac{4x}{9}$ litres of petrol and $\frac{5x}{9}$ litres of spirit.

$\therefore$ Total petrol in the mixture $= 8 + 9 + \frac{4x}{9}$ litres

and total spirit $= 12 + 12 + \frac{5x}{9}$ litres.

$$\text{Ratio of these} = \frac{17 + \frac{4x}{9}}{24 + \frac{5x}{9}} = \frac{29}{39}$$

$$\therefore \quad 663 + \frac{156}{9}x = 696 + \frac{145}{9}x$$

or $$\left(\frac{156}{9} - \frac{145}{9}\right)x = 696 - 663$$

or $$\frac{11}{9}x = 33$$

or $$x = \frac{9}{11} \times 33 = 27 \text{ litres.}$$

Example 2: Of two kinds of alloy, silver and copper are contained in one in the ratio of 5 : 1 and in the other in the ratio of 7 : 2. What weights of the two alloys should be melted and mixed together so as to make up a 5 lb mass with 80% of silver?

Solution: Let the alloys taken be in the ratio of 6 : 9x

So in 1st alloy wt. of silver $= 5$

// // // copper $= 1$

in 2nd alloy wt. of silver $= 7x$

// // // copper $= 2x$

$\therefore$ wt. of silver $= 5 + 7x$

and Total wt. $= 9x + 6$

But $(5+7x)\frac{100}{80} = 9x+6$

$25 + 35x = 36x + 24$

$\therefore \quad x = 1$

So alloys are taken in 6 : 9 ratio.

Total wt. of 2nd alloys = 5 lb

// // 1^{st} alloy $= \frac{6}{15} \times 5 = 2$ lb

// // 2^{nd} // $= \frac{9}{15} \times 5 = 3$ lb } **Ans.**

Example 4: An alloy contains copper and zinc in the ratio of 5 : 3 and another alloy contains copper and tin in the ratio 8 : 5. If equal weights of both the alloys are melted together find the weight of tin in the resulting alloy per kg.

Solution: Let weight of both alloys be taken to be 13 kg.

$\therefore$ wt. of resulting alloy = 26 kg.

In 2^{nd} alloy in 13 kg. wt. of tin = 5 kg.

$\therefore$ in resulting alloy of

26 kg. wt. of tin = 5 kg.

$\therefore$ wt. of tin per kg. of resulting alloy $= \frac{5}{26}$ kg.

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Chapter 8

AVERAGE

In Mathematics, average is a representative of a number of given quantities. Average is of several kinds.

METHOD OF FINDING AVERAGE

To find average of any number of quantities of the same kind is to add all the items together and then divide the sum by the number of items.

$$\therefore \text{ Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all the items}}{\text{No. of items}}$$

Model Examples

Example 1: The average daily temperature from 9^{th} January to 16^{th} January (both inclusive) was 38.6° and that from the 10^{th} to 17^{th} January (inclusive) was 39.2°. What was the temperature on 17^{th} January?

Solution: Total temp. from 9^{th} Jan. to 16^{th} Jan.

$= 38.6 \times 8°C$

$= 308.8°C$

Since the temp. on 9^{th} $= 34.6°C$

$\therefore$ Total temp. from 10^{th} Jan. to 16 Jan.

$= 308.8 - 34.6$

$= 274.2°C$

Total temp. from 10 to 17^{th} Jan.

$= 39.2 \times 8°C$

$= 313.6°C$

$\therefore$ Temp on 17^{th} Jan. $= 313.6 - 274.2$

$= 39.4°C$

Example 2: A goods train in five successive minutes from its start runs 68 metres, 127 metres, 208 metres, 312 metres and 535 metres and for next five minutes in maintains average speed of 33 km/hr. Find the whole distance covered and the average speed of train in km/hour.

Solution: Distance covered in first five minutes.

$$= \frac{68 + 127 + 208 + 312 + 535}{1000} \text{ kms.}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \text{ kms.}$$

Now average speed for next five minutes

$= 33$ km/hr.

$\therefore$ Distance covered in next five minutes $= \dfrac{33 \times 5}{60} = \dfrac{11}{4}$ km

Total distance covered in 10 minutes $= \dfrac{5}{4} + \dfrac{11}{4} = \dfrac{16}{4}$

$= 4$ kms. **Ans.**

Average speed $= \dfrac{4}{10}$ km/min.

$= \dfrac{4}{10} \times 60$

$= 24$ km/hr. **Ans.**

Example 3: The average salary per head of all the workers of an institution is Rs. 60. The average salary per head of 12 officers is Rs. 400. The average salary per head of the rest is Rs. 56. Find the total no. of workers in the institute.

Solution: Let the total No. of workers $= x$

$\therefore$ Total salary drawn $= 60x$ ....(*i*)

Salary of 12 officers $= 12 \times 400 = 4800$ Rs.

" " " " the rest $= (x - 12) \times 56$

Hence total salary of the workers

$= (x - 12)56 + 4800$ ....(*ii*)

Equating (*i*) and (*ii*)

$60x = 4800 + 56x - 672 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4x = 4128$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 1032$ **Ans.**

Example 4: On a journey across Karachi the overage speed of a taxi 20 m.p.h. for 70% of the distance, 25 m.p.h. for 10% of it and 8 m.p.h. for the remainder. Find the average speed for the whole journey.

Solution: Let the distance be 100 miles.

Time taken for 70% journey at 20 m.p.h. $= \frac{70}{20} = 3.5$ hrs.

Time taken for 10% journey at 25 m.p.h. $= \frac{10}{25} = 2/5$ hrs.

Total taken for 20% journey at 8 m.p.h. $= \frac{20}{8} = 2.5$ hrs.

Total time taken $= 3.5 + \frac{2}{5} + 2.5 = 6\frac{2}{5}$ hrs.

$\therefore$ Average speed $= \dfrac{100}{\frac{32}{5}} = \dfrac{125}{8}$

$= 15.625$ m.p.h. **Ans.**

Example 5: A batsman has a certain average of runs for 16 innings. In the 17th innings, he makes a score of 85 runs there by increasing his average by 3. What is the average of the 17th inning.

Solution: To increase the average by 3 runs he has to make $17 \times 3 = 51$ runs more than the average of previous innings.

$\therefore$ Average of 16 innings $= 85 - 51 = 34$

" " 17 " $= 34 + 3 = 37$ **Ans.**

Example 6: A motorist set out at 10 a.m. to travel from Lahore to Gujrat, suppose a distance of 80 miles. He estimated that he could maintain an average speed of 25 m.p.h. For the first 44 miles from Lahore to Gujranwala his speed, averaged 30 m.p.h. but afterwards he was delayed by traffic and reached Gujrat 24 minutes later than the estimated time. Calculate:

(i) His time of arrival in Gujrat

(ii) His average speed from Gujranwala to Gujrat

Solution: Total distance from Lahore to Gujrat = 80 miles.

Average speed estimate from Lahore to Gujrat = 25 m.p.h.

Estimated time taken from Lahore to Gujrat $= \frac{80}{25} = \frac{16}{5}$ hours

But he was late by $\frac{24}{60}$ hours.

$\therefore$ Total actual time taken $= \dfrac{16}{5} + \dfrac{24}{60}$

$= \dfrac{18}{5}$ hours

= 3 hours 36 minutes.

He starts at 10:00 A.M. and will reach there at Gujrat at 1:36 P.M.

Now distance from Lahore to Gujranwala = 44 miles

Average speed from Lahore to Gujranwala = 30 m.p.h.

Time taken from Lahore to Gujranwala $= \dfrac{44}{30}$ hours

$= \dfrac{22}{15}$ hours

Now distance from Gujranwala to Gujrat = 80 – 44

= 36 miles.

Time taken from Gujranwala to Gujrat $= \dfrac{18}{5} - \dfrac{22}{15}$

$= \dfrac{32}{15}$ hours

$\therefore$ Average speed from Gujranwala to Gujrat $= \dfrac{36}{\frac{32}{15}}$ miles/hr.

=16.9 miles per hour (app.) **Ans.**

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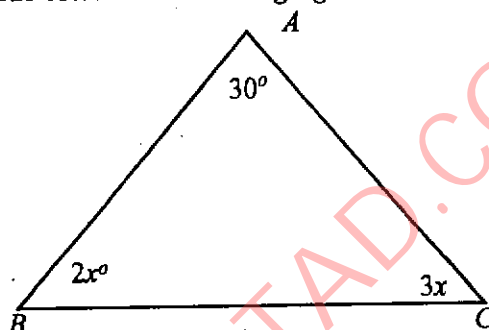
PRACTICE TESTS WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

TEST NO. 1

Q1. If it is now March, what month will be after the 100 months from now?

(A) March (B) April
(C) July (D) August

Q2. What is the value of x in the following figure?

(A) 30° (B) 40°
(C) 50° (D) 60°

Q3. What is the value of x if $3^{x+1} = 243$?

(A) 3 (B) 5
(C) 7 (D) 4

Q4. If x is a multiple of 5 and $y = 5x$, then which of the following could be the value of $x + y$?

I. 60
II. 110
III. 50

(A) I only (B) II only
(C) I and II only (D) I and III only

Q5. If Riaz can mow $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lawn each hour, how many lawns can he mowed in k hours?

(A) $\frac{4k}{3}$ (B) $\frac{3k}{4}$
(C) $\frac{2k}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3k}{2}$

Q6. If $2^a = x$ and $2^b = y$, then $xy =$

(A) 9^{a+b} (B) 2^{ab}
(C) 4^{a+b} (D) 2^{a+b}

Q7. If the average (arithmetic mean) of three consecutive integers is M, then which of the following must be true?

I Any one of the three numbers is M

II The average of two of the three numbers is M.

III M is also an integer

(A) I only (B) II only

(C) III only (D) I, II and III

Q8. If $a^2 = 17$, then $(a + 1)(a - 1) = ?$

(A) 15 (B) 12

(C) $\sqrt{18}$ (D) 16

Q9. Which of the following cannot be expressed as the sum of three consecutive integers?

(A) 27 (B) 26

(C) 21 (D) 42

Q10. Ali and Omer share an apartment. If each month Ali pays x dollars and Omer pays y dollars, what percent of the total cost does Ali pay?

(A) $(x+y)100$ (B) $\frac{x}{y}\%$

(C) $\frac{100x}{y}\%$ (D) $\frac{100x}{x+y}\%$

Q11. If $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - b^2$ and $a \neq b$, then which of the following is true?

I $a = 0$

II $b = 0$

III $a = -b$

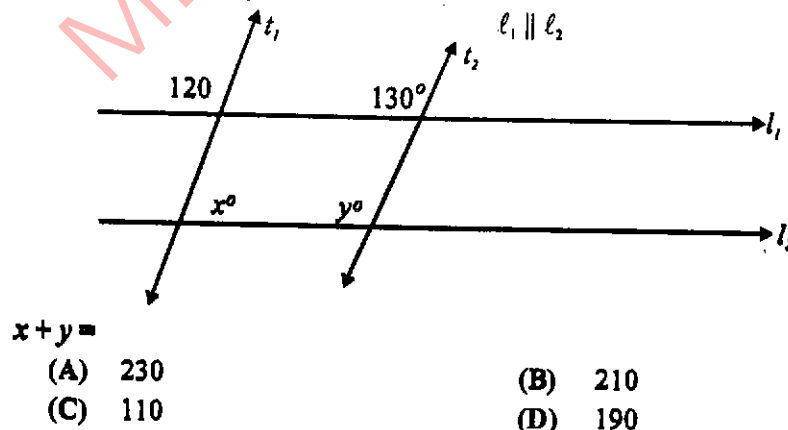
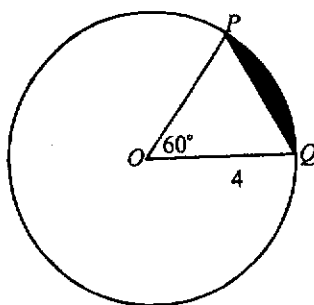
(A) I only (B) II only

(C) I and II only (D) I and III only

Q12. In the following figure

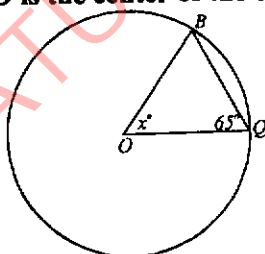
$x + y =$

(A) 230 (B) 210

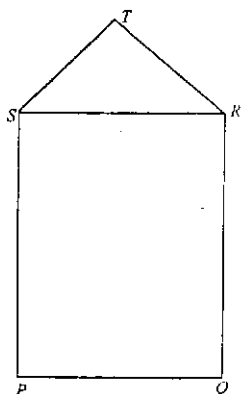
(C) 110 (D) 190

Q13. In the following figure the radius of the circle is 4, and $m\angle POQ = 60$. What is the perimeter of the shaded region?

(A) $4+\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (B) $4+\left(2+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
(C) $4+\frac{5\pi}{3}$ (D) $4+\frac{4\pi}{3}$

Q14. **If S_1 is the sum of integers from 1 to 60 and S_2 is the sum of the integers from 61 to 100, what is the value of $S_2 - S_1$?**
(A) 2500 (B) 2100
(C) 1800 (D) 1390

Q15. **If p, q and r are different prime numbers less than 15, what is the greatest possible value of $\frac{p+q}{r}$?**
(A) 9 (B) 2
(C) 13 (D) 12

Q16. **In the following figure O is the center of the circle. What is the value of x?**

(A) 65° (B) 50°
(C) 45° (D) 35°

Q17. **If x is increased by 10% and y is decreased by 10%, the resulting numbers will be equal. What is the ratio x to y?**
(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{9}{11}$
(C) $\frac{4}{3}$ (D) $\frac{5}{3}$

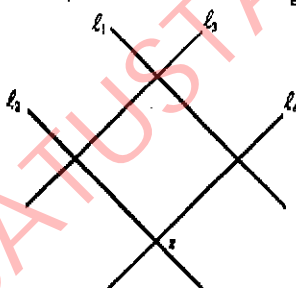
Q18. **In the following figure, the area of the isosceles triangle RST is 8 and the area of the square PQRS is 64. What is the distance from P to T.**

(A) 64 (B) 5

(C) 41 (D) $2\sqrt{29}$

Q19. If $5x + 3 = 3x + 5$, then $x = ?$

(A) 1 (B) 2

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Q20. In the figure below, ℓ_1 is parallel to ℓ_2, ℓ_3 is parallel to ℓ_4 and the lines intersect as shown. What is the measure of angle Z?

(A) 40° (B) 50°

(C) 60° (D) 80°

Explanatory Answers

Q1. (C) In a year there are 12 months, so

100 month $= (12 \times 8) + 4$

$= 96 + 4$

= (March) + April + May + June + (July)

Explanation: 8 years from now, it will again be March, and 4 months later it will be July.

Q2. (A) In any triangle,

The sum of three angles = 180°

$\therefore \quad 30^\circ + 2x + 3x = 180$

$\Rightarrow \quad 5x = 180 - 30$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{150}{5} \Rightarrow x = 30$

Q3. (D) $3^{x+1} = 243$

$\Rightarrow 3^{x+1} = 3^5$

$\Rightarrow x + 1 = 5$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$

Q4. (A) As x is a multiple of 5, then for any integer n, x can be written as

$$x = 5n$$

Also $y = 5x$

$\Rightarrow x + y = x + 5x \Rightarrow x + y = 6x$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 6(5n) \Rightarrow x + y = 30n$

It means, that $x + y$ is the multiple of 30.

Now, we check I, II and III

(i) Could $x + y = 60$?

Yes, because $x + y = 30(2) \Rightarrow x + y = 30n$

i.e., $(x = 10, y = 50)$

(ii) Could $x + y = 110$?

No, because 110 is not multiple of 30.

(iii) Could $x + y = 50$?

No, because 50 is not multiple of 30.

Therefore, only option A is true.

Q5. (B) Simply multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ by k.

$$\frac{3}{4}(k) = \frac{3k}{4}$$

Q6. (D) $x = 2^a$ and $y = 2^b$ (given)

$xy = 2^a \times 2^b$

$\Rightarrow xy = 2^{a+b}$

Q7. (D) Let the three consecutive numbers be

5, 6 and 7. Its average is

$$M = \frac{5+6+7}{3} = \frac{18}{3} = 6$$

Hence I is true.

Now, $\frac{5+7}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$

Hence, II is true.

Also, III is true.

Q8. (D) $a^2 = 17 \Rightarrow a^2 - 1 = 17 - 1$

$\Rightarrow a^2 - 1 = 16$

$\Rightarrow (a-1)(a+1) = 16$

Q9. (B) Let the three consecutive numbers be x, $x + 1$ and $x + 2$, then their sum $(x) + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 3x + 3 = 3(x + 1)$ which is multiple of 3. Only 26 is not multiple of 3.

Q10.(D) The total rent is $x + y$, so Ali's share is $\frac{x}{x+y}$. To convert into percentage we multiply $\frac{x}{x+y}$ by 100 and place %age sign.

Q11.(B) $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - b^2$

$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = a^2 - b^2$

Case I: If $a = 0$, then

$(0)^2 + b^2 - 2(0)(b) = (0)^2 - b^2$

$b^2 = -b^2$

which is not true.

Case II: If $b = 0$, then

$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = a^2 - 0^2$

$a^2 + (0)^2 - 2a(0) = a^2 - (0)^2$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = a^2$

which is true.

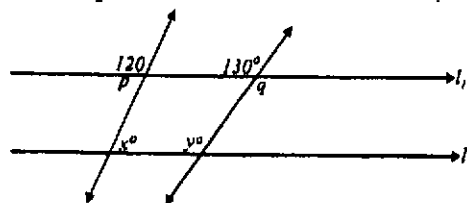
Case III: If $a = -b$, then

$(-b)^2 + b^2 - (2)(-b)(b) = (-b)^2 - b^2$

$b^2 + b^2 + 2b^2 = b^2 - b^2$

$\Rightarrow 4b^2 = 0$

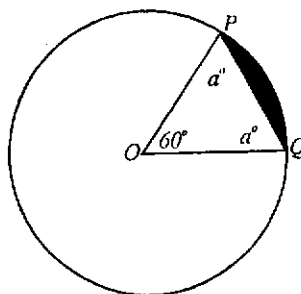
which is not true.

Q12.(D) Here $120 + p = 180 \Rightarrow p = 60$

and $q = 130$ (corresponding angles)

Since l_1 and l_2 are parallel, so

$p = x^o = 60$ and $q = y^o = 130$

Hence $x + y = 60 + 130 = 190$.

Q13.(D) Since each radius of a circle is always equal, so

$OP = OQ = 4$

Because, two sides of a triangle. POQ are equal, so their opposite angles must be equal. Let one angle be a° then the other will also be a°.

Thus in ΔPOQ

$60^\circ + a^\circ + a^\circ = 180 \quad \Rightarrow 2a^\circ = 180 - 60$

$\Rightarrow a^\circ = \frac{120}{2} = 60$

Thus the length of $\overline{PQ}$ also 4, and the length of arc PQ is

$\frac{60}{360} = \frac{1}{6}$ of the circumference.

Now, circumference, $C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow C = 2\pi(4)$

$\Rightarrow C = 8\pi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6}C = 8\pi \times \frac{1}{6}$

$= \frac{4\pi}{3}$

Hence the perimeter of the region is

$$4 + \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Q14.(D) To find the sum of $1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + 60$, use the following formula

$S_1 = \frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\}$

Here, $n = 60$, $a = 1$, $d = 2 - 1 = 1$

$S_1 = \frac{60}{2}\{2(1) + (60-1)1\}$

$S_1 = 30(2 + 59) \Rightarrow S_1 = 30(61)$

$\Rightarrow \quad S_1 = 1830$

Now, we find the sum of $\{61 + 62 + 63 + \ldots\ldots + 100\}$

Here, $a = 61$, $n = 40 \quad d = 62 - 61 = 1$

$S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\}$

$S_2 = \frac{40}{2}\{2(61) + (40-1)1\}$

$S_2 = 20\{122 + 39\} \Rightarrow S_2 = 20(161)$

$\Rightarrow \quad S_2 = 3220$

Now, $S_2 - S_1 = 3220 - 1830$
$= 1390$

Q15.(D) The prime numbers less than 17 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13
To make a larger fraction, make the numerator as large and denominator as small. So, Let $p = 13$ and $q = 11$
and $r = 2$ (smallest prime number)

$\therefore \quad \frac{p+q}{2} = \frac{13+11}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$

Q16.(B) Since all the radii of a circle have the same magnitude, thus $OA = OB$. Therefore $m\angle A = m\angle B = 65°$

Hence, $\quad x + m\angle A + m\angle B = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \quad x + 65 + 65 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \quad x + 130 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 50$

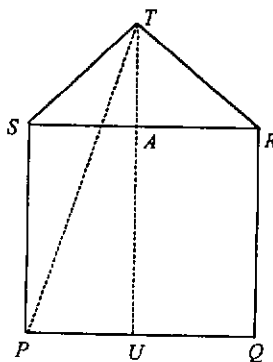
Q17.(B) $x + \frac{10}{100}(x) = x + 0.1x = 1.1x$

Now $y - \frac{10}{100}(y) = y - 0.1y = 0.9y$

Setting ratio

$1.1\,x = 0.9\,y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{0.9}{1.1}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{9}{11}.$

Q18.(D) Join the point P to T by line segment. From T draw TU perpendicular on PQ, which cut the line RS at A.

Then $AU = 8$

In $\Delta\, RST$, base = 8 and Area = 8

As Area $= \frac{1}{2}$(base)(Altitude)

$\Rightarrow 8 = \frac{1}{2}(8)AT \Rightarrow AT = \frac{8 \times 2}{8} = 2$

$\Rightarrow TU = TA + AU \Rightarrow TU = 2 + 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{TU = 10}$

Now, In $\Delta\, PTU$

Altitude $PU = 4$ and Base, $TU = 10$

We know, $(PT)^2 = (PU)^2 + (TU)^2$

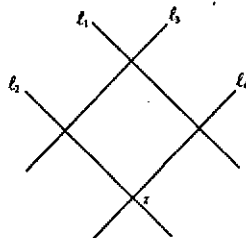
$\Rightarrow \quad (PT)^2 = (4)^2 + (10)^2 \Rightarrow (PT)^2 = 16 + 100$

$\Rightarrow \quad PT = \sqrt{116} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{29}$

Q19.(A) $5x + 3 = 3x + 5$

$\Rightarrow \quad 5x - 3x = 5 - 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2x = 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 1$

Q20. (D)

Since two 100 angles and two 80 angles are passed. Correct answer is choice D.

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TEST NO. 2

Q1. **If p and q are two non-zero numbers and if $69(p + q) = (69 + p)q$, then which of the following must be true?**

(A) $p = 69$ (B) $p + q = pq$

(C) $p < 1$ (D) $q = 69$

Q2. **The Ravi Town is divided into p divisions. Each division has c cricket team, and each cricket team has x players. How many players are there in the entire town?**

(A) pcx (B) $p + c + x$

(C) $\frac{pc}{x}$ (D) $\frac{px}{c}$

Q3. **What is the value of x if $2^{10} \times 8^2 = 4^2 \times 2^x$?**

(A) 2 (B) 8

(C) 10 (D) 12

Q4. **A bag contains 35 cards, on each of which different integers from 1 to 35 are written. Hamza chooses a card randomly. He wins if the number on the card he chooses is a multiple of 3 or 7. What is the probability that Hamza to win?**

(A) $\frac{2}{5}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{7}$ (D) $\frac{3}{7}$

Q5. Which of the following cannot be expressed as the sum of two or more consecutive positive integers?

(A) 24 (B) 26
(C) 32 (D) 19

Q6. An international conference has a total of x delegates from y countries. If each country is represented by the same number of delegates, how many delegates does each country has?

(A) $\frac{x}{y}$ (B) $\frac{y}{x}$
(C) xy^2 (D) yx^2

Q7. For how many positive numbers x is it true that

$$x \times x \times x = x + x + x$$

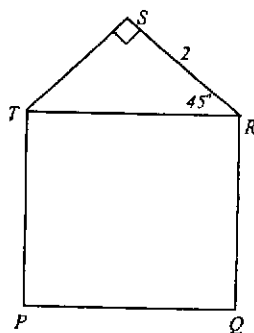
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 0 (D) 3

Q8. The lengths of the sides of a triangle are represented by $p + 3$, $2p - 3$ and $3p - 5$. If the perimeter of the triangle is 19, what is the length of the shortest side?

(A) 7 (B) 12
(C) 5 (D) 3

Q9. Fatima is now 5 times as old as Maryium, but after 6 years from now she will be 3 times old as she will be then. How old is Maryium now?

(A) 25 (B) 18
(C) 12 (D) 30

Q10. What is the perimeter of pentagon *PQRST*, in the figure given below? Where *PQRT* is

a square and *RST* is a right triangle?

(A) $2 + 2\sqrt{2}$ (B) $8 + 12\sqrt{2}$
(C) $4 + 6\sqrt{2}$ (D) $4 + \sqrt{2}$

Q11. If $4 - (4 - m) = 4$, then $m =$

(A) 4 (B) 8
(C) −4 (D) 12

Q12. Munir purchased some shares of stock at $20 per share. Three months later the stock was worth $40 per share. What was the percentage increase in the value of Munir's shares?

(A) 50% (B) 100%
(C) 200% (D) 400%

Q13. If $a^4 = 10$, then $a^6 = ?$

(A) 100 (B) 10000
(C) $10\sqrt{10}$ (D) $100\sqrt{10}$

Q14. If $5x = 15$, then $3x =$

(A) 15 (B) 18
(C) 12 (D) 9

Q15. If $4x = 144$, then $\frac{x}{4} =$

(A) 36 (B) 9
(C) 16 (D) 12

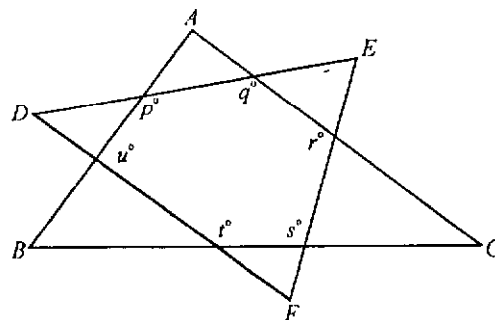
Q16. The following chart shows the value of an investment in January of each year from 2000 to 2005. In which year the percent increase in the value of the investment is the greatest?

Year	Values of Investment
2000	$175
2001	$275
2002	$475
2003	$775
2004	$1225
2005	$1825

(A) 2001 (B) 2002
(C) 2003 (D) 2005

Q17. The average (Arithmetic Mean) of two numbers is m. If one of the number is 12, what is the other?

(A) $m - 6$ (B) $2m - 6$
(C) $m - 12$ (D) $2(m - 6)$

Q18.

In the figure above, what is the value of $p + q + r + s + t + u$?

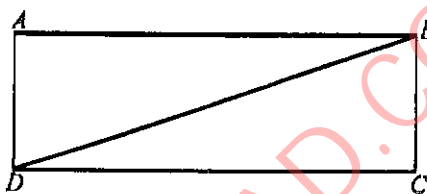
(A) 380 (B) 180

(C) 720 (D) 1260

Q19. If $x\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)y$, then $\frac{x}{y} =$

(A) 1 (B) $\frac{3}{7}$

(C) $\frac{7}{3}$ (D) $\frac{4}{3}$

Q20. If the perimeter of the rectangle *ABCD* is 16, what is the perimeter of ΔBCD?

(A) 7 (B) 8

(C) $8\sqrt{2}$

(D) It is not possible to determine from the given information.

Q1. (D) $69(p + q) = 69p + 69q$ (By distributive law)

$(69 + p)q = 69q + pq$ (By distributive property)

Then $69p + \cancel{69q} = \cancel{69q} + pq$

$\Rightarrow \quad 69p = pq$

$\Rightarrow \quad q = 69$ (Dividing both sides by p)

Q2. (A) Since, Ravi Town is divided into p divisions and each division has c team. So, there are pc teams in Ravi Town. Now, because there are x players in each team, thus, there are $pc \times x = pcx$ players in Ravi Town.

Q3. (D) $2^{10} \times 8^2 = 4^2 \times 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{10} \times (2^3)^2 = (2^2)^2 \times 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{10} \times 2^6 = 2^4 \times 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{10+6} = 2^4 \times 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{2^{16}}{2^4} = 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{16} \times 2^{-4} = 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{16-4} = 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{12} = 2^x$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 12$

Q4. (D) Let E_1 be the event that the outcome is multiple of 3, then

$E_1 = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33\}$

$\Rightarrow \quad n(E_1) = 11$

Let E_2 be the event that outcome is multiple of 7, then

$E_2 = \{7, 14, 21, 28, 35\}$

$n(E_2) = 5$

Now $E_1 \cup E_2 = \{3,6,7,9,12,14,15,18,21,24,27,28,30,33,35\}$

$\Rightarrow n(E_1 \cup E_2) = 15$

$P(E_1 \cup E_2) = \frac{15}{35}$

$= \frac{3}{7}$

Q5. (C) Any odd number can be expressed as the sum of two consecutive integers:

$19 = 9 + 10, 23 = 11 + 12, 24 = 7 + 8 + 9$

$26 = 5 + 6 + 7 + 8$

So eliminate A, B, D and E

Thus the answer is 32.

Q6. (A) Dividing the number of delegates by the number of countries, we have

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

Q7. (A) The given equation can be written as $x^3 = 3x$. Since x is positive, dividing each side of the equation by x, we have

$$x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

But x is positive, so there is only 1 positive integer that satisfies this equation.

Q8. (C) Since the perimeter of the triangle is 19,

$p + 3 + 2p - 3 + 3p - 5 = 19$

$6p - 5 = 19$

$\Rightarrow \quad 6p = 19 + 5$

$\Rightarrow \quad 6p = 24$

$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{p = 4}$

Now, substitute the value of p in the given sides, we get

$$4 + 3 = 7, 2(4) - 3 = 5, 3(4) - 5 = 7$$

Hence the shortest side is 5.

Q9. (D) Let x be the age of Maryium, then

The age of Fatima is 5x.

Six years from "now" age of Maryium will be $x + 6$ and age of Fatima will be $5x + 6$. Thus

$5x + 6 = 3(x + 6)$

$\Rightarrow 5x + 6 = 3x + 18$

$\Rightarrow 5x - 3x = 18 - 6$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$

$\Rightarrow x = 6$

Thus, age of Maryium is 5(6) = 30 years.

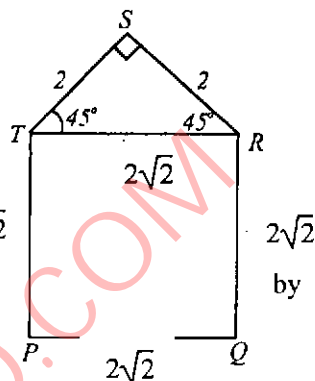
Q10.(C) In the given figure RST is a 45 – 45 – 90 triangle, thus if one side is 2, then $TS = 2$ and $RT = 2\sqrt{2}$.

Since all sides of a square have equal length and $PQRT$ is a square, so its all sides are also equals to $2\sqrt{2}$.

S, 2, 2, T, 45°, 45°, R, $2\sqrt{2}$, $2\sqrt{2}$, $2\sqrt{2}$, P, $2\sqrt{2}$, Q

Now perimeter of the pentagon $PQRST$ is given by

$2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} = 4 + 6\sqrt{2}$

$= 2(2 + 3\sqrt{2})$

Q11.(A) $4 - (4 - m) = 4$

$\Rightarrow 4 - 4 + m = 4$

$\Rightarrow m = 4$

Q12.(B) Increment in the share's = (40 – 20)\$ = 20\$

Percentage increment $= \frac{20}{20} \times 100$

$= 100\%$

Q13.(C) $a^4 = 10$

$\Rightarrow (a^2)^2 = 10 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(a^2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = \sqrt{10}$

Now $a^6 = a^4 \times a^2 = 10 \times \sqrt{10}$

$\Rightarrow a^6 = 10\sqrt{10}$

Q14.(D) Given that $5x = 15$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} = \frac{15}{5} \Rightarrow x = 3$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 3 \times 3$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 9$

Q15.(B) $4x = 144$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{144}{4} \Rightarrow x = 36$

Now $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{36}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = 9$

Q16.(B) %age increase in a quantity

$$= \frac{\text{increment}}{\text{original}} \times 100$$

Now, we check the %age increment given in the table

In 2001, %age increase $= \frac{275-175}{175} \times 100$

$= \frac{100}{175} \times 100 = 57.12$

In 2002, %age increase $= \frac{475-275}{275} \times 100$

$= \frac{200}{275} \times 100 = 72.73$

In 2003, %age increase $= \frac{775-475}{475} \times 100$

$= \frac{300}{475} \times 100 = 63.15$

In 2004, %age increase $= \frac{1225-775}{775} \times 100$

$= \frac{450}{775} \times 100 = 58.06$

In 2005, %age increase $= \frac{1825-1225}{1225} \times 100$

$= \frac{600}{1225} \times 100 = 48.98$

In 2002, the value of investment is greater. Hence, correct answer is choice B.

Q17.(D) Let the other number be y, then by given condition

$m = \frac{12+y}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2m = 12 + y$

$\Rightarrow 2m - 12 = y$

$\Rightarrow \quad y = 2(m-6)$

Q18.(C) The interior side of the shape (star) is a six-sided figure (hexagon).
Now the sum of the angles of six-sided figure is (n – 2)180

$\Rightarrow (6-2)180$

$\Rightarrow 4(180) = 720$

Q19.(A) $x\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)y$

$\Rightarrow x = y$ (Dividing both sides by $\frac{3}{7}$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = 1$

Q20.(D) Since, we cannot find the value of BD from the given information. Therefore, we cannot find the area of $\Delta\, BCD$.

TEST NO. 3

Q1. **If n is a multiple of 5 and $m = 5n$, which of the following will be the value of $n + m$?**

I. 60 II. 100 III. 150

(A) I only (B) II only
(C) I and II only (D) I and III only

Q2. **If the sum of the edges of a cube is 48 inches, the volume of the cube in inches is:**

(A) 4096 cubic inches (B) 512 cubic inches
(C) 64 cubic inches (D) 1728 cubic inches

Q3. **The two numbers, whose sum is –3 and product is –40, are:**

(A) 15, –2 (B) 8, 5
(C) –8, 5 (D) –8, –5

Q4. **If $n + 3 = n \times 3$, then $n =$**

(A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (D) None of these

Q5. **The integral part of logarithm is called:**

(A) Characteristic (B) Mantissa
(C) Real (D) Imaginary

Q6. **Which of the following expression has the greatest value?**

(A) $3 \times 3 + 3 + 3$ (B) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$
(C) $3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3$ (D) $3 + 3 + 3 \times 3$

Q7. **On the x-axis, the y-coordinate is:**

(A) 1 (B) 0
(C) –1 (D) ∞

Q8. **If scales are bought at 35 rupees per dozen and sold at 3 scales for 10 rupees, the total profits on $5\frac{1}{2}$ dozen is:**

(A) 35 rupees (B) 23.5 rupees
(C) 26.5 rupees (D) 27.5 rupees

Q9. **If x books cost \$3 each and y books cost \$7 each, then the average (arithmetic mean) cost, in dollars per book, is equal to:**

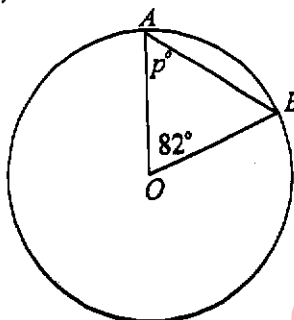
(A) $\frac{3x + 7y}{10}$ (B) $\frac{x + y}{10}$
(C) $\frac{3x + 7y}{x + y}$ (D) $\frac{10}{x + y}$

Q10. **If $y < 2$ and $2x - 3y = 0$, which of the following must be true?**

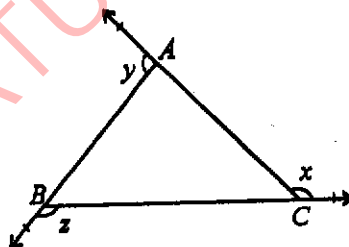
(A) $x > -3$ (B) $x < 2$

(C) $x = 3$
(D) $x < 3$

Q11. The angles of a pentagon are in the ratio 1:2:3:5:9. The smallest angle is:
(A) 72°
(B) 45°
(C) 54°
(D) 27°

Q12. In the following figure, what is the value of p?

(A) 49
(B) 42
(C) 52
(D) 78

Q13. The number of cubic inches in one cubic foot is:
(A) 144 cubic inches
(B) 1728 cubic inches
(C) 1000 cubic inches
(D) 27 cubic inches

Q14. In the following figure, the sides of a triangle are produced. The sum of the exterior angles *i.e.,* $\angle x + \angle y + \angle z =$

(A) 180°
(B) 360°
(C) 90°
(D) 270°

Q15. In a right triangle, one of the angle is 60°. The side opposite to the angle is:
(A) $\frac{1}{2} \times$ hypotenuse
(B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times$ hypotenuse
(C) $\frac{2}{3} \times$ hypotenuse
(D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times$ hypotenuse

Q16. The number of degrees through which the hour hand of a clock moves in 2 hours and 12 minutes is:
(A) 72°
(B) 66°
(C) 60°
(D) 13°

Q17. The height of a cylinder is 4 times its circumference, what is the volume of the cylinder in terms of its circumference, C?

(A) $\frac{C^3}{2\pi}$ (B) $\frac{2\pi}{C^3}$

(C) $\frac{C^3}{\pi}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{2C^2}$

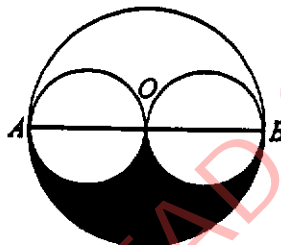
Q18. What is the area of the circle which is inscribed in an equilateral triangle of side 24 cm²?

(A) 24π cm² (B) 36π cm²

(C) 48π cm² (D) 18π cm²

Q19. In the following figure, the larger circle with radius 4 cms is touched internally by two smaller circles that also touch each other externally at the centre *O* of the larger circle. The area of the shaded region is:

(A) 4π (B) 7π

(C) 12π (D) 16π

Q20. The number of common tangents that can be drawn to two given circles at the most:

(A) one (B) two

(C) three (D) four

Q1. (D) Since n is the multiple 5, *i.e.*,

$n = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25......$

Now $m = 5n \Rightarrow m = 25, 50, 75, 100,......$

Now $m + n = (5 + 25), (10 + 50), (15 + 75), (20 + 100), (25 + 125),......$

$= 30$, (60), 80, 120, (150)

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q2. (C) As we know, a cube is a rectangular solid in which length, width and height are equal. Note that, length, width and height are the edges of the cube. Let e be the edge of the cube, then according to given condition:

Since a cube has 12 edges, $12e = 48 \quad \Rightarrow e = \frac{48}{12}$

$\Rightarrow e = 4$ inches

Now, the volume of a cube $= e^3 = (4)^3 = 64$.

Q3. (C) The product of two numbers could be negative only if one of them is negative and the other is positive

Now, $40 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

$= 8 \times 5$

If we take 8, –ive and 5 as positive then, $-8 \times 5 = 40$ and $-8 + 5 = -3$

Hence the required numbers are –8 and 5, and the correct answer is choice C.

Q4. (A) Given that $n + 3 = n \times 3$, we substitute the numbers in the options

When, $n = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 3 \neq 1 \times 4, \Rightarrow 4 \neq 3$

When, $n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 3 \neq \frac{1}{2} \times 3, \Rightarrow 3.5 \neq 1.5$

When, $n = 1.5 \Rightarrow 1.5 + 3 = 1.5 \times 3 \Rightarrow 4.5 = 4.5$

Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q5. (A) The common logarithms consists of two parts, the integral part is known as characteristic and the decimal part is known as Mantissa. Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q6. (D) We solve expressions given in the options

$3 \times 3 + 3 + 3 = 9 + 6 = 1.5$

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 1 + 6 = 7$

$3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 = 9 - 9 = 0$

$3 + 3 + 3 \times 3 = 1 + 9 = 10$

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q7. (B) On the *x*-axis the *y*-coordinate are always zero. Hence the correct answer is choice B.

Q8. (D) We solve it by unitary method

12 scales costs = Rs. 35

1 scale cost $= \frac{35}{12}$

Now, 3 scales are sold = Rs. 10

1 scale will sold $= \frac{10}{3}$

Profit in one scale $= \frac{10}{3} - \frac{35}{12}$

$= \frac{5}{12}$

Profit of 66 scales ($5\frac{1}{2}$ dozen) $= \frac{5}{12} \times 66$

$= \frac{55}{2} = 27\frac{1}{2}$

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q9. (C) The total number of books is $x + y$, and their total cost is $3x + 7y$ dollars. Therefore, the average cost per book is

$$\frac{3x+7y}{x+y} \text{ dollars.}$$

Thus, the best answer is choice C.

Q10.(D) It follows from $2x - 3y = 0$ that $y = \frac{2}{3}x$

So $y < 2 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x < 2 \Rightarrow 2x < 6$

$\Rightarrow x < 3$

Hence the best answer is choice D.

Note that choices A and B may be true.

But the exact and best choice is D.

Q11.(D) Sum of all angles of a pentagon = $[(2 \times 5 - 4) \times 90]$

$= (6 \times 90) = 540$

Let the angle be x, $2x$, $3x$, $5x$ and $9x$. Then

$x + 2x + 3x + 5x + 9x = 540$

$\Rightarrow \quad 20x = 540 \Rightarrow x = 27°$

Q12.(A) In triangle AOB, since two of the sides are radii of the circles, and all the radius of a circle are equal, so the triangle is isosceles. Hence the unmarked angle is also p.

$$180 = 82 + p + p$$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2p + 82 = 180$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2p = 180 - 82$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2p = 98$

$\Rightarrow \quad p = \frac{98}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{p = 49}$

Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q13.(B) Volume of a cube = e^3

If $e = 1$ foot, then volume = $(1)^3$

As ($e = 1$ feet = 12 inches), volume = $(12 \text{ inches})^3$

= 1728 cubic inches

Hence the correct answer is choice B.

Q14.(B) Since every exterior angle is equal to the sum of opposite interior angles, so

$\angle x = \angle A + \angle B$, $\angle y = \angle B + \angle C$

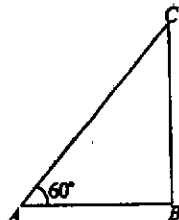
and $\angle z = \angle A + \angle C$

$\therefore \quad \angle x + \angle y + \angle z = 2(\angle A + \angle B + \angle C)$

$= 2(180)$

$= 360°$

Hence the correct answer is choice B.

Q15.(D) Let ABC be a triangle in which $\angle A$ is 60°.

In $\Delta ABC, \frac{BC}{AC} = \sin 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \quad BC = (AC) \times \sin 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \quad BC = (\text{hypotenuse}) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q16.(B) The complete revolution of an hour hand subtends an angle of 360°. Since 360° is divided into 12 equal parts in an hour, thus each hour hand is $\frac{360}{12} = 30^\circ$ with minute hand. If we divide 30° into 5 parts we get 12 minute rotation hour hand, *i.e.*, $\frac{30}{5} = 6$. Hence the angle of the hour hand at 2 hour and 12 minute is

$30 \times 2 + 6 \quad = (60 + 6)^\circ$
$\quad = 66^\circ$

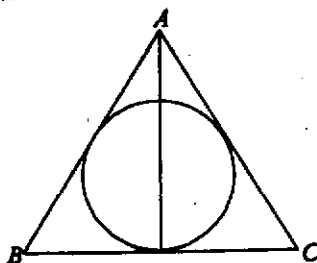
Q17.(C) Volume of a cylinder = V $= \pi r^2 h$
According to given condition, $h = 4C$,

$\because C = 2\pi r \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$

Now $V = \pi\left(\frac{C}{2\pi}\right)^2 (4C) = \pi \frac{C^2}{\cancel{4}\pi^2}(\cancel{4}C)$

$\Rightarrow \quad V = \frac{C^3}{\pi}$

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

Q18.(C) Here, we draw a figure

$\frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 24 \times 24$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{h}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 24$

$\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{h = 12\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore$ $3r = 12\sqrt{3}$ or $\boxed{r = 4\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore$ Area of the circle $= \pi r^2$

$= \pi(4\sqrt{3})^2 = \pi(16(3))$

$= 48\pi$ cm^2

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

Q19.(B) Since the two smaller circles touch internally at the centre of the larger circle, they have equal radius; the diameter of each being 2 cm and radius of each is 1 cm.

Required Area = (Area of semi-circle with radius 4 cm) – (Area of semi-circle with radius 1 cm)

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times (4)^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times (1)^2$

$= 8\pi - \pi$

$= 7\pi$

Q20.(B) At the most two common tangents can be drawn to two circles.

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TEST NO. 4

Q1. The sum of a number and its reciprocals is thrice the difference of the number and its reciprocal. The number is:

(A) $\pm\sqrt{2}$ (B) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(C) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (D) $\pm\sqrt{3}$

Q2. When the integer k is divided by 17, the quotient is p and the remainder is 5. When k is divided by 23, the quotient is q and the remainder is 14. Which of the following is true?

(A) $23p + 17q = 19$ (B) $14p + 5q = 6$

(C) $17p - 23q = 9$ (D) $5p - 14q = 6$

Q3. What is the area of a circle whose radius is the diagonal of a square whose area is 9?

(A) 8π (B) 18π

(C) 3π (D) 9π

Q4. The circumference of a circle is $x\pi$ units, and the area of the circle is $y\pi$ square units. If $x = y$, then radius of the circle is:

(A) 1 (B) 2

(C) 3π (D) 2π

Q5. A cylindrical sillo (container for storing grain) has a diameter of 14 inches and a height of 6 inches. Since one gallon equals 231 cubic inches, the capacity of the sillo is approximately:

(A) 4 gallons (B) $1\frac{1}{7}$ gallons

(C) $2\frac{2}{7}$ gallons (D) $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons

Q6. **What is the volume of a cube whose surface area is 294?**

(A) 125 (B) 216
(C) 294 (D) 343

Q7. **The ratio of boys to girls in a certain classroom was 2 : 3. If boys represented five more than one-third of the class, how many people were in the classroom?**

(A) 15 (B) 23
(C) 21 (D) 27

Q8. **What is the average of $5^{30}, 5^{60}, 5^{17}, 5^{13}$ and 5^{90}?**

(A) 5^{210} (B) 5^{209}
(C) $5^{29}+5^{59}+5^{16}+5^{12}+5^{89}$ (D) 5^{205}

Q9. **If $p+1<3p+5$, then:**

(A) $p<-2$ (B) $p>-2$
(C) $p=0$ (D) $p>2$

Q10. **Which of the following numbers cannot be represented by a repeating decimal?**

(A) $\frac{23}{7}$ (B) $\frac{13}{3}$
(C) 7 (D) $\sqrt{5}$

Q11. **If an equilateral triangle and a square have the same perimeter, what is the ratio of the lengths of the sides of the equilateral triangle to the lengths of the sides of the square?**

(A) 3 : 4 (B) 4 : 3
(C) 1 : 2 (D) 1 : 3

Q12. **If $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x}=12$, then $x=$**

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{12}$

Q13. **If $a+2b=x$ and $a-2b=y$, which of the following expression is equal to ab?**

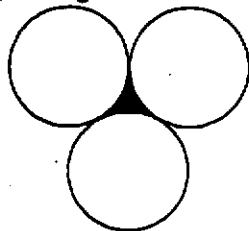
(A) $\frac{x+y}{2}$ (B) $\frac{x-y}{2}$
(C) $\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}$ (D) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{8}$

Q14. **If the sum of the two integers is 42 and their difference is 22. Then the greater of the two integers is:**

(A) 25 (B) 32
(C) 8 (D) 10

Q15. **Each of Nazir's buckets has a capacity of 11 gallons, while each of Osama's buckets can hold 8 gallons. How much more water in gallons can 7 of Nazir's buckets held compared to 7 of Osama's buckets?**

(A) 7 gallons (B) 9 gallons
(C) 21 gallons (D) 24 gallons

Q16.

In the above figure, three equal circles of radius 3 cm each touch each other, then the area of the shaded portion is:

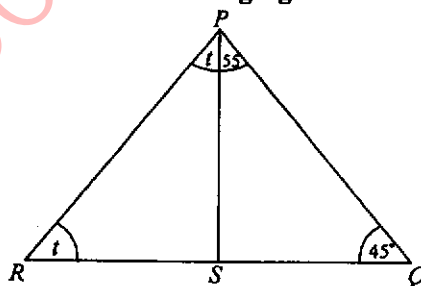
(A) $\frac{3}{2}(\sqrt{3}-\pi)$ cm^2 (B) $\frac{9}{2}(2\sqrt{3}+\pi)$ cm^2
(C) $\frac{9}{2}(2\sqrt{3}-\pi)$ cm^2 (D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(2-\pi)$ cm^2

Q17. If two circles touch each other externally at C and AB is a common tangent to the circles. Then ∠ACB is:

(A) greater than 120° (B) greater than 90°
(C) less than 90° (D) equal to 90°

Q18. A train running between two towns arrives at its destination 10 minutes late when it goes 40 miles per hour and 16 minutes late when it goes 30 miles per hour. The distance between two towns is:

(A) 12 (B) 720
(C) $8\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $12\frac{1}{7}$

Q19. What is the value of t in the following figure?

(A) 45 (B) 30
(C) 40 (D) 55

Q20. Two trains 132 meters and 108 meters in length are running towards each other on parallel lines, one at the rate of 32 km per hour and another at 40 km per hour. In what time will they be clear off each other from the moment they meet?

(A) 20 sec (B) 15 sec
(C) 12 sec (D) 29 sec

Q1. (A) Let the number be x. Then, its reciprocal is $\frac{1}{x}$. According to the given condition,

$$x+\frac{1}{x}=3\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+1}{x}=3\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2+1=3x^2-3 \quad \Rightarrow 3x^2-x^2=1+3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2=4$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2=2$$

$$\Rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{2}$$

Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q2. (C) According to the first condition, $k=17p+5$

According to the second condition $k=23q+14$

$$\Rightarrow 17p+5=23q+14$$

$$\Rightarrow 17p-23q=9$$

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

Q3. (B) Since the area of the square is 9, therefore, each side is 3. Thus the length of the diagonal is $3\sqrt{2}$. Now the area of the circle whose radius is $3\sqrt{2}$ is

$$\text{Area}=\pi r^2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Area}=\pi(3\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area}=\pi[9(2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area}=18\pi$$

Thus, the best answer is choice B.

Q4. (B) It is given:

Circumference, $C=x\pi$ and

Area, $A=y\pi$

$$\because x=y \Rightarrow C=A \quad \Rightarrow 2\pi r=\pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2=r$$

Hence, the correct answer is choice B.

Q5. (A) Volume of the cylinder $=\pi r^2 h$

Here, $r=\frac{1}{2}$ diameter $=\frac{1}{2}(14)=7$ inches

and Height, $h=6$ inches

$$V=\pi(7)^2(6)$$

$$=\pi(49)(6)$$

$$= 294 \times \frac{22}{7} = 924 \text{ cubic inches}$$

$\because$ 231 cubic inches = 1 gallon

1 cubic inch $= \frac{1}{231}$ gallon

924 cubic inches $= \frac{1}{231} \times 924$ gallons

$= 4$ gallons

Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q6. (D) Let e be the each face of the cube, then

$e^2 + e^2 + e^2 + e^2 + e^2 + e^2 = 6e^2 = 294$

$$\Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{294}{6} = 49$$

$$\Rightarrow e = 7$$

So each edges are all 7.

Hence the volume is $e^3 = 7^3 = 343$

The correct answer is choice D.

Q7. (A) Let x be the total number of boys in the class and b, be the total girls in the class, then by the given condition

$\frac{2}{5} \times x = b$ ...(i)

$\frac{1}{3}x = b - 5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x + 5 = b$ ...(ii)

Substituting the value of b from (ii) in (i), we have

$\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{1}{3}x + 5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x = \frac{x + 15}{3} \Rightarrow 2x = x + 15$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 15}$

The correct answer is choice A.

Q8. (C) $\frac{5^{30} + 5^{60} + 5^{17} + 5^{13} + 5^{90}}{5}$

$= \frac{5^{30}}{5} + \frac{5^{60}}{5} + \frac{5^{17}}{5} + \frac{5^{13}}{5} + \frac{5^{90}}{5}$

$= 5^{29} + 5^{59} + 5^{16} + 5^{12} + 5^{89}$

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

Q9. (B) $p + 1 < 3p + 5$

$\Rightarrow p + 1 - p < 3p + 5 - p$

$\Rightarrow \quad 1 < 2p + 5$

$\Rightarrow \quad 1 - 5 < 2p + 5 - 5$

$\Rightarrow \quad -4 < 2p$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{-4}{2} < \frac{2p}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad -2 < p$

$\Rightarrow \quad p > -2$

Hence, the correct answer is choice B.

Q10.(D) The square root of any prime number cannot be represented by a repeating decimal. Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q11.(B) Let s be the side of equilateral triangle and t be the side of the square, then

Perimeter of triangle $= s + s + s = 3s$

Perimeter of square $= t + t + t + t = 4t$

Since the perimeter of the square and the triangle is equal, in other words $3s = 4t$

the two sides must be equal only if $s = 4$ and $t = 3$, hence the ratio between the sides of the equilateral triangle and a square is 4 : 3

Hence the correct answer is choice B.

Q12.(B) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 12$

$\frac{1+1+1}{x} = \frac{12}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{x} = \frac{12}{1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 12x = 3$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{3}{12}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{x = \frac{1}{4}}$

Hence, the best answer is choice B.

Q13.(D) $a + 2b = x \quad \ldots(i)$

$a - 2b = y \quad \ldots(ii)$

$2a = x + y \quad$ (Adding (i) and (ii))

$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{x+y}{2} \quad \ldots(iii)$

Now, subtracting (ii), from (i), we get

$4b = x - y$

$\Rightarrow \quad b = \frac{x-y}{4} \quad \ldots(iv)$

Now, multiplying (iii) and (iv), we get

$$ab = \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)\left(\frac{x-y}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad ab = \frac{x^2-y^2}{8}$$

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

Q14.(B) Let the two integers be x and y, then

$x + y = 42 \quad \ldots\text{(i)}$

$x - y = 22 \quad \ldots\text{(ii)}$

Adding (i) and (ii), we get

$2x = 64$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 32}$

Subtracting (ii) from (i), we get

$2y = 20$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 10}$

Clearly, the greater integer is x having value 32. Hence, the correct answer is choice B.

Q15.(C) Capacity of Nazir's bucket = 11 gallons

7 bucket of Nazir will contain water $= 11 \times 7 = 77$ gallons

Capacity of Osama = 8 gallons

7 buckets of Osama will contain water $= 8 \times 7 = 56$ gallons

The difference $= 77 - 56 = 21$ gallons

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

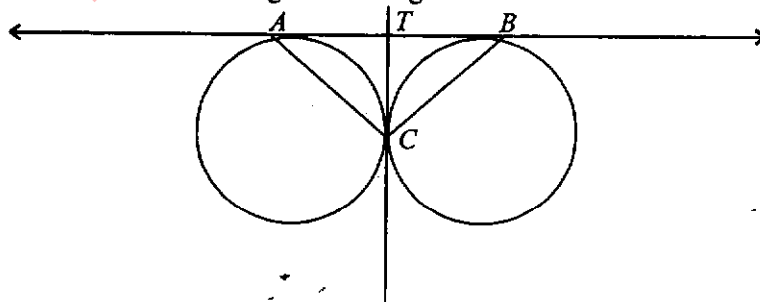
Q16.(C) Let A, B and C be the centres of the three circles, respectively. The ABC is an equilateral triangle with each side equal to 6 cm

Required area = Area of ΔABC $- 3 \times$ area of sector of a circle with $r = 3$ and $\theta = 60°$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 36 - 3 \times \pi \times 3^2 \times \frac{60}{360}\right]$$

$$= \left[9\sqrt{3} - \frac{9\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{9}{2}(2\sqrt{3} - \pi)\text{cm}^2$$

The correct answer is choice C.

Q17.(D) Let AB be a common tangent touching the circles at A and B

Let CT be the common tangent at C, meeting AB at T

Then, tangents to a circle from a point outside it being equal, we have

TA = TC & TB = TC

$\therefore \angle TAC = \angle TCA$ and $\angle TBC = \angle TCB$

So, $\angle ACB = \angle TCA + \angle TCB$

$= \angle TAC + \angle TBC$

$\Rightarrow 2\angle ACB = \angle TAC + \angle TBC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \angle ACB = 90^\circ$

Hence the correct answer is choice D.

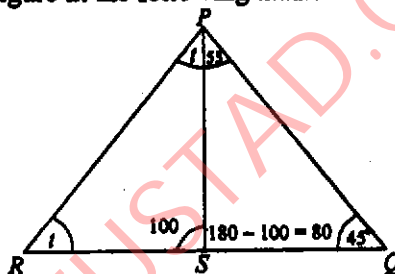
Q18.(A) Let the required distance be x km with two speeds, the difference of time taken is (16 – 10) 6 minutes

Using the formula

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{\text{Product of two speeds}}{\text{Difference of two speeds}} \times \text{Difference between time arrival}$$

$$= \frac{30 \times 40}{40 - 30} \times \frac{6}{60} = 12 \text{ km}$$

Hence the correct answer is choice A.

Q19.(C) We simplify the figure in the following manner:

$\because$ The sum of the angles of a triangle = 180

$\therefore t + t + 100 = 180 \Rightarrow 2t + 100 = 180$

$\Rightarrow 2t = 80 \Rightarrow \boxed{t = 40}$

Q20. Relative speed of the trains $= (32 + 40)$ km/hour

$= 72$ km/h

$= \left(72 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)$ m/sec

$= 20$ m/sec

Time taken by the trains in passing each other

$$= \left[\frac{\text{Sum of lengths}}{\text{Relative speed}}\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{240}{20}\right) \text{sec} = 12 \text{ sec}$$

Hence the correct answer is choice C.

****

Objective Type (MCQs) Tests

TEST NO.1

- ***Read the following statements carefully. Select the correct answer from the four answers giving by writing its letter (a, b, c, d) in the column of answers.***

☆ مندرجہ ذیل بیانات کو غور سے پڑھیں اور ہر بیان کیلئے دیے ہوئے چار جوابات میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کر کے جواب کیلئے دیے ہوئے کالم میں (a,b,c,d) وغیرہ کی صورت میں تحریر کریں۔

1. *The union of set A and B is expressed as* ______.

سیٹ A اور سیٹ B کے یونین کو ______ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. $A \cap B$ **B.** $A \cup B$
C. $A \times B$ **D.** $A - B$

2. *If 'b' is a real number, the point (o,b) lies* ______.

اگر b ایک حقیقی عدد ہو تو نقطہ (o,b) ______ واقع ہوگا۔

A. inthesecondquadrant **B.** in third quadrant
C. on x-axis **D.** on y-axis

3. *If* $x = 2+\sqrt{3}$, *then* $x+\frac{1}{x} =$ ______.

اگر $x = 2+\sqrt{3}$ تو $x+\frac{1}{x} =$ ______۔

A. $2-\sqrt{3}$ **B.** 4
C. $2\sqrt{3}$ **D.** 3

4. $(2^{-6})^2 =$ ______.

A. 2^{-3} **B.** 2^{3}
C. 2^{-12} **D.** 2^{12}

5. *If* $n=1$, *then* $x^n =$ ______

اگر x=1 تو $x^n =$ ______۔

A. 0 **B.** n
C. 1 **D.** x

6. $\left[\frac{3x^2}{3x^2}\right]^5 =$ ______:

A. 1   B. $3x^{10}$

C. $\frac{3x^{10}}{3x^{10}}$ D. $3x^{2}$

7. *On Simplify* $\frac{a}{9a^2-b^2}+\frac{1}{3a-b}$, *we get :*

$\frac{a}{9a^2-b^2}+\frac{1}{3a-b}$ کو مختصر کرنے سے:

A. $\frac{4}{9a^2-b^2}$ B. $\frac{4a-b}{9a^2-b}$

C. $\frac{4a+b}{9a^2-b^2}$ D. $\frac{b}{9a^2-b^2}$

8. *The two numbers whose sum is -13 and product -30 are:*

دو اعداد جن کا مجموعہ 13- اور حاصل ضرب 30- ہو ______ ہیں۔

A. 2, 15   B. 2, -15

C. -3, 10   D. 3, -10

9. *The idea of matrices was introduced by ______.*

قالبوں کا نظریہ ______ نے پیش کیا۔

A. Arther Kelly   B. Pathagorous

C. Newton   D. Galleleo

10. *For the multiplication in matrices, there is number of columns in A = ______:*

قالبوں میں ضرب کے عمل کیلئے قالب میں کالموں کی تعداد برابر ہوتی ہے= ______

A. Number of columns in B   B. Number of rows in B

C. Number of rows & columns in B   D. None of these

11. *If the greatest degree of the variable in an equation of one variable is two then, the equation is said to be a ______ in one variable.*

ایک متغیر والی مساوات میں متغیر کا بڑا قوت نما 2 ہو تو اسے ایک متغیر والی ______ کہتے ہیں۔

A. Trinomal Equation   B. Monomal Equation

C. Quadratic Equation   D. Linear Equation

12. *Eliminate x from x+b=0, x+c=0*

$x+b=0$ اور $x+c=0$ میں سے x ساقط کرنے سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

A. $b=c$ B. $b+c=0$
C. $bc=0$ D. $\frac{b}{c}+1=0$

13. Value of e = ______.

e کی قیمت ______ ہوتی ہے۔

A. 2.718 B. 2718
C. 0.2718 D. 27.18

14. If $n=a\times10^m$, then 10 log x = ______:

اگر $x=a\times10^m$ تو log x = ______

A. m log a B. log a+m
C. $\frac{\log a}{m}$ D. log(a+m)

15. log 10 = ______:

A. 10 B. 2
C. 0 D. 1

16. If the standard deviation of series is 6 then its variance is ______:

اگر ایک سلسلہ کا معیاری انحراف 6 ہے تو اسکا تغیر ______ ہے۔

A. 20 B. 30
C. 15 D. 2

17. The sum of 10 items is Zero its mean is ______.

10 مدات کا مجموعہ صفر ہے تو انکا حساب اوسط ______ ہے۔

A. 50 B. -10
C. zero D. 5

18. There are at least ______ non-collinear points in a plane.

مستوی میں کم از کم ______ غیر ہم خط نقاط ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Four B. None
C. Infinite D. None of these

19. If ______ points lies lie on a plane then the whole line line lies on that plane.

اگر کسی خط کے ______ نقاط کسی مستوی پر واقع ہوں تو وہ سارا خط اسی مستوی پر واقع ہوتا ہے۔

A. Two B. Three

C. Four D. Five

20. *A ray has ______ end points.*

شعاع کے ______ سرے ہوتے ہیں۔

A. one B. Two

C. None D. None of these

21. *In triangle ABC, $m\angle c$ is right angle and $AC = \sqrt{3}BC$*
Then $m\angle ABC$ = ______:

A. 60^o B. 30^o

C. 45^o D. 90^o

22. ***The difference measures of two sides of triangle is ______ then the measure of the third side.***

مثلث کے دو اضلاع کی لمبائیوں کا فرق تیسرے ضلع کی لمبائی سے ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Equal B. Greater

C. Smaller D. None of these

23. *Diameter is always ______ time of radius.*

دائرے کا قطر ہمیشہ رداس کا ______ گنا ہوتا ہے۔

A. 3 B. $^1/_3$

C. 2 D. $^1/_2$

24. *The common point between circle and tangent is called ______.*

مماس اور دائرے کا مشترک نقطہ ______ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Axis B. Center of circle

C. Point of contact D. Point of tangent

25. *If radius of a circle is perpendicular to chord, it ______ Re chord.*

اگر دائرے کا رداس اسکے کسی وتر پر عمود ہو تو وتر کی ______ کرے گا۔

A. Trisect B. Bisect

C. Perpendicular D. None of these

Answers

1.	B	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	D
6.	A	7.	C	8.	B	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	A	14.	B	15.	D
16.	B	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	A
21.	A	22.	C	23.	C	24.	C	25.	B

TEST NO. 2

- ***Four expected answers are given below each statement. Choose the correct answer among these and write on the answer sheet.***

☆ ہر فقرہ کے نیچے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کیجئے اور جوابی کاپی پر لکھیں۔

1. $(7-\sqrt{2})(7+\sqrt{2}) =$ ______:

   A. 47 B. 51
   C. 9 D. 5

2. *For any set A,* $A \cap A' =$ ______:

   کسی بھی سیٹ A کیلئے $A \cap A' =$ ______۔

   A. A B. θ
   C. A′ D. A′-A

3. *If* $x=\sqrt{2}-1$, *then* $x^2 =$ ______.

   A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ B. $\sqrt{2}+1$
   C. 1 D. $3-2\sqrt{2}$

4. *A set containing finite number of elements is called* ______.

   ایک ایسا سیٹ جس میں ارکان کی تعداد محدود ہو ______ کہلاتا ہے۔

   A. Null set B. Super set
   C. Finite set D. Infinite set

5. *If x=t and y=m, then* $(y-x)^n =$ ______ =

   اگر $x=t$ اور $y=m$ ہو تو $(y-n)^n$

   A. $t-m^n$ B. $n(t-m)$
   C. $(m-h)^t$ D. $(m-t)^n$

6. x^0 =______.

A. o B. x
C. a D. 1

7. Factors of x^2-5x+6 = __________.

x²-5x+6 کے اجزائے ضربی ______ ہیں۔

A. (x+1),(x-6) B. (x-2),(x-3)
C. (x+6),(x-1) D. (x+2),(x+3)

8. x^4+64 can made a perfect square by adding______.

x⁴+64 میں کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ یہ ایک مکمل مربع ہو جائے؟

A. $16x^2$ B. $4x^2$
C. $-8x^2$ D. $8x^2$

9. If AB=BA = I then__________.

اگر AB=BI = I تو

A. A and B are equal to each other
B. A and B are multiplicative inverse of each other
C. A and B are both singular
D. A and B are additive inverse of each other

10. If $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then

A.	a=1	b=2	c=3	d=4
B.	a=$^1/_2$	b=1	c=3	d=4
C.	a=$^1/_2$	b=1	c=$^3/_2$	d=2
D.	a=1	b=2	c=$^3/_2$	d=2

11. Eliminate t from x=t, y=t^2 , we get.

x=t اور y=t² میں سے t ساقط کرنے سے ______ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

A. x^2=y B. x=y^2
C. xy=1 D. x^2y=1

12. An equation is true sentence which is_______.

کسی متغیرات میں مساوات ایک ______ فقرہ ہوتا ہے۔

A. True　　B. False
C. Open　　D. None of these

13. *If log x=5, then x= ______:*

اگر log x=5 تو x = ______

A. 5^{10}　　B. 10^5
C. 10x5　　D. 5

14. $log_a^{mn} =$ ______:

A. $log_a^m + log_a^n$　　B. logam + logan
C. $log_a^m - log_a^n$　　D. (logm + logn)a

15. $log_a m^n =$ ______:

A. loganm　　B. nlogam
C. loganm　　D. alogmn

16. *A series contains values 4,4,4,4,4,4 its standard deviation is ______.*

ایک سلسلے کی قدریں اسطرح ہیں 4,4,4,4,4,4 اسکا معیاری انحراف ______ ہے۔

A. 4　　B. 1
C. zero　　D. 2.10

17. *A series contains values 5,9,3,1,4,6 its median is ______.*

ایک سلسلے کی قدریں اسطرح ہیں 5,9,3,1,4,6 اسکا وسطانیہ ______ ہے۔

A. 2　　B. 3
C. 4　　D. 4.5

18. $1+\tan^2 m\angle A =$ ______:

A. $\sec^2 m\angle A$　　B. $\sec m\angle A$
C. $\cot^2 m\angle A$　　D. $\cot m\angle A$

19. $(\sin 60)^2 +$ ______ $= 1$

A. $(\sin 60)^2$　　B. $\left(\frac{1}{\sec 60^o}\right)^2$
C. $(\cot\ 60^o)^2$　　D. None of these

20. *Median term relate with ______.*

وسطانیہ ______

A. Triangle B. Rectangle
C. Circle D. Line segment

21. *If radius of a circle bisect a chord Re it will be ______ to chord.*

اگر دائرے کا رداس کسی وتر کی تنصیف کرے تو وتر پر ______ ہوگا۔

A. Base B. Perpendicular
C. Diameter D. None of these

22. *Inscribed angle of major arc is ______:*

قوس کبیرہ کا محوری زاویہ ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Right angle B. Concurrent angle
C. Acute angle D. Obtuse angle

23. *If* $\theta = 45°$ *then* $\tan = \theta$ ______.

A. α B. 0
C. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ D. 1

24. $\cos(90 - \theta) = \sin$ ______.

A. 90^0 B. 0^0
C. θ D. α

25. $\cos\ 60^0 = \sin$ ______:

A. 30^0 B. 60^0
C. 45^0 D. 90^0

Answers

1.	A	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C	5.	D
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	C	13.	B	14.	A	15.	B
16.	C	17.	D	18.	A	19.	B	20.	A
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	C	[illegible]	A

TEST NO. 3

- ***Choose the correct answer.***

☆ درست جواب منتخب کریں۔

1. *What property of real numbers have been used?*

حقیقی اعداد کی کس خصوصیت کو استعمال کیا گیا ہے؟

A. Additive property
B. Multiplicative property
C. Division property
D. Negative property

2. $\sqrt[n]{x} / \sqrt[m]{x} =$ ______ :

A. $x^{1/mn}$
B. x^{n-m}
C. $x^{\frac{1}{n-m}}$
D. $x^{\frac{m+n}{mn}}$

3. *If* $A \subseteq B$ *Then* $A \cup B =$ ______ :

اگر $A \subseteq B$ تو $A \cup B =$ ______

A. A
B. B
C. A'
D. B'

4. *The intersection of two overlapping sets is* ______ :

دو متراکب سیٹوں کا تقاطع ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Empty
B. Power
C. Universal
D. Non-empty

5. $\dfrac{X^m}{X^n} =$ ______ .

A. x^{m-n}
B. $[x^{m-n}]^2$
C. $x^{\frac{m-n}{2}}$
D. $\dfrac{x^{m-n}}{2}$

6. $5^{2^3} \div 5^{3^2}$

A. 1
B. 5
C. 5^9
D. $\dfrac{1}{5}$

7. *L.C.M of* $(a-b)^3$ *and* $(a-b)^2$ *is.*

$(a-b)^3$ اور $(a-b)^2$ کا ذواضعاف اقل ______ ہے۔

A. (a-b)
B. $(a-b)^2$

C. $(a-b)^3$ D. $(a-b)^3$

8. $8x^3+27y^3=(_____)(_____)$

A. $(2x+3y)(4x^2+9y^2)$ B. $(2x-3y)(4x^2-9y^2)$

C. $(2x+3y)(4x^2-6xy+9y^2)$ D. $(2x-3y)(4x^2+6xy+9y^2)$

9. *The sum of two consecutive even natural number is 202 _____:*

دو مسلسل جفت قدرتی اعداد کا مجموعہ 202 ہے _____

A. Not possible B. out of range

C. Infinite Numbers D. None of these

10. *The product of* $[a\ \ b]$ *and* $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ *is _____:*

$[a\ \ b]$ اور $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ کا حاصل ضرب = _____

A. $[ac+bd]$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} ac & bc \\ ad & bd \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$

11. *The order of matrix* $[3\ \ -2]$ *is _____:*

قالب $[3\ \ -2]$ کا مرتبہ _____

A. 1x2 B. 2x1

C. 1x1 D. 2x2

12. $\dfrac{AdjA}{|A|}=$ _____

A. A B. $|A|$

C. I D. A^{-1}

13. *An equation remain unchanged if any number is added to its both sides. This property is called:*

کسی مساوات میں اگر دونوں طرف [illegible] جمع کیا جائے تو وہ تبدیل نہیں ہوتی۔

A. Addition property of equation B. Property of additive inverse

C. Commutative property of addition D. Associative property of addition

14. *Eliminating t from $x - t^2 = 0$, $y = t^3$, we get*

x-t²=0 اور y=t³ میں سے t ساقط کرنے سے ______ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

A. $x^2 = y$ B. $x^3 = y^3$

C. $x^3 = y^2$ D. $x = y^2$

15. *A result of elimination the new equation or relation obtained is called ______.*

A. Variable B. Base

C. Eliminant D. Anti-lograthim

16. *The mean of 20 observations is 100, its sum is ______.*

20 مدات کا حسابی اوسط 100 ہے انکا مجموعہ = ______ ہے۔

A. 5[illegible]0 B. 2000

C. 1000 D. 900

17. *The sum of 5 observation is 125, its mean = ______.*

5 مدات کا حاصل جمع 125 ہے اسکا حسابی اوسط ______ ہے۔

A. 25 B. 50

C. 75 D. -15

18. *The bisecter of ______ interier and ______ angles of a triangle are concurrent.*

کسی مثلث کے ______ اندرونی اور ______ بیرونی زاویوں کا ناصف ہم نقطہ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. 2,1 B. 3,1

C. 1,2 D. 1,1

19. *In a semi-circle the angle is ______.*

نصب دائرے میں محصور زاویہ ______

A. 0^0 B. 180^0

C. 90^0 D. None of these

20. *There can be only one right angle in ______.*

کسی ______ میں صرف ایک زاویہ قائمہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

A. Polygon B. Rhombus

C. Triangle D. Square

21. $\sin 60^o = \cos(90-\theta)$

A. 90^o B. 0^o
C. 60^o D. θ

22. $\cot 67^o = \tan$ ______.

A. 23^o B. 67^o
C. 60^o D. 45^o

23. $\cos 60^o \cos 30^o - \sin 60^o \sin 30^o =$ ______:

A. 1 B. 0
C. $1/\sqrt{2}$ D. $\sqrt{3}$

24. $\sin 50^o = \cos$ ______:

A. 90-50 B. 90-40
C. 90^o D. 40^o

25. $\sec^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \cos^2\theta +$ ______:

A. $\tan\theta$ B. $\tan^2\theta$
C. $2\tan^2\theta$ D. $\sqrt{\tan\theta}$

Answers

1.	B	2.	D	3.	B	4.	D	5.	C
6.	D	7.	C	8.	C	9.	D	10.	A
11.	A	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	C
16.	B	17.	A	18.	C	19.	C	20.	C
21.	C	22.	A	23.	B	24.	D	25	B

TEST NO. 4

- ***Select the correct answer and write in your answer sheet.***

☆ صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کریں اور اپنی جوابی کاپی پر لکھیں۔

1. $c/\sqrt{c} =$ ______:

A. $\frac{1}{c\sqrt{c}}$ B. $c\sqrt{c}$

C. $\sqrt{c}$ D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$

2. *If the number of elements in a set x is n, the number of elements in P(x) is ______:*

اگر سیٹ x کے ممبران کی تعداد n ہو تو P(x) کے ممبران کی تعداد ______ ہوگی۔

A. 2n B. 2^{2n}

C. 2^{n} D. n^{2}

3. $A\text{-}B = \{x/$__________$\}$

A. $\{x / x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$ B. $\{x / x \in B \wedge x \notin A'\}$

C. $\{x / x \in A\}$ D. $\{x / x \in A'\}$

4. $a^{m} \times a^{n} =$ ______:

A. a^{mn} B. a^{m+n}

C. $a^{m/n}$ D. $a(m+n)$

5. $\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-1/3} =$ ______:

A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{-1}{24}$ D. $\frac{-1}{8}$

6. $4\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{x} =$ ______:

A. x B. $9\sqrt{x}$

C. $-\sqrt{x}$ D. $\sqrt{x}$

7. *H.C.F of a^3+b^3 and a^2-ab+b^2 is ______:*

a^3+b^3 اور a^2-ab+b^2 کا عادِ اعظم ______ ہے۔

A. (a+b) B. a^2-ab+b^2

C. $(a-b)^2$ D. (a^2+b^2)

8. *ax+by-bx-ay = (a-b)(x-y)*

A. False B. Un equal

C. True D. None of them

9. If $A=\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $X=\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$, then $AX=$ ____.

اگر $A=\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ اور $X=\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ تو ____ = AX

A. $\begin{bmatrix} 2x-3y \\ -4x+5y \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 2x-4y \\ -35+5y \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} -3x+5y \\ 2x-4y \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 2x+5y \\ -4x-3y \end{bmatrix}$

10. If A is a singular matrix, the A^{-1} is ____.

اگر A ایک نادر قالب ہے تو A^{-1} ____ ہے۔

A. Possible B. Not possible

C. Zero D. None of these

11. If $\log_a^n = \log_a^3 + \log_a^6$, then = ____:

اگر $\log_a^n = \log_a^3 + \log_a^6$ تو n = ____

A. 9 B. 18

C. 3^6 D. 216

12. If $\log_{10} x = 3$, then $x =$ ____.

اگر $\log_{10} x = 3$ تو ____ = x

A. 500 B. 10/3

C. 700 D. 1000

13. Eliminanting x from $x\frac{1}{x}=a$ and $x-\frac{1}{x}=b$ Re n

$x\frac{1}{x}=a$ اور $x-\frac{1}{x}=b$ سے x کو ساقط کرنے سے ____ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

A. a=b B. $a^2=b^2$

C. a^2-b^2 D. $a^2-b^2=4$

14. A quadratic equation in one variable has:

A. One root B. Infinite number of roots

C. No root D. Two roots

15. *If* $\log 2 = 0.3010$ *and* $\log 3 = 0.4771$, *then* $\log 60000 =$ ____:

اگر $\log 2 = 0.3010$ اور $\log 3 = 0.4771$ ہو تو $\log 60000 =$ _____:

A. 15.05 B. 301

C. 1.505 D. 3.01

16. *In 25,30,10,48,100 the Range R is* _____.

25,30,10,48,100 میں وسعت (R) _____ ہے۔

A. 25 B. 10

C. 90 D. 100

17. *In 2,3,4,4,5,7,9 the m...*

A. 3 B. 5.

C. 4 D. 9

18. *The line segment join the _____ of a side to the opposite vertex is called _____.*

ایک قطعہ خط کو مثلث کے کسی ضلع کے _____ کو متقابلہ راس سے ملائے وسطانیہ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Mid point B. Mid angle

C. Center point of angle D. All points

19. *If the measures of the angles of a triangle is known, we can construct _____ numbers of triangle with help of them.*

اگر کسی مثلث کے صرف زاویوں کی مقداریں دی ہوں تو ان سے بنائی جانے والی مثلثوں کی تعداد _____ ہو گی۔

A. One B. Three

C. Two D. Infinite

20. *Two circles are congruent if their _____ are congruent.*

دو دائرے متماثل ہوں گے اگر ان کے _____ متماثل ہوں۔

A. Centers B. Raddii

C. Tangents D. None of these

21. $\sin^2\theta +$ _____ $= 1$

A. $\tan^2\theta$ B. $\cos^2\theta$

C. $sec^2\theta$ D. $tan\theta$

22. $(sin\theta + cos\theta)^2 - 1 =$ ______ :

A. $sin\theta cos\theta$ B. $2 + sin\theta cos\theta$

C. $2 sin\theta cos\theta$ D. $\frac{cos\theta sin\theta}{2}$

23. $tan^2\theta - sec^2\theta =$ ______ :

A. 0 B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

C. -1 D. α

______ $= 1 + cot^2\theta$

A. $tan^2\theta$ B. $-cosec^2\theta$

C. $-cot^2\theta$ D. $cosec^2\theta$

25. $cos\theta tan\theta =$ ______ :

A. $cot\theta$ B. $cosec\theta$

C. $-sin\theta$ D. $sin\theta$

Answers

1.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	B
11.	A	12.	D	13.	D	14.	D	15.	C
16.	C	17.	C	18.	A	19.	D	20.	B
21.	B	22.	C	23.	C	24.	D	25.	D

TEST NO. 5

- ***Select the correct answer out of the four given below each question and write the letters a,b,c,d corresponding to each answer.***

☆ ہر سوال کے نیچے دیے گئے چار جوابات میں سے درست جواب منتخب کریں اور ہر جواب کے مطابق a,b,c,d کی صورت میں تحریر کیجئے۔

1. *x+3=12 is the example of* ______.

x+3=12 ______ فقرے کی مثال ہے۔

A. Open sentence B. False equation

C. True equation D. Equation

2. *{0, 1, 2, 3, ...} is the set of* ______.

{0, 1, 2, 3, ...} کو ______ کا سیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔

A. Prime numbers
B. Irrational numbers
C. Whole numbers
D. Rational numbers

3. *If every element of set A is also an element of the set B, then set A is called a ______ of set B.*

اگر سیٹ A کا ہر رکن سیٹ B کا بھی رکن ہو تو سیٹ A سیٹ B کا ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Subset
B. Super set
C. Null set
D. Power set

4. $\sqrt{\frac{x^r}{x^m}} \times \sqrt{\frac{x^m}{x^n}} \times \sqrt{\frac{x^n}{x^r}}$

A. 0
B. 1
C. $x^{-(r+m+n)}$
D. x^{r+m+n}

5. $9^{1/2} \times 27^{-1/3}$

A. 1
B. $^1/_3$
C. $^{-1}/_3$
D. 9

6. $2^{2^2} =$ ______:

A. 16
B. 8
C. 4
D. 32

7. *Sum of three continuous even numbers is 216, the average of these three digits is ______.*

تین متواتر جفت اعداد کا مجموعہ 216 ہے۔ تین اعداد کا اوسط ______ ہوگا۔

A. 74
B. 72
C. 70
D. 76

8. *Solution set of /x/ = ______.*

|x| کا حل سیٹ ______ ہوگا۔

A. x
B. $-x$
C. $\pm x$
D. 0

9. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ *is ______ matrix.*

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ______ قالب ہے۔

A. Singular B. Unit

C. Zero D. Diagonal

10. *If* $A=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ *then we can find* ____.

اگر $B=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ اور $A=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ تو ______ معلوم کر سکتے ہیں۔

A. AB B. BA

C. A+B D. None of them

11. *If* $x+\frac{1}{x}=a+b,\ x-\frac{1}{x}=a-b,$ *Then.*

A. ab=1 B. $a^2+b^2=4$

C. ab=0 D. $a^2-b^2=4$

12. *The solution set of* $3x^2-10x=0$ *is:*

A. {10} B. $\left\{0, \frac{10}{3}\right\}$

C. $\left\{\frac{10}{3}\right\}$ D. {0}

13. *If* $x+\frac{1}{x}=a,\quad x^2\ \frac{1}{x^2}=b^2,$ *then* .

A. $a^2=b^2$ B. $a^2=b^2+2$

C. $a^2+2=b^2$ D. $a^2+b^2=2$

14. *The solution set of* x^2*-x-2=0 is:*

x^2-x-2 کا حل سیٹ = ______

A. {1} B. {2}

C. {2, -1} D. {-1}

15. *In the class interval (121-130) the upper class limit is* ______.

ایک جماعتی وقفہ (121-130) میں بالائی جماعتی حد ______ ہے۔

A. 130
B. 121
C. 125.5
D. 125,126

16. *Vorience is ______ of standard deviation.*

تغیر معیاری انحراف کا ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Cube
B. Square root
C. Square
D. Upper limit

17. $m\angle A + m\angle B - _____ = -m\angle C$

A. 0°
B. 90°
C. 180°
D. 270°

18. *The circle its interior and its exterior are ______ disjoint sets of points.*

دائرہ اس کے اندرونہ اور بیرونہ نقاط کے ______ غیر مشترک سیٹ ہیں۔

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

19. *If a transversal intersects two ______ lines, the alternate angles so formed are congruent.*

اگر ایک خط قاطع دو ______ خطوط کو قطع کرے تو ان سے بننے والے متبادلہ زاویے متماثل ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Parallel
B. Non parallel
C. Perpendicular
D. Non perpendicular

20. *In a quadrilateral ABCD perpendicular AC and BD are perpendicular then AB^2+CD^2 = ______.*

ایک چوکور ABCD کے وتر AC اور BD باہم عمود ہوں تو AB^2+CD^2 = ______

A. AD^2
B. AB^2-CD^2
C. AD^2+BC^2
D. $AC^2.BC^2$

21. *If 0.00054 Coulombs charge in the circuit, find its scientific notation.*

اگر کسی سرکٹ میں چارج 0.00054 کولمب ہو تو اسکو سائنسی ترقیم میں لکھیں۔

A. 5.4×10^4
B. 5.4×10^5
C. 54×10^{-4}
D. 5.4×10^{-4}

22. *The sum of sides angles of a rectangle is ______.*

مستطیل کے زاویوں کا مجموعہ ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. 360 B. 90

C. 180 D. 60

23. *$4x^2-3x+4$ is polynomial of degree ______:*

$4x^2-3x+4$ کونسے درجے کی کثیر رقمی ہے؟

A. 4th B. 3rd

C. 2nd D. 1st

24. *If the area of circle is 154 cm then its radius will be ______:*

اگر دائرے کا رقبہ 154cm ہو تو اسکا رداس = ______۔

A. 14 B. 7

C. 44 D. 49

25. *If the radius of a circle is 7cm then its circumference will be ______:*

اگر دائرے کا رداس 7 سم ہو تو اسکا محیط = ______۔

A. 7 B. 44

C. 14 D. 49

Answers

1.	D	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	A	7.	B	8.	C	9.	D	10.	A
11.	A	12.	B	13.	B	14.	C	15.	A
16.	C	17.	C	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	A	23.	C	24.	B	25.	B

TEST NO. 6

- ***Four answers are given below each item. Select the correct answer and write on the answer sheet the letters a or b or c or d.***

☆ ذیل میں ہر ایک بیان کے نیچے چار جوابات دیے گئے ہیں درست جواب a یا b یا c یا d کی صورت میں لکھیں۔

1. *If A={1,2,3} and R={(1,2,), (2,3), (3,3)}, then R is______.*

اگر A={1,2,3} اور R={(1,2), (2,3), (3,3,)} تو R ______

A. A function from A on to A
B. Not a function
C. A function from A into A
D. Not a binary relation

2. *{0,1,2,3,.........100} is written in set builder form:*

A. $\{x / x \in N \wedge x \leq 100\}$
B. $\{x / x \in W \wedge x < 101\}$
C. $\{x / x \in Z \wedge x < 101\}$
D. $\{x / x \in W \wedge 0 < x < 100\}$

3. $a^o =$ ______.

A. 1
B. 0
C. a
D. None of these

4. $(9)^2$ ___ $(-9)^2$

A. =
B. ≠
C. <
D. >

5. *If* $a = \sqrt{10} + 3$, *Then* $a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} =$ ______:

A. $2\sqrt{10}$
B. $12\sqrt{10}$
C. $2(\sqrt{10} + 3)$
D. 6

6. $(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 =$ ______:

A. $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
B. $a^2 + b^2$
C. $4ab$
D. $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

7. *Product of two polynomials* = ______:

دو کثیر رقموں کا حاصل ضرب = ______

A. G.C.DxL.C.M
B. G.C.D/L.C.M
C. G.C.D+L.C.M
D. G.C.D-L.C.M

8. *The solution set of* $|12x| < 8$ *is* ______.

$|2x|<8$ کا حل سیٹ ______ ہے۔

A. {4}
B. {-4}
C. {-4<x<4}
D. {4,-4}

9. *If A,B,C are three matrices such that AB=C, then*

اگر A,B,C تین قالب ہوں جبکہ AB=C تو

A. $B=\frac{C}{A}$ B. CA^{-1}

C. $B=A^{-1}C$ D. $B^{-1}A$

10. If $A=\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, Then A will be singular if ___:

اگر $A=\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ تو A نادر قالب ہوگا اگر ______

A. $ab-cd=0$ B. $ac-bd=0$

C. $ad-bc\neq 0$ D. $ad-bc=0$

11. If $\log_7 x=2$, Then $x=$_____:

اگر $\log_7 x=2$ ہو تو $x=$ ______

A. 14 B. 49

C. 128 D. 64

12. The characteristic of log 19 is _____:

log19 کا خاصہ = _____

A. 0 B. 10

C. 2 D. 1

13. The equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ is called the _____ form of a quadrant Equation.

$ax^2+bx+c=0$ کو متغیر میں دو درجی مساوات کی ______ صورت کہتے ہیں۔

A. Non-standard B. Standarad

C. Quadratic D. Linear

14. A variable eliminated by _____.

______ کے طریقہ سے متغیر کو ساقط کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

A. Only comparison B. Only substitution

C. Both ways D. None of these

15. In a class interval (25-29), 25 is _____.

ایک جماعتی وقفہ (25-29) میں 25 ______ ہے۔

A. Upper class limit B. Range of class

C. Lower class limit D. None of these

16. *Standard deviation is represented by ______.*

معیاری انحراف کو ______ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. x B. A.M

C. s^2 D. s^1

17. $\sqrt{1-\sin^2 m\angle A} =$ ______ :

A. $\sin^2 m\angle A$ B. $\cos m\angle A$

C. $\sqrt{\cot^2 m\angle A}$ D. $\operatorname{cosecm}\angle A$

18. *≅ is the notation of ______ :*

≅ علامت ______ کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

A. Congruence B. Un-equality

C. Similarity D. corresponding

19. *Opposite rays are ______.*

مخالف شعاعیں ______ ہوتی ہیں۔

A. Congruent B. Perpendicular to each other

C. parallel D. None of these

20. *Sum of complimentry angles is ______.*

کمپلیمینٹری زاویوں کا مجموعہ = ______

A. 180° B. 90°

C. 360° D. 450°

21. *Sum of angles of as triangle is ______ :*

مثلث کے اندرونی زاویوں کا مجموعہ = ______

A. 360° B. 90°

C. 180° D. 45°

22. *In right angled triangle Cosθ = ______ :*

A. $perp/r$ B. $perp/hyp$

C. $Hyp/perp$ D. $Base/hyp$

23. *Set {0,1,2,........100} can be written as ______:*

{0,1,2,........100} کو ______ لکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

A. $\{x / x \in W \wedge x \leq 100\}$ B. $\{x / x \in P \wedge x \geq 1000\}$
C. $\{x / x \in W \wedge x \leq 1000\}$ D. $\{x / x \in Wx \leq 99\}$

24. $\sqrt{48} =$ ______:

A. $2\sqrt{3}$ B. $3\sqrt{4}$
C. 11 D. 2

Answers

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	A	5.	A
6.	C	7.	A	8.	C	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	D	14.	B	15.	C	16.	C
17.	D	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C	21.	B
22.	C	23.	D	24.	D	25.	A		

TEST NO. 7

- ***Select the correct answer out of the four given below each question and write the letters a,b,c,d corresponding to each answer.***

☆ ہر جملے کے نیچے چار ممکنہ جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ان میں سے صحیح جواب کا انتخاب کیجئے اور سامنے دی ہوئی جگہ پر (a,b,c,d) وغیرہ کی صورت میں جواب تحریر کیجئے۔

1. *If set X has n_1 elements and another set Y has n_2 elements, then XxY have relation.*

اگر سیٹ X کے n_1 ارکان ہوں اور دوسرے سیٹ Y کے n_2 ارکان ہوں تو XxY میں ______ روابط ہوں گے۔

A. $n_1 \times n_2$ B. $2(n_1 \times n_2)$
C. $2^{n_1 n_2}$ D. $(n_1 . n_2)^2$

2. *Associative property of intersection ______:*

تقاطع کی خاصیت تلازم ______

A. $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$

B. $A \cap B = B \cap A$

C. $A \cap (BUC) = (A \cap B) U (A \cap C)$

D. $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

3. $\bar{\wedge}$ is an ______ number.

$\bar{\wedge}$ ایک ______ عدد ہے۔

A. Rational number B. Irrational number
C. Perfect number D. None of them

4. $Q \cap Q' =$ ______ :

A. R B. U
C. Q D. ϕ

5. If $a+b=3$ and $a-b=4$, then $8ab(a^2+b^2)=$ ______.

اگر $a+b=3$ اور $a-b=4$ ہو تو $8ab(a^2+b^2) =$ ______

A. 49 B. 175
C. 12 D. 165

6. Factorization of $x^4+x^2+1=$ ______.

x^4+x^2+1 کی تجزی = ______

A. $(x^2+x+1)^2$ B. $(x^2-x+1)^2$
C. $(x^2+1)(x^2-1)$ D. $(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)$

7. **The solution set of $5-4x=-7$, $x \in N$ is ______.**

$5-4x=-7$ جبکہ $x \in n$ کا حل سیٹ ______ ہے۔

A. {12} B. {3}
C. {1,2,3} D. {1,2}

8. $\sqrt{x+2}=9$ is a ______ :

$\sqrt{x+2}=9$ ایک ______ ہے۔

A. Linear Equation B. Quadratic Equation
C. Radical Equation D. Cubic Equation

9. The Additive invere of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ is ______ :

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ کا جمعی معکوس = ______

A. $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

10. *Corresponding elements of two equal matrices are______:*

مساوی قالبوں میں متناظرہ عناصر باہم______ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. same B. different
C. equal D. on equal

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ *is called______:*

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ کو______ کہا جاتا ہے۔

A. Multiplicative inverse B. Multiplicative identity
C. Additive inverse D. Additive identity

12. *Standarad form of $9.87x10^2$ is______.*

$9.87x10^2$ کو عام ترقیم میں لکھنے سے______ رقم حاصل ہوتی ہے۔

A. 9.87 B. 98700
C. 0.0987 D. 987

13. *$(a^5-b^5) \div (a-b) =$______.*

A. $a^4+a^3b+a^2b^2+ab^3+b^4$ B. a^4-b^4
C. $a^4-a^3b+a^2b^2-ab^3+b^4$ D. $(a-b)^4$

14. ***In series 0,1,4,6,7,9,12 the median is______:***

ایک سیٹ میں کچھ مقداریں 0,1,4,6,7,9,12 ہیں۔ انکا وسطانیہ______ ہوگا۔

A. $\frac{4+6}{2}$ B. $\frac{6-4}{2}$
C. 6 D. 0-12

15. *In a series 44,55,88,99,111,121,222,333 The mode is______.*

ایک سلسلے میں چند قیمتیں 44,55,88,99,111,121,222,333 ہیں اسکا عادہ___ ہوگا۔

A. 11   B. 111
C. 88   D. None of these

16. *If two adjacent are supplimentry, their outer arm are______.*

اگر دو متصلہ زاویے سپلیمنٹری ہوں تو انکے بیرونی بازو ______

A. A pair of opposite rays   B. A pair of same rays
C. A pair of rays   D. None of these

17. *If the legs of a right angled triangle are 1,1, then its hypotenuse is ______:*

اگر کسی قائمۃ الزاویہ مثلث کے اضلاع 1,1 ہوں تو وتر = ______

A. 1   B. 2
C. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. $\sqrt{2}$

18. *Two quadrilaterals are similar if.*

دو چکور متشابہ ہوتی ہیں اگر __________

A. Corresponding angles are congruent   B. Corresponding sides are congruent
C. Corresponding sides & angles are proportional   D. None of these

19. *If t=3, without calculater find $N = 1000(10)^{t/3}$*

بغیر کیلکولیٹر استعمال کرکے بتائیں $N = 1000(10)^{t/3}$ جبکہ t = 3

A. 40000   B. 1000
C. 4   D. 10000

20. *Triangle is shown by ______:*

مثلث کو ______ نشان سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. Δ   B. ∇
C. ▷   D. ◁

21. *What would be added in x^2+64 to complete its perfect square?*

x^2+64 میں کیا جمع کیا جائے تو یہ مکمل مربع بن جائے گا؟

A. $16x^2$ B. $4x^2$
C. $3x^2$ D. $8x^2$

22. *(7-2)(7+2) = ______.*

A. 54 B. 47
C. 37 D. None of these

23. *If $x=y^3$ and $y=t^2$ then eliminate t.*

اگر $x=y^3, y=t^2$ تب t کو ساقط کریں۔

A. $x^2=y^2$ B. $x^2=y$
C. $x=y^2$ D. x^2y^2

24. *If $\overline{U}=(3,7)$ and $\overline{V}=(8,3)$ then find the value of $\overline{U}+\overline{V}$.*

اگر $\overline{U}=(3,7)$ ، $\overline{V}=(8,3)$ تب $\overline{U}+\overline{V}$ کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

A. (11,10) B. (11,12)
C. (12,11) D. (16,12)

25. *If $Y \alpha X$ and X=9, Y=6 then find the value of K.*

اگر $Y \alpha X$ اور X=9 اور Y=6 تب K کی قیمت معلوم کریں۔

A. $1/4$ B. $3/4$
C. $2/3$ D. $5/6$

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	D	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	B	20.	A
21.	A	22.	A	23.	B	24.	A	25.	C

TEST NO. 8

- ***Write correct answer from the four given below each question.***

☆ ہر سوال کے نیچے دیئے گئے چار جواب میں سے درست جواب تحریر کریں۔

1. $Q \cup Q' =$ ______:

A. I
B. Q
C. R
D. N

2. *The Additive inverse of -x is* ______:

-x کا جمعی معکوس= ______

A. $-(-x)$
B. $-x$
C. x
D. $\pm x$

3. *{1,2,3,.......} is called set of* ______.

{1,2,3......} کو ______ کا سیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔

A. Set of prime numbers
B. Set of whole numbers
C. Set of integers
D. Set of natural numbers

4. *The notation of empty set is* ______:

خالی سیٹ کو ______ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. $\{0\}$
B. ϕ
C. O
D. $P(x)$

5. *If* $x=\sqrt{2}-1$, *Then* $x^2 =$ ______:

اگر $x=\sqrt{2}-1$ تو $x^2 =$ ______

A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$
B. $\sqrt{2}+1$.
C. 1
D. $3-2\sqrt{2}$

6. $2x^2+5y+\frac{1}{3}$ *is* ______:

A. Binomial
B. Monomial
C. Trinomial
D. Not polynomial

7. *The ordered pair satisfying x-y=7 is* ______:

مترتب جوڑا ______ مساوات x-y=7 کو درست ثابت کرتا ہے۔

A. (7, 7)
B. (0, 7)
C. (7, 0)
D. (-1, -6)

8. *The solution set of* $\sqrt{x} = -6$ *is* ______:

A. {6}
B. {36}

C. { } D. -6

9. *In a diagonal matrix, all elements except those of the diagonal are ______.*

وتری قالب میں وتری عناصر کے علاوہ تمام عناصر ______ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Zero B. Same
C. Unequal D. Different

10. *Additive inverse of matrix A is written as ______:*

قالب A کے جمعی معکوس کو ______ لکھا جاتا ہے۔

A. A^{-1} B. |A|
C. Adj. A D. None of them

11. *The ______ of singular matrix does not exist.*

نادر قالب کا ______ نہیں ہوتا۔

A. Additive inverse B. Additive identity
C. Multiplicative identity D. Multiplicative inverse

12. *In the series 5,5,5,5,5 the dispersion is ______:*

ایک سیٹ میں کچھ مقداریں اسطرح ہیں 5,5,5,5,5 تو اسکا انتشار ______ ہوگا۔

A. Zero B. 5
C. 3120 D. 25

13. *Arithmetic mean is represented by the symbol ______:*

حسابی اوسط کو ______ کے نشان سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. A.M B. $\frac{x}{n}$
C. $\frac{\in x}{n}$ D. $\bar{x}$

14. *In the right angled ΔABC in which m∠B=90° and the measures of its sides a,b,c are 6,10 and 8 respectively then tan m∠A= ______:*

ایک قائمۃ الزاویہ مثلث ΔABC جس کا زاویہ B قائمہ ہے اور اسکے اضلاع a,b,c کی مقداریں 6,10,8 اور tan m∠A = ______

A. $\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{4}{5}$
C. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{4}{3}$

15. *The circle passing through the three vertices of a triangle is called ______:*

ایک دائرہ جو مثلث کے تینوں راسوں میں سے گزرے _____ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Inscribed circle B. Outer circle
C. Circumscribed circle D. None of these

16. *In a ΔABC, $m\overline{AB}+m\overline{BC}$ will be:*

A. $= m\overline{AC}$ B. $< m\overline{AC}$
C. $> m\overline{AC}$ D. None of these

17. *The base angle of parallelogram are ______:*

کسی متوازی الاضلاع کے قاعدے پر اندرونی یا بیرونی زاویے ______ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Complementry B. Supplementry
C. Congruent D. Both acute

18. *The common end points of the rays whose union is an angle is called the ______ of the angle.*

جن شعاعوں کا یونین زاویہ ہوتا ہے' انکا مشترک سرا زاویے کا _____ کہلاتا ہے۔

A. Edge B. External point
C. Vertex D. Enternal point

19. *Line segment = ______:*

قطعہ خط = ______

A. $\longleftarrow$ B. $\longrightarrow$
C. $\longleftrightarrow$ D. _____

20. *Opposite rays ______:*

مخالف شعاعیں ______

A. ←.–.→ B. $\longleftrightarrow$
C. ↖ → D. None of these

21. *57 is a sum of ______ odd consecutive numbers.*

57 کن تین مسلسل طاق اعداد کا مجموعہ ہے۔

A. 15,17,19 B. 19,20,21
C. 17,19,21 D. 18,19,20

22. *72 is a sum of ______ even consecutive numbers.*

72 کن مسلسل جفت اعداد کا مجموعہ ہے۔

A. 26,28,30 B. 22,24,26
C. 18,20,22 D. 14,16,18

23. *If P={a,b,c} then its power sets will become ______:*

اگر P={a,b,c} ہو تو اسکے قوت سیٹ ______ ہیں گے۔

A. 4 B. 3
C. 12 D. 8

24. *What would be added or subtracted in $9x^2+16y^2$ to form its perfect square?*

$9x^2+16y^2$ میں کیا جمع کیا جائے کہ یہ ایک مکمل مربع بن جائے؟

A. 24xy B. 12xy
C. 25xy D. 8xy

25. *{0,1,2,3,......} is called ______ set.*

{0,1,2,3,......} کو ______ سیٹ کہا جاتا ہے۔

A. Even number B. Whole number
C. Irrational number D. Rational number

Answers

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	C	8.	C	9.	A	10.	D
11.	D	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	C
16.	C	17.	B	18.	C	19.	D	20.	A
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	A	25.	B

TEST NO. 9

- ***Four answers are given below each statement. Select the correct answer and write in the letter a or b, or c or d in the answer sheet.***

☆ ہر بیان کے نیچے چار جوابات تحریر کئے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب کا انتخاب کر کے اسے a یا b یا c یا d کی صورت میں امتحانی کاپی پر تحریر کریں۔

1. *If A=R and B=N, then* $A \cup B =$ ______:

اگر سیٹ A=R اور سیٹ B=N تو $A \cup B =$ ______

A. R B. N
C. Q D. W

2. $A \cup A =$ ______:

A. $\neq A$ B. $= \phi$

C. =*A* D. *O*

3. *Set of rational number shown by ______:*

ناطق اعداد کے سیٹ کو ______ سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔

A. I B. R

C. E D. Q

4. *If $xz<yz$, then ______.*

اگر $xz<yz$ ہو تو ______

A. $x>y$ B. $x<y$

C. $x=y$ D. $x=0=y$

5. *$(a-b-c)\,(a^2+b^2+c^2+ab-bc+ca)$ = ______.*

A. $a^3+b^3+c^3+3ab^3$ B. $a^3-b^3+c^3+3abc$

C. $a^3-b^3+c^3-3abc$ D. $a^3-b^3-c^3-3abc$

6. *$3x^2y+5$ is polynomial of degree ______.*

3x2y+5 ______ کی کثیر رقمی ہے۔

A. Degree one B. Degree two

C. Degree Three D. Degree zero

7. *An inequation is a sentence which is ______:*

غیر مساوات ایک ایسا ______ فقرہ ہوتا ہے جس میں غیر مساوی ہونے کی شرط پائی جاتی ہے۔

A. True B. Open

C. False D. None of these

8. *$x\leq$ means ______.*

$x \leq 4$ کا مطلب ______ ہے۔

A. $x<4$ B. $x=4$

C. $x<4$ or $x=4$ D. $x=4$ or $x>4$

9. *All elements of the identity matrix of addition are ______:*

جمعی ذاتی قالب کے تمام عناصر ______ ہوتے ہیں۔

A. Zero B. None zero

C. One D. Equal

10. *[1 2] and $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ are not conformable for ______.*

[1 2] اور $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ میں ______ کرنا ممکن نہیں۔

A. Addition B. Multiply
C. Divide D. None of these

11. $\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ = ______:

A. $\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ B. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+1}{2} & \frac{3+1}{2} \\ \frac{5+1}{2} & \frac{7+1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ D. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

12. *The characteristic of log 3.216 is ______:*

3.216 کا خاصہ ______ ہے۔

A. 0 B. 4
C. 3 D. 10

13. *The sum of deviation taken from mean $(\bar{x})$ is equal to ______.*

انحراف کا مجموعہ جو کہ حسابی اوسط $(\bar{x})$ سے لیا جاتا ہے ______ ہوتا ہے۔

A. Sum B. One
C. Two D. Zero

14. *When the data are arranged in ascending or descending order, the middle item in odd observation is ______:*

مواد کی بڑھتی یا گھٹتی ترتیب سے لکھنے کے بعد طاق مد میں درمیانی قیمت ______ ہے۔

A. Mode B. Arithmetic mean
C. Median D. Average

15. *A quadrilateral whose all the four sides are congruent but none of its angles is right angle is called ______.*

______ ایک چوکور ہے جس کے چاروں اضلاع متماثل ہوں لیکن کوئی زاویہ قائمہ نہ ہو۔

A. Rhombus B. Trapezoid

C. Square D. Parallelogram

16. *In the correspondence $\Delta ABC \longleftrightarrow \Delta FDE$, the pair of congruent sides is______.*

مطابقت $\Delta ABC \longleftrightarrow \Delta FDE$ میں مطابق اضلاع کا جوڑا______ہے۔

A. AB, DE B. BC, FD
C. BC, FE D. AB, FD

17. *From a point at a distance of 5cm from the center of a circle of radius 3cm, tangents are drawn to the circle.*

ایک دائرے کا رداس 3 سینٹی میٹر ہے اسکے مرکز سے 5 سینٹی میٹر کے فاصلے پر ایک نقطہ ہے جس سے دائرے کے دو مماس کھینچے گئے ہیں۔ان میں سے ہر مماس کی لمبائی______ ہوگی۔

A. 3cm B. 5cm
C. 4cm D. 6cm

18. *The line which meets the circle in one point is______:*

وہ لائن جو دائرے کو صرف ایک نقطے پر مس کرے۔

A. Secant B. Diameter
C. Chord D. Tangent

19. *From which of the following sets of measures can a triangle be constructed:*

مندرجہ ذیل مقداروں میں سے کس سے مثلث بنائی جا سکتی ہے:

A. 5cm, 5cm, 10cm B. 8cm, 5cm, 11cm
C. 3cm, 7cm, 2cm D. 10cm, 4cm, 6cm

20. $\cos 80^\circ =$ ______:

A. $\sin 10^\circ$ B. $\sin 90^\circ$
C. $\dfrac{1}{\sec 10^\circ}$ D. $\cos 10^\circ$

Answers

1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	A
11.	B	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	C	18.	D	19.	B	20.	A

TEST NO. 10

- *Select the correct answer from the given choices.*

☆ دیے گئے ممکنات میں سے صحیح جواب منتخب کریں۔

1. $\sqrt[n]{x^m}$ = ______:

A. $x^{m/n}$ B. x^{mn}
C. $\sqrt{x^{m/n}}$ D. $1/\sqrt[n]{x^m}$

2. $x(y+z)$= ______.

A. $xy+z$ B. $xy-z(x)$
C. $xy-xz$ D. $xy+xz$

3. If A is the subset of set U, then A=______:

اگر سیٹ U, A کا تحتی سیٹ ہو تو A= ______

A. $A-\cup$ B. $\cup-A'$
C. $\cup-\phi$ D. $\cup-A$

4. If A=N and B=W, then $A\cap B$ = ______:

اگر A=N اور B=W تو $A\cap B$ = ______

A. { } B. {0}
C. N D. A-B

5. If x-y=4, find the correct sentence.

اگر x-y=4 تو مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کون سا فقرہ درست ہے۔

A. $x^3-y^3-12xy=64$ B. $x^3-y^3-3xy=64$
C. $x^3-y^3-12xy=12$ D. $x^3-y^3-4xy=64$

6. $\frac{2}{5}x^3-5x+7$ is a polynomial on ______:

$\frac{2}{5}x^3-5x+7$ ______ پر کثیر رقمی ہے۔

A. Natural number B. Integers
C. Rational number D. Irrational number

7. $|a+b|$ = ______.

A. = |a|+|b| B. ≤|a| + |b|
C. >|b| + |b| D. > |a| + |b|

8. If both the sides of equation is multiplied by the same number, the equation does not change. This property is called:

اگر مساوات کے دونوں طرف کسی ایک عدد سے ضرب دی جائے تو اس میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوتی ایسی خاصیت کو ______ کہتے ہیں۔

A. Multiplicative property of equation
B. Existence of multiplicative inverse
C. Commutative property of multiplication
D. Associative property of multiplication

9. *Common logarithm has the base ______.*

عام لوگرتھم کا اساس ______ ہے۔

A. 2
B. e
C. $\bar{\wedge}$
D. 10

10. *In the scientific notation 0.00416 is written as ______.*

سائنسی ترقیم میں 0.00416 کو ______ لکھا جاتا ہے۔

A. 0.0416×10^{-1}
B. 0.416×10^{-2}
C. 4.16×10^{-3}
D. 41.6×10^{-4}

11. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$ ______:

A. Rectangle matrix
B. Equal matrix
C. Null matrix
D. Column matrix

12. *In the (6-10) the size of class interval is ______.*

جماعتی وقفہ (6-10) میں جماعتی مقدار ______ ہے۔

A. 6
B. 10
C. None
D. 5

13. ***Formula for Arithmetic mean is ______.***

حسابی اوسط معلوم کرنے کا کلیہ ______

A. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$
B. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x \, {}^{1}\!/_{n}$
C. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} n$
D. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i n_i$

14. *The number of occurrenceof items corresponding to The class interval is known as ______:*

مدات کی اس تعداد کو جو کسی جماعت کے بالمقابل آتی ہو اسے ______ کہتے ہیں۔

A. Class boundary
B. Class mark
C. Class limit
D. Class frequency

15. *______ is used for the comparison of values of different items by making the sectors of circle.*

______ کو مختلف مدات کی قیمتوں میں موازنہ کیلئے دائرے کے اندر مختلف قطعات کے ذریعے دکھایا جاتا ہے۔

A. Frequency Polygon
B. Histogram

C. Pie Diagram D. Multiple bar diagram

16. $\sin m\angle A = +$ ______ :

A. $\frac{1}{\cos m\angle A}$ B. $\frac{1}{\sin m\angle A}$

C. $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} m\angle A}$ D. $\frac{1}{\tan m\angle A}$

17. *An angle is called an exterior angle of a triangle if* ______ :

ایک زاویے کو کسی مثلث کا بیرونی زاویہ کہتے ہیں اگر ______

A. It is supplementary to the interior angle B. It is adjacent to the interior angle

C. Both as given in (a) and (b) D. None of these

18. *The central angle of a minor arc of a circle is 40° the angle subtended by the corresponding major are measures* ______ :

کسی دائرے میں قوس صغیرہ کے مرکزی زاویے کی مقدار 40° ہے اسکی متعلقہ قوس کبیرہ کے محصور زاویے کی مقدار ______ ہوگی۔

A. 20° B. 80°

C. 69° D. 120°

19. *Notation of half line is* ______ :

نصف خط کی علامت ______ ہے۔

A. $\longleftarrow$ B. ______

C. $\longrightarrow$ D. $\longleftrightarrow$

20. *A quadrilateral whose only two sides are parallel is known as* ______ :

ایک چوکور جس کے صرف دو اضلاع متوازی ہوں۔

A. Trapezoid B. Rhombus

C. Rectangle D. None of these

Answers

1.	A	2.	D	3.	B	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	D	10.	C
11.	C	12.	D	13.	A	14.	D	15.	C
16.	C	17.	C	18.	B	19.	C	20.	A

......☆......

I.T SKILL

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

1:

Information and Communication Technology

The last decade in the global arena has witnessed a tremendous growth in the area of information technology. Rapid advances in the technologies for communication media like television, computer, internet, printing and publishing has enabled us to get prompt access to required information. The computer is the most versatile machine man has ever made. The use of computer at home has become a reality and the use of computer at work is very common. Computers are now-a-days used in multiple areas ranging from solving intricate scientific problems to art, cultural, historical, accounting, financial, medical and even domestic sectors. Truly, with information technology, the computers have made a significant impact on all dimensions of our day-to-day life, *e.g.*, reservations in trains and aeroplanes, buying and selling consumer goods through internet, evolution of e-markets, bank transactions on net. Thus, the information technology has replaced the conventional methods to solve technical and operational problems by introducing a much faster and more convenient method which is based on its ability to access large and complete pools of data.

Information technology is a *generic* name for the following functions:

1. Information/Date Representation
2. Information/Data Storage
3. Information/Data Retrieval and Processing
4. Information and Data Communication

Basically, the computer is a tool to do the above-mentioned tasks effectively and efficiently alongwith extremely quickly.

Application of Information Technology in Modern World

The computer application includes basic three functions *viz., process, storage,* and *retrieval* of information and developing effective technologies for communicating the information represented in various formats.

The information may be contained in the form of text, image, graphics, audio, video, or animations. An important application is ***'Video on Demand'***. The video on demand is very common now-a-days.

The cable TV operator provides services to watch any video clipping, movie or any favourite TV program. The channel is established from the computer at home and the cable operator.

One may surf the TV program and select any program of his/her choice by selecting the appropriate program on computer.

Another important application of information technology is multimedia conferencing. It is now possible to arrange meeting between several executives when

they are not physically present at one place. Using current technologies, a group of persons can talk and discuss with each other as though they were present in one room. Anybody who will speak will be listened by everybody. This is achieved using a underlying high bandwidth channel which is able to transmit the video data at an extremely fast rate.

Some other applications of information technology includes *'home shopping on Web'*. Knowing the details of the items to be purchased in the form of images, or video are very common today.

All healthcare systems using *Telemedicine* or *Geographic Information System* require a high bandwidth as in all such cases it is necessary to communicate video or graphics. The information contained in any format other than text requires high storage capacity. Storage, retrieval and processing of such information is a costly affair because of two reasons, *viz.*, lack of bandwidth and lack of effective tools and technologies to handle such a large information.

Apart from above-mentioned applications information technology is being used in business applications ranging from inventory control, preparation of various business documents like invoices, pay bills, salary statements, issues, dispatch transactions, accounting and financial management, account wise consumption, analysis report, Sales report etc. .

Information technology is also playing a significant role in standardization of different processes in banks. Banking has taken a major lead in part few years after developing the information technology. Now it has become possible to transfer the balance, internet banking, teleservices and using Automatic Teller Machine (ATM). Time, effort and money required to monitor the business processes in the banks have been reduced drastically in part few years. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) has allowed the different automated/computerized organizations to transfer the documents electronically. It has reduced the cost of transportation, reduced paper-work, minimum human interaction and faster exchange of the documents within the organization.

Now it is evident that information technology has revolutionized the modern world completely. Now its impact can be witnessed in hospitals, medicine, reservations, tele-shopping, manufacturing, communication etc.

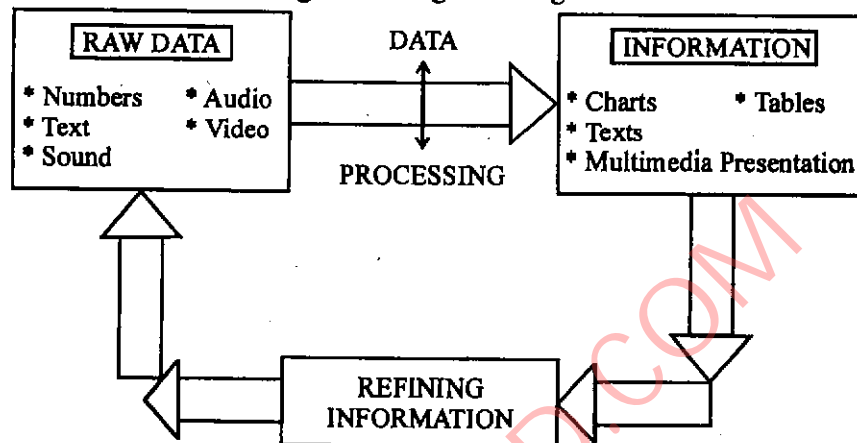
Data and Information:

It is difficult to discriminate between the 'data' and 'information'.

The 'data' are the basic facts and figures, which may be used as a historical record about a company, or an organization. These may be assembled together in the form of files, reports, graphs and payrolls. If **raw data is processed as per certain rules or policy, the results obtained are called *information.***

The word 'meaningful' here signifies that on which executives or the management may take decisions. It may be noted that information obtained at a certain level may serve as raw data for further information at another level. That is probably the reason that the data and information are used interchangeably. Strictly data is consisting numbers, text etc. that a computer processes according to certain procedures to produce information.

The computer can be used to organize the raw data in some order so that it becomes information. Preparing charts, tables and reports, worksheets etc. are examples of creating information from raw data.

It can be illustrated though following flow-diagram:

Flow-diagram: Showing Cyclic Process between Data and Information

Value of Information:

The need for information is a fundamental ingredient of any developmental society. The modern society may be termed as *Information Society*, as it is characterized by increasing responsiveness towards the individual's need for information. This society motivates the individual human beings to engage in productive businesses that are **Knowledge-based** and **knowledge generating.**

The chronological development of society may be seen in three phases:

1. Agricultural Society
2. Industrial Society
3. Knowledge-based Society

In earlier days society is agrarian in nature and agriculture is the hub of all human activities. Different societies during those times were quite isolated.

After the outbreak of Industrial Revolution about 400 years ago, these human activities are adhered to industrial activities, business, trade and commerce etc.]

During the seventies after the evolution of digital computer which has carried out the functions like storage, retrieval and processing, a new dimension to economic growth was added. Thus, the industrial society is now rapidly moving towards knowledge-based society. This society is centred around information, information processing tools and innovative ways for information communication.

In the industrial society, the capital resources were considered as the prime resources for individuals or organizations. **In knowledge based society,** information is considered as the prime resource for individual or organizations. High speed telecommunication services also play an important role in information dissemination and communication.

The value of information plays an important role in decision-making process. It is possible to quantify the amount of the information but it is difficult to compute the absolute value of the information. The value of the information is different for the different groups of persons. It is related to the variables like user of the information, conditions in using the information and the ways of using the information.

Value of information can be classified into the following three categories:

1. Normative Value
2. Realistic Value
3. Subjective Value.

1. Normative Value— This value is obtained by theoretical procedures of decision-making and assumes that it will be an optimal decision. It is theoretical supposition and neglecting human and other allied factors.

2. Realistic Value— The value of information obtained after taking the behavioural dimensions under consideration is known as realistic value information.

3. Subjective Value— The value obtained by using the initiative guess is known as subjective value of information. In day-to-day life, we all bank upon subjective value of information.

Quality of Information:

When data is in the form of audio, video, graphics or animation, it requires a high amount of memory in comparison to text and numbers for storages. Since many applications require storage, retrieval and processing of data in various formats and also the information be communicated from one place to another on communication channel. Bandwidth requirement has become a prime area of concern and it is quite a costly affair.

Therefore, it is always desirable that the information be presented in such a way that it enables one to take decisions. Quality of information refers to the extent to which it enables decision-making.

The nee for information in an enterprise arises because of the following reasons:

1. Opportunities before the organization and formalizing the short term or long term policy for the growth of the organization.
2. Resource allocation in an optimal way in order to attain the basic goals of an organization.
3. Adjusting with new and rapidly changing technological advancement and opening new vistas for overall progress of the organization.
4. To maintain the relationship with the management, suppliers, govt. and banking institutions.

Aims of Information-Communication Technology:

The aims of Information Communication Technology in the field of research and education are as following:

1. To *store, retrieve,* and *process* and *communicate* the maximum content pertaining to research and education in masses.
2. To place the present generation in actual Cyber Education Age successfully.
3. To disseminate the programmes of the apex bodies in the masses.

4. To establish e-libraries instead of traditional libraries.
5. To identify and recognize the value of information and enhance their utility for the general public.
6. to contribute toward the economic development of the nation through various electronic measures *viz.*, e-commerce, e-mail, e-ink, and ATM.
7. To develop and make a progress in existing in National Health Organizations *viz.;* Scanning, CT Scanning, Pacemaker, Ultrasound etc.

Need and Importance of Information-Communication Technology:

The need and importance of Communication Technology can be summarized as following:

1. The Information-Communication Technology is required basically for the fulfillment of the ever-increasing demand of education as well as their related academic needs.
2. Information-Communication Technology is being treated as an excellent tool for making the learning content more comprehensible.
3. Information-Communication Technology is widely used in making the teaching-learning process more comprehensible, easier and simple.
4. Information-Communication Technology plays a vital role in all the forms of education *viz;* Formal Education, Informal Education Non-formal Education etc.
5. Information-Communication Technology has played a central role in the field of Distance Education.
6. Information-Communication Technology is generally used as popular media in all sorts of vocational training courses. It suggests its vital strength as a media.
7. Information-Communication Technology makes teaching and learning process more interesting and enjoying. It also accelerates motivation in students.
8. It promotes permanent learning among the students through satisfying their primary senses and inputs firsthand leaning experiences.
9. Information-Communication Technology plays vital role in imparting General Education to the masses. It is the greatest contribution in the field of education by ICT.
10. Information-Communication Technology helps in focusing students attention and interest in the content and permeate through the psychological nature of the students.

Application of Information and Communication Technology:

In order to harness ICT's basic potentiality, *multimedia kits* have been developed for promoting education and research.

The multimedia kits are developed on the basis of the following stages:

1. To determine the objectives of the content.
2. To select an appropriate communication technology.
3. To follow the adequate instructions in order to employ favourable technique.
4. To organize the adequate techniques properly.
5. To make proper arrangement for evaluation.

6. To evaluate the complete process.

Role of Information-Communication Technology:

The role of Information-Communication Technology can be summarized through the following points:

1. In face-to-face counselling.
2. In telephone counselling.
3. In counselling through textbooks and handbooks.
4. In counselling through text books and Hand books.
5. In counselling through audio-video cassettes.
6. In counseling through broadcasting.
7. In providing digital library services.
8. In imparting education through computers.
9. In entertainment.
10. In educational excursion.
11. In correspondence education.
12. In open university education.
13. In open school system.
14. In off-campus teaching programmes.
15. In free learning.
16. In multimedia education system.

Application of Information Technology in Education:

App'icat ons of Information-Communication Technology can be summarized as following:

1. Application of Information-Communication Technology in active participation in sharing of information with regard to education.
2. Application of Information-Communication Technology in vocational development of the teachers.
3. Application of Information-Communication Technology in accessibility of education.
4. Application of Information-Communication Technology in Educational development and researches.
5. Application of Information-Communication Technology in establishing virtual universities and virtual campuses for study.
6. Application of Information-Communication Technology in Human Resource Development as a national capital.
7. Application of Information-Communication Technology in promoting Distance Education Programme.
8. Application of Information-Communication Technology in fulfilling the possibilities of all over revolution in the field of education.
9. Application of Information-Communication Technology in Total Quality Development of education.

Evolution of Computer:

The efforts towards developments of computer had started long back in the sixteenth century. An initial attempt in this direction was a mechanical computer developed by **Blaise Pascal in 1640.**

Long before Pascal's instrument, there existed another computing instrument known as ABACUS. It was developed in 400 B. C. Gradually, in course of time, **Napier's Bones** (1600), **Pascal's first computer** (1642), **Leibnitz's mechnical calculator** (1771), **Babbage's difference engine** (1822) were developed. These devices eventually led to the development of present day computers. The development of the first computer named **MARK-1** marked the beginning of modern computer technology and generation of computers. On the other hand, in the field of software, the British Mathematician **Augusta Ada Byron** became the **First Programmer** in history to programme **Babbage's Analytical Engine** (1836).

BASIC was introduced by **John Kennedy and Thomas Kurtz** at Dartmouth College in 1965. IBM PC was introduced in 1981, the **First Macintosh Computer,** the 'MAC' with graphic interface, came in 1984. **Windows 1.01 from Microsoft was introduced in 1985. Windows 3.1, which became very popular was introduced in 1992.**

The computing machines developed initially were able to do restricted arithmetic computation, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers. Most of these were mechanical machines. In the mechanical computers, the users had to compute the basic arithmetic operations and no programs were required to do it.

The era of electronic computing started in 1940's after the invention of electronic valves. Now-a-days, the computer is a general-purpose machine that processes data according to a set of instructions that are stored internally. These are called programs. In other words, these are programmable computers. In the beginning, these computers are used in science and engineering but now these are widely used in all walks of life for various purposes. These computers perform three types of processing functions *viz.,*

* Calculating
* Comparing, and
* Copying

The first general purpose digital computer was called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator), developed at the **University of Pennsylvania VON NEUMAN** was one of the chief architects of this huge machine.

Computer Generations:

The First Generation of computer is said to be started in 1945. UNIVAC-1 in 1950 is the marked appearance working with vacuum tubes. Besides this, the other computer system developed in this period were:

* IBM 701
* IBM 704
* IBM 709

During this period, the stored program concept was introduced by VON NEUMAN.

The Second Generation of Computers lasted from 1955-1965. During this era, new technology has introduced **'Transistors'** in 1959, which had substituted vacuum tubes. Significant computer systems like IBM-1401; Honey Bell-800; IBM-1620 were developed.

In this period, higher level programming languages like COBOL, FORTRAN, and ALGOL were developed.

The Third Generation of computers started in 1965. The major development in this period was the introduction of the *integrated circuit* (IC). Integrated circuit is one, which contains a number of *transistors*. This generation computers are used Small Scale Integration (SSI) and Medium Scale Integration (MSI) technologies. In the case of SSI, it was possible to fabricate 10-100 transistors on a single wafer. MSI enabled to fabricate more than 100 transistors on a single wafer. Initially, the computers used the memory made by ferrite core, but later in this generation computers started using semiconductor memories.

IBM-360 and CDC-6400 computers are the examples of this generations. It lasted upto 1975.

The Fourth Generation of computers marked the introduction of *microprocessor*. It became possible to fabricate whole Central Processing Unit (CPU) on a single chip called *microprocessor*. It is possible due to introduction of new technology called LSI (Large Scale Integration).

In later years, VLSI (*Very Large Scale Integration)* made it possible to fabricate more than 50,000 transistors on a chip. In this generation, the integrated circuit had replaced the Chip The application of microprocessor enabled the manufacturing of Personal Computer (PCs).

This generation of computers began in 1975 and lasted untl 1994.

The Fifth Generation Computers began with major innovations in computer architecture like **Parallel Processing, Intelligent Programming, Application of Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Based System.**

The ULSI (*Ultra Large Scale Integration)* has trigged new era with a faster microprocessor with a clock speed ranging from 100 MHz to 1 GHz. This Generation is considered to be in the development stages. Voice recognition, natural language processing, language translation, speech processing, other multimedia applications, video database, optical discs and artificial intelligence capabilities characterize the fifth generation computers.

This generation of computers started in 1994. This period saw the wide use and popularity of personal computers. Personal computers have brought a revolutionary change in our culture and have become most common in public services and offices. Now they become part and parcel of our daily life.

Computer

A computer can be defined as an electronic machine which can process large volumes of data using pre-defined instruction set by human beings with high speed and accuracy.

We supply data to the computer, which are required to be processed. Not only that one has to supply the instructions required to process the data. The computer remembers both the data and instructions, does the processing when asked to, and gives us the result in the specified form. Historically, computers used numbers as the primary form of input data. With the advent of technology, the definition of data has expanded. Users can now input textual (letters and special characters), audio-visual (music, video, voice, pictures), and physical (light, sound, temperature, pressure) as well as numerical data. Computers were originally invented to act as fact calculating machines. A calculator also helps in computations, so it can be considered similar to a computer. However, the scope of application of calculator is limited. Normally, a calculator is used as a handy instrument to carry out small individual calculations and is operated by the user through special keys marked with symbols of mathematical operators. In contrast, a computer can store a series of instructions and a huge amount of data in its memory and can process a complete job for its users.

Structure of Modern Computer: Von Neumann Architecture:

Most of modern computer designs are based on concepts developed by **John Neumann.** He identified five units to perform operations on the data *viz.*,

1. Central Processing Unit (CPU)
2. Memory
3. Input
4. Output
5. Auxiliary Memory

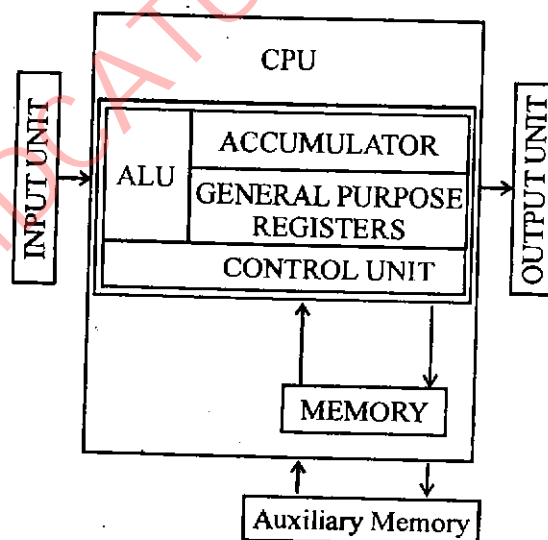



Fig. Functional Units of a Computer

1. Central Processing Unit (CPU):

CPU is called the brain of a computer. It is responsible for processing. CPU takes the input data from the input devices and processes it as per demand of the instructions

which is called *Program*. The outputs of processing of data are directed to the output devices.

The major function of CPU is to store the data temporarily in the registers and perform arithmetic and logical computations. This unit also controls the operation of all other functional units of the computer such as memory, input and output devices. CPU's major parts are as following:

(1) Arithmetic And Logical Unit (ALU)— This unit is responsible for carrying out the following important operations:

(i) Arithmetical operations on data by adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing one set with another.

(ii) Logical operations often known by comparing by using AND, OR, NOT and exclusive OR operations which is done by analyzing and evaluating data by matching it with a set of known data that are included in the programme or called from the memory. This unit further performs increment, decrement, and shift and clearance operations as well.

CPU also consists of a set of registers as well as a special register called ACCUMULATOR. A *register* may be thought of as a unit capable of **storing light or more bits.** The **one byte** (1B) register is capable of storing one byte (8 Bit) at a time. Each bit is stored in a device called *flip-flop*. Flip-flops are the electronic circuits capable of storing a bit temporarily.

The *general purpose registers* are also called *programmable registers*. These registers are at the disposal of the programmer and he may write a programme to use them according to his needs in order to execute his programme.

2. Control Unit:

This unit is generally used for switching on the electronic control signals for the synchronization of various operations. All the related functions for programme execution such as memory read, memory write, Input/output read, input/output write, execution of instruction are synchronized through the control signal generated by the control unit. It controls all the operations of the computer. The computer can copy or move data around to create any kind of report or listing of any order. Thus, the computer accomplishes all forms of data processing by **calculating, comparing** and **copying.**

3. Memory:

The memory in a computer is analogous to a notebook where you note down various things for the future reference. In language of computer machine, it is also called *storage* and its function is to store coded form of information from the human operator through the input device or from other computers connected to it. The information stored may be used immediately or it can be kept for later reference for processing by CPU. The memory can be classified into the following categories:

(i) Main or Primary Memory

(ii) Auxiliary or Secondary Memory

(I) Main or Primary Memory—It is the fastest memory in a digital computer system. This memory in primarily used to store the data and program temporarily during the execution of a program. It stores programme alongwith data to be processed. It also stores necessary software programs which themselves are required for processing of user's

programme. CPU directly accesses this memory. Primary or main memory is further classified into two categories as below:

(a) Random Access Memory (RAM)

(b) Read Only Memory (ROM)

(c) Read and Write Memory (R/WM)

(a) Random Access Memory (RAM)—It is also called **Volatile Memory.** The term volatile reflects its transitory nature because it holds data temporarily and when the power is switched off, all data stored in the memory is washed away.

RAM is also called *Read and Write Memory* because it is also used by CPU to temporarily load the programme instruction and intermediate results.

The accessing of data from this memory takes place randomly and therefore, it is referred to as Random Access Memory (RAM). Its access time is in *Nano Seconds* (ns).

Secondary or *Auxiliary Memory* is used to store the Operating System compiler, assembler, application programmes, date files etc. These are not read by CPU directly. For their actual processing, the information must be directed to primary memory. Thus, the secondary memory is used for mass storage. Hard Disks are used for this purpose.

RAM is further classified into

(i) Static RAM

(ii) Dynamic RAM

(b) **Read Only Memory (ROM)**—It is also a part of RAM and called *non-volatile memory.* It is used only for reading or fetching data from it. The programmes written on it cannot be modified or altered.

ROM is used to store the programme or data which are critical and used frequently. The term non-volatile explains that even if the power is switched off, the programme or ROM is not destroyed. Whenever the power comes, the same data appears ones again.

One of the most important usage of ROM is to store the Basic Input-Output Software (BIOS). This programme is very important as it is used by the operating system at the time of starting up or booting the system. Since, this programme is used every time the computer is turned on, it must be stored in the ROM.

3. Input Unit:

Input unit consists of various input devices which are used to input the real word data into the computer, the function of the input unit is to accept coded information from the human operator or from an Electro-mechanical device or from other computers connected to it through the internet or by any other media.

Input device converts the human data into the form which is acceptable by the digital computer. Keyboard, mouse, scanner are the examples of input devices.

4. Output Unit:

This unit is used to represent the information processed by the digital computer. The function of output unit is to store the processed information and display it as and when needed by the user.

5. Auxiliary Storage Devices:

These devices are known as secondary storage devices. They are used to take the back-up (copy) of important files and data. The data and programmes are loaded into main memory prior to the execution of the programme. The processed data and the results are kept in the secondary storage device for future reference. The speed of the main memory is also very small.

Auxiliary storage devices are slower than the main memory and are almost inexpensive in comparison to the main memory. The main purpose of using the secondary or auxiliary storage devices is to provide a large storage at lower cost. **Magnetic tapes, magnetic drum, disks** are popular examples of auxiliary storage devices. The **Hard Disk of Computer is also a auxiliary storage device.**

Based on the access method, these devices may be further classified into two categories:

(i) Sequential Access Devices and (ii) Direct or Random Access Devices.

The Sequential Access Devices are those where the required data is to be fetched sequentially. Inc case of **Direct Access Device (DAD),** the recording or access to required data may be done in random order. The DAD maintains the index or directory of all the data.

Auxiliary Storage Devices are as following:

(i) Magnetic Disc—The magnetic tape is similar to the tape of music cassette. It is a long tape having a length of 2000-3000 feet. The tape contains the magnetic material capable of storing digital data. The data and programmes are written to the magnetic tape using a device called **Head**. The tape is rolled over the head. The tape is rolled over the spool through the tape head. The **tape reader** or head is the fundamental part of the tape unit and when any part of tape passes through the head, the head reads or writes the data. The storage capacity of magnetic tapes is measured in 'Bytes **per inch'**. This indicates the data density on the tape. A 10 feet long tape having the density of **200 Bytes per inch** will be able to save 24000 Bytes. The data may be written and erased any number of times in the magnetic tape. The magnetic tapes are **Sequential Access Devices (SAD).**

(ii) **Floppy Disk**—The floppy disk is a small sized auxiliary device commonly used for storing the data and programme. Microcomputers are available with either one or two floppy disk drives. The floppy disks are inserted into the disk drive before writing or reading the data from the disk.

The floppy disks are the best choice for low cost and high capacity data storage device. The floppy disks are available in two sizes 3.5" and 5.25".

Floppy disks are made up of magnetic-oxide-coated tape material. Floppy disks may logically be thought of a magnetic disk. It is logically divided into several circles called—**Tracks.** Floppy disks are highly portable which is the main reason for their popularity. Disk drives for floppy disks are called **Floppy Drives.** They are slower to access than hard disks and have less storage capacity, but are less expensive and portable.

The floppy disks are covered by a rigid envelope. For reading and writing on disk, the head has to be in contact with the disk surface. The head inside the disk drive is used to store or read the data stored in the floppy disk. The capacity of the floppy disk is

measured as the maximum storage size. The common floppy available in the market may **store as much as 1.44 MB data.**

(iii) **Hard Disk**—Hard disks are similar to the floppy disk but they contain a number of platters which provide a large space for storage of data. The data storage and its retrieval is faster on the hard disk in comparison than the floppy disks. The hard disk may logically be though of as a collection of several magnetic disks. These magnetic disks are placed in such a way that they form a **stack.** One stack may contain as many as 5-10 magnetic disks. The storage capacity of hard disks is much higher than the floppy disks.

At present, the hard disks having storage capacity of 10 GB to 40 GB are available in the market.

The data on the hard disk is written through **hard disk head.** The head is placed over the track to read or write the data. The magnetic disk is divided into several tracks and each track is divided into several sections. Whenever the data is written on the disk, the tracks and sections are selected and are positioned according to the position of head. The head which remains in a fixed position writes or reads the data on the tracks.

(v) **Optical Storage Devices**—The Optical Storage Device (OSD) used a different technology for storing the data or programmes. Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) is an example of these devices. They differ from conventional storage device in as much as the conventional devices use the magnetic material to store information. The data on the optical storage devices are written by using optical rays. In the CD-Rom, the data is stored by using a laser beam. Information is written on CD-ROM by **creating pits on the Disk.** These optical disks are created by directing **Laser Beams** on the disk. The presence of a pit denotes the digit 1 and its absence denotes the digit 0. By the process of stamping the data on one disk is copied to another. Thus, it produces the bulk quantity of CD ROMs.

Two types of CD-ROMs are available according to their writing function. **Write Once, Read Many (WORM)** CD-ROMs are recorded only once. After recoding, the data cannot be altered.

In re-writable CD-ROMs, it is possible to modify the content by using a device called CD-Writer.

The WORM Disks can be only written to once and not overwritten. WORM technology is also called **CD-R (Compact Disk-Recordable)** format is in the making. These (all) three technologies are not compatible in nature with one another. Each requires a different type of disk drive and disk.

The CD-ROMs are for more compact than the traditional storage devices. The storage capacity of CD-ROM ranges from 500 MB to a few GB. These devices have become very popular because of their portability and compact size.

The salient features of CD-ROMs are as under:

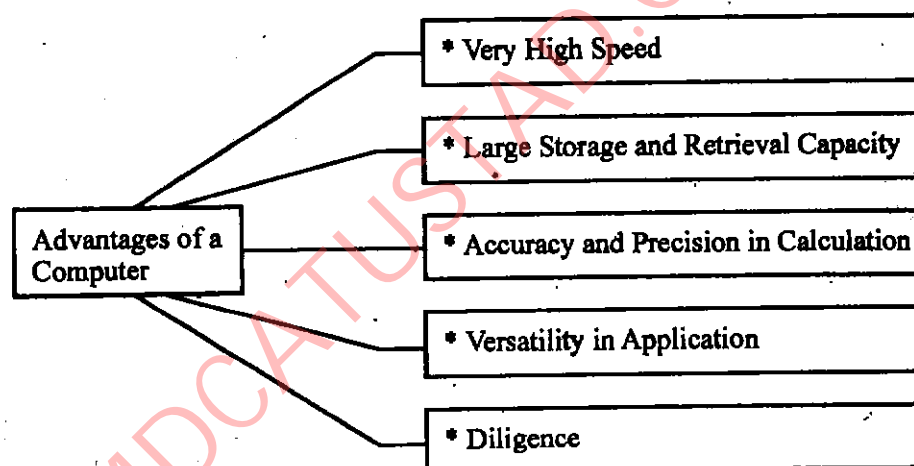
1. CD-ROMs are highly beneficial in disseminating large amount of information to various users at different places.
2. CD-ROMs are beneficial in replication of the data with a superfast speed through stamping.
3. CD-ROMs works as enhancing their collection in archival storage.

4. CD-ROMs also have limitation of data manipulation or change if one's written on it.
5. CD-ROMs one more limitation is that these have higher access time than magnetic devices.

(v) Digital Versatile Disks—Digital Versatile Disks (DVDs) are high density disks that can hold upto 20GB of data. DVDs and CD-ROMs look similar to each other since they have the same shape and size. The advantage of DVD is that with the same size, it can store nearly twenty times more data than the CD-ROMs.

DVDs are different from the conventional storage devices in as much as the conventional storage devices used as head which comes in contact with the device to read or write while in the case of DVDs, the head does not come in contact with any such device and therefore, the DVD lasts for a long time.

Advantages of Computer:

The important advantages of a computer are as following:

1. Very High Speed—All the operations in a computer are caused by electrical pulses. It is well-established fact that electricity travels at the speed of light, computers too can perform innumerable operations in just one second. The processing speed of a computer is generally measured in *nanoseconds*. By the time an average person takes to read contents of the page, the earliest model of the IBM micro-computer would add together a million numbers and still have some time to spare. At present moment, the computers are having 100 times faster speed than the prototype computer.

2. Large Storage and Retrieval Capacity—The computes have large storage capacity. The content of around 200 sheets of A4 size paper can be stored on a small floppy disk, which is not even half the size of one sheet of paper.

Famous reference works like the '*Encyclopedia Britanica*' and '*Oxford Dictionary of English*' occupies many large shelves in Library. But, today, they are stored in optical disks that are less in both size and weight. While this in itself is impressive, computers also provide very quick and easy access to all the data.

Apart from storing text, today's computers are also capable of storing pictures and sound in digital form, which means that even movies and music can be stored and sent to place quickly in the form of CD.

3. High Accuracy and Precision—Computers have many check circuits built in and so normally they do not make mistakes. Errors in computing are generally due to human negligence rather than technological faults, basically computer is unintelligent and has to be given precise instructions and correct data to carry out its operations. The phenomenon of wrong output due to wrong input of instructions or data is termed as—**'Garbage in Garbage Out'** (GIGO) in computer jargon.

4. Diligence—Computer being machines, do not suffer from fatigue and lack of concentration. If 5 million calculations have to be performed, a computer can perform the 5 million calculations with same speed and accuracy as it performed the first calculation.

5. Versatility in Application–Computer can perform a wide range of jobs with speed, accuracy and diligence. In an organization, it is quite likely that the same computers are used for diverse purposes such as accounting, preparing pay-slips, maintaining manager's appointment record, play music or games during the recreation hours.

Besides all of these advantages, the computers have the following **limitations:**

1. Unthinkable machine
2. No experiential base of information
3. Unable to take decisions independently
4. Bank upon human manipulation.

Terminology Related to Computer

1. Bit Operating System (BOS)—This refers to an operating system which is capable of processing 16 Bits (or 2 Bytes) or 32 Bits (4 Bytes) at any one time.

Windows 3.1 is an example of 16 Bites while Windows 95 is a 32 Bit operating System.

2. ABEND (Abnormal End)—When an application programme ends earlier then expected due to some unforeseen error, often something which the programmer had not considered.

3. ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode)—A networking standard which is predicted by many experts to be the networking protocol of future.

4. Bandwidth—It is basically the maximum speed at which data can be transmitted between computers in network.

5. BIOS (Basic Input-Output System)—The PCs BIOS stores a set of instructions which tells a PC how to handle input from the keyboard or the mouse and output to the printer and monitor.

6. BIT—It is the smallest unit of information understood by a computer. It can take value of 0 or 1.

A **BYTE** is made up of 8 BITS which is large enough to contain a single character.

A **KILOBYTE** is equivalent to 1024 BYTES.

A Megabyte = 1024 KILOBYTES

A Gigabyte = 1024 egabytes

BIT	BYTE	KILOBYTE	MEGA BYTE	GIGA BYTE
8	1			
8,192	1024	1		
8388608	1048576	1024	1	
8589934592	107341824	1048576	1024	1

7. BOOT-The mechanism of to start up or restart (Reboot) of a PC. When the PC is switched on the files which run the operating system are executed.

8. BUS—Data is transmitted to and from the different components of a PC *viz* BUS. Different types of BUS are:

* CPU Memory BUS
* Input-Output BUS
* Local BUS

9. BYTE—A unit of measure for data storage.

1 BYTE = 8 BITS

10. CACHE (Memory)—A Cache Memory is a small but very fast memory used to store frequently used data or instructions.

11. CDV (Compressed Digital Video)—Video files are compressed to enable them to be transmitted from A to B quickly. A technology which is prominent on the internet.

12. CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)—The basic device which drives the TV screen and the PC computer.

13. Digital Camera—A camera that produces photographs which can be saved as files on a PC. These cameras do not require a film to be processed. This is an ideal way to get a picture of anything that one needs to include in a web page.

The alternative is to take an ordinary photograph and use a scanner to scan the image into a file on a PC.

14. Drag—An action performed using the mouse. Hold down the left hand mouse button and move the mouse.

15. DVD (Digital Video Disks)—It can hold over 4 Gigabytes of information. These are predicted to eventually supersede CDs.

16. GUI (Graphical User Interface)—A GUI is designed so that the user can perform task by using a mouse to point and click on an icon. The user can perform any task with either the mouse or the keyboard.

17. Internet—The internet is a world wide computer network through which one can send a letter, chat to people electronically or search for information or almost any subject one may to think of. It is called "a network of computers."

18. ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)—It is a fast digital phoneline can be provided by most phone companies. To reap the benefits of ISDN, one needs to add a Special Card in his PC and the Internet Provider must be able to provide an ISDN connection.

19. Kbps (Kilobyte per second)—The unit used to measure how fast data is transferred between device on a network.

1 Kilobyte = 1024 Bytes

20. LAN (Local Area Network)—A group of PCs in close proximity in order to linked together.

21. LAN (Local Area Network)—It is a group of PCs other computers and peripherals that are linked together where each device is located in close proximity to all the other devices.

22. Laptop—A portable PC is called Laptop. This term have been superseded by Notebook.

23. Linux—A variant of Unix developed by the Swede **Linus Torvalds.**

24. Microprocessor—It is known as WAFER or CHIP and built onto a single piece of silicon. It is about 0.5 cm along one side and about 0.05 cm in thickness. It is programmed to perform a task0 of handling of huge bulk of information at a time.

It serves generally as a general purpose computer for instructional or word processing use, to control other machines or industrial processes such as making food products, and for hand-held calculators.

Its advent was the result of continuous researches in progressive miniaturization of integrated circuits and by advance in semiconductor technology. It may also serve as the CPU of a PC, when it is combined with support chips containing computer memories and is equipped with input-output devices.

Microprocessors are classified in terms of the number of 'BITS' of information that can be transferred in parallel and held in their registers. This number has been steadily increasing with the growth of circuit technology. Thus, 4 Bit, 8 Bit, and 16 Bit microprocessors are now common, and 128 Bit chips have also been developed.

25. MODEM (Modulation-Demodulation)—A Modem is the device which converts information from Analog to Digital and vice versa.

26. Motherboard—The main circuit Board containing the vital components of a PC such as the processor the RAM.

27. Mouse—It is a popular pointing device used to maximize the benefits of a graphical user interface.

It has two buttons which perform various tasks either by a single double or click.

The mouse also has a pointer on the screen that is moved by moving the mouse up or down or from one to another side.

28. MS-DOS—Microsoft Disk Operating System.

19. Network—A series of wires and cables that connects a number of computers. Data is exchanged between computers via these cables. **The maximum speed at which the data can be transmitted is called the band width.**

30. Scanner—It is a peripheral device which is used to transfer a picture, photograph, image into a file on a PC. The image is scanned and this is converted into a format that the PC can interpret.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Information technology is the generic name performing the following functions:
   - (a) Data storage
   - (b) Data retrieval
   - (c) Data communication
   - (d) All of the above
2. Information technology is widely used in—
   - (a) Telemedicines
   - (b) Geographic system
   - (c) Banks
   - (d) All of the above
3. The difference between data and information is-
   - (a) Data is processed as per certain rules or policies, and the resultant is called information
   - (b) Information obtained at certain level may serve as a raw data for further information at other level
   - (c) Data and information move in a vicious circle
   - (d) All of the above representing the differences
4. Which of the following is NOT an ingredient of 'MS Office'?
   - (a) MS Word
   - (b) MS Excel
   - (c) MS Power Point
   - (d) MS Super Power
5. Normative value of information refers—
   - (a) The value obtained by theoretical procedures of decision-making
   - (b) The value obtained by taking the behavioural dimensions under consideration
   - (c) The value obtained by using the initiative guess
   - (d) None of the above
6. The need requirement for information in an enterprise is due to—
   - (a) Opportunities before the organization and formalizing the short term/long term policy for the growth of the organization
   - (b) Resource allocation in an optimal way in order to attain the basic goals of an organization
   - (c) Adjusting with new and rapid changes due to technological advancement and opening new vistas for overall progress
   - (d) All of the above
7. Aim of information-communication technology is—
   - (a) To process, store and retrieve the data
   - (b) To create cyber space age in present time
   - (c) To disseminate the programmes of apex bodies
   - (d) All of the above

8. The importance of information-communication technology is—
(a) As an excellent tool for making learning content more comprehensible
(b) Making educational processes more comprehensible and simple
(c) Playing a central role in the field of distance education
(d) All of the above

9. Application of information-communication technology is—
(a) To determine the objectives of the content
(b) To select an appropriate communication technology
(c) To organize the adequate techniques properly
(d) All of the above

10. Basic application of information-communication technology in education is—
(a) In relation to active participation in sharing of information
(b) In relation to vocational development of the teachers
(c) In relation to accessibility of education
(d) All of the above

11. The first general purpose digital computer was called—
(a) ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator)
(b) UNIVAC-1
(c) Mark-1
(d) None of the above

12. The second generation computers consist of—
(a) IBM-1401
(b) Honey Bell-800
(c) IBM-1620
(d) All of the above

13. The third generation computers are characterized by—
(a) Vacuum tubes
(b) Transistors
(c) Integrated circuits
(d) Microprocessors

14. CPU in a computer is called—
(a) Central Processing Unit
(b) Controlling Pressure Unit
(c) Central Public Unit
(d) Computer Processing Unit

15. RAM stands for—
(a) Random Access Memory
(b) Reading Aid Memory
(c) Reading And Memory
(d) None of the above

16. Auxiliary storage devices include—
(a) Magnetic tapes
(b) Magnetic drums
(c) Hard disk
(d) All of the above

17. The term DVD represents—

(a) Digital Versatile Disk (b) Digital Visual Disk
(c) Digital Video Disk (d) None of the above

18. Which one of the following is NOT advantage of a computer?
(a) High speed and unfatiguable (b) Large storage and retrieval capacity
(c) Versatility in application (d) Requires rigorous training on the part of user

19. The important objective of ERNET is—
(a) To establish a country-wide network involving premier institutions in the country in order to foster academic and industrial research (b) To develop informatics infrastructure in the country
(c) To promote human resource development by providing education and training to increase awareness of information resources available through the internet (d) All of the above

20. A BYTE is equal to:
(a) 8 Bits (b) 12 Bits
(c) 1024 Bits (d) None of the above

21. The function of information and communication technology:
(a) Collection and storage of the information (b) Communication of information
(c) Processing of information (d) All of the above

22. Data and information are—
(a) Similar concepts (b) Data retains information in it
(c) The information takes birth from data (d) Cannot say

23. The objective of information and communication technology is—
(a) To propagate more and more the material related to education and research (b) To usher the present generation in Cyber Age
(c) To disseminate and propagate the informal education (d) All of the above

24. The need of information and communication technology in education is—
(a) To satisfy the growing demand of education (b) To make educational material more

and to form knowledge-based society | interesting and comprehending

(c) To give support to various mediums of instruction (d) All of the above

25. The first step of preparing multimedia kit is—
(a) To determine the content and its objectives (b) To select the appropriate communication techniques
(c) To follow the instructions to apply the above techniques (d) All of the above

26. The role of information and communication technology in education is—
(a) To give face-to-face counselling (b) To give counselling through telephone
(c) To use audio-visual cassettes in counselling (d) All of the above

27. The present age is called the age of information revolution, therefore, the information are treated as—
(a) Commodity (b) Article of economic development
(c) Article of national progress and development (d) All of the above

28. The computer cannot perform any job without—
(a) Chip (b) Programme
(c) Memory (d) Output device

29. The term computer is generally used for CPU and—
(a) External memory (b) Internal memory
(c) Input device (d) Output device

30. The Control Unit in a digital computer is called—
(a) Clock (b) ICs
(c) Nerve center (d) All the above

31. The group of instructions which directs computer, is called—
(a) Storage (b) Logic
(c) Memory (d) Programme

32. Which type of hardware input is being used in computer supported information system?
(a) Keyboard (b) Printer
(c) Monitor (d) Hard disk

33. In a computer, which type of the devices are extending the facility to join components and capabilities in it?
(a) System boards (b) Storage devices
(c) Input devices - (d) Expansion slots

34. The First Generation of computer is said to be started in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1947
(c) 1949 (d) 1951

35. Who is called the grand father of computer among the following?
(a) Blaise Pascal (b) Charles Babbage
(c) Herman Hollirith (d) Joseph Jaequard

36. Which of the following measuring unit is applied in reference to computer system?
(a) Byte (b) Kilobyte
(c) Megabyte (d) All of the above

37. Which of the following statement does describe best the computer based information system?
(a) A system in whicb computer is used to change data into information (b) Input data
(c) Processing data (d) To analyse the complex mathematical calculations

38. The advantage of using the computer is—
(a) The computer calculates with fast pace and more and more data can be s'ore in it (b) If your input may be wrong but output is correct
(c) Computer is an unfatiguable machine (d) All of the above

39. Generally Super Computers are used—
(a) For intensive processing of input and output (b) For data retrieval operations
(c) In mathematical intensive science application (d) In all the above

40. For booting a computer related information are stored in—
(a) Random Access Memory (b) CD-ROM
(c) Read Only Memory (d) In all the above

41. In the following, the fastest computer constituent is—
(a) CPU` (b) Magnetic Tape
(c) Video Terminal (d) Sensors and Mechanical Controllers

42. The great disadvantage of the Laser Printing is—
(a) It is comparatively silent (Noiseless) (b) It is working with very slow speed
(c) Its output is of low quality (d) None of the above

43. By which one of the following data entry cannot be carried out?

(a) KOM (b) OCR
(c) OMR (d) Voice Identification System

44. The advantage of the application of MICR is—
(a) In evolving cashless social structure (b) In making chequeless society
(c) In evolving creditless society (d) None of the above

45. Optical Character Reader (OCR) can read—
(a) The data printed by machine only (b) The numbers printed by machine and hand only
(c) Both of the above except hand written material (d) The machine

46. Magnetic tape can work—
(a) As an input media (b) As an output media
(c) As a secondary storage media (d) All of the above

47. The best economic method of Data processing is—
(a) Batch processing (b) Transaction processing
(c) Distributed processing (d) Real time processing

48. The amount of cheque is recorded through magnetic ink through—
(a) Encoder (b) Embosser
(c) Inscriber (d) Imprinter

49. A Floppy Disk consists of—
(a) 2,500 Bytes (b) 1,440,000 Bytes
(c) 25,000 Bytes (d) 2,500,000 Bytes

50. Two main types of Computer Chips are—
(a) External Memory Chip (b) Primary Memory Chip
(c) Microprocessor Chip (d) Both (B) and (C)

51. The Computer Monitor is joined with—
(a) A Cable (b) A Bus
(c) A Wire (d) A Modem

52. Which of the following device is just against the Keyboard in a computer system?
(a) Printer (b) Track ball
(c) Joystick (d) Mouse

53. The computer monitor is appeared like a TV set but cannot perform the function of—
(a) Receiving of TV signals (b) An immediate picture
(c) Display graphics (d) Clear picture

54. Which of the following does not use in Local Area Network (LAN)?
(a) Moden (b) Printer
(c) Calse (d) Computer

55. Generally modem is connected with telephone line and—
(a) In middle of network (b) Communication adopter

(c) Serial port (d) Computer

56. When in a small area, we joined a number of computers in a group and do not use telephone line in it, then it is called:
(a) Local Area Network (b) Remote Communication Network
(c) Wide Area Network (d) Value Aided Network

57. Such a network which helps in communicating regional, national and global information through large institutions is called—
(a) MAN (b) LAN
(c) WAN (d) VAN

58. A byte is equal to—
(a) 2 Bits (b) 8 Bits
(c) 16 Bits (d) 32 Bits

59. A Kilobyte and a Megabyte is equal to—
(a) 1024 Bytes and 1000 Kilobytes (b) 1000 Bytes and 100 Kilobytes
(c) 1024 Bytes and 100 kilobytes (d) 1000 Bytes and 10,000 kilobytes

60. The clock speed of a computer is measured through—
(a) Megabytes and Gigabytes (b) Megahartz and Gigahartz
(c) Bit and Megabits (d) Nono seconds and Pico seconds

61. A computer performs its all mathematical and logical calculations through—
(a) CPU (b) Memory unit
(c) Output unit (d) Visual display unit

62. RAM in reference to computer stands for—
(a) Random Awareness Memory (b) Read All Memory
(c) Read Any Memory (d) Random Access Memory

63. Which of the following is the example of input device?
(a) Visual Display Unit, Dotmatrix Printer, Laser Printer (b) Keyboard, Mouse, OMR
(c) RAM, ROM, PROM (d) Arithmetic and Logic Unit, Control Unit

64. The meaning of he term programme is—
(a) List of information (b) Internal design of computer
(c) Information collected in memory (d) Information processed by computer

65. C, C++ and JAVA are the examples of—
(a) Programming Language (b) Secondary memory device
(c) Internal parts of a computer (d) Brands of professional computers

66. UNIX, DOS and WINDOWS are the examples of—
(a) Application programme (b) Operating system
(c) Word processing (d) Commercial computer brands

67. The computer is used through multimedia devices for—
(a) Automation (b) Entertainment
(c) Military (d) Medicinal use

68. The operation for adding two numbers has been carried out in—
(a) Programme (b) ALU
(c) Control unit (d) Output unit

69. Registers-the elements of fast pace are located in—
(a) Memory (b) CPU
(c) I/O devices (d) ROM

70. Machine language and assembly language are the examples of—
(a) High level language (b) Low level language
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

71. HTML is a brief name given to—
(a) HOTMAIL—for the convenience of e-mail (b) A computer language which assists in preparation of web page
(c) For the modulation level of MODEM (d) For the high-tension requirement of the computer

72. http: //www.examination.com—it is the example of —
(a) URL (b) HTML
(c) AML (d) LAN

73. The first webpage of any organization is called—
(a) Portal (b) Home page
(c) Vortal (d) Website

74. POP3 and IMAP—the e-mail accounts by which a person—
(a) Is associated with a server for sending and receiving (b) May get his e-mail easy
(c) Is associated with a server for reading and nothing of his e-mails (d) Do not require a telephone line

75. The abbreviation DNS stands for—
(a) Domain Name System (b) Dependent Name Server
(c) Defense Nuclear System (d) Downloadable New Software

76. The mechanical digital calculator was invented by—
(a) Herman Hollirith (b) Blaise Pascal
(c) Charles Babbage (d) Howard Icons

77. The father of modern computer is called—
(a) Charles Babbage (b) Blaise Pascal

(c) Howard Icons (d) William Wordsworth

78. The name of the first electronic computer is—
(a) EDVAC (b) ENIAC
(c) EDSAC (d) UNIVAC

79. Which of the following is measured in Bits and Bytes?
(a) Computer Memory (b) Computer Speed
(c) Computer Storage Capacity (d) None of the above

80. Which of the following network had developed first of all in the field of education?
(a) NKNET (b) MAN
(c) WAN (d) None of the above

81. For joining gateways one uses—
(a) Two similar networks (b) Two different networks
(c) Best channels available for communication (d) Best networks of communication

82. MODEM is used for communicating data—
(a) In LAN (b) In MAN
(c) In WAN (d) None of the above

83. Which of the following topology is considered best among the following?
(a) Ring Topology (b) Star Topology
(c) Bus Topology (d) None of the above

84. The advantage of internet to a teacher is—
(a) He can modernize his knowledge and enrich it (b) He can counsel the students
(c) He can prepare teaching aid material (d) All of the above

85. The instrument which helps in receiving the web page matter through internet is called—
(a) Client (b) Browser
(c) Server (d) None of the above

86. Web client is called—
(a) Web server (b) Web Browser
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

87. MS Word is an example of—
(a) Application software (b) System software
(c) Operating system (d) Translating programme

88. The advantage of MS WORD is in—
(a) Letter writing (b) Preparing lecture
(c) Preparing question paper (d) All of the above

89. A teacher can develop a Question Bank with the help of—
(a) MS Word (b) Excel
(c) Power Point (d) All the above

90. In MS WORD, last action can be reversed by—
(a) 'Repeat' (b) 'UNDO'
(c) 'REDO' (d) All of the above

91. Headers and Footers and exhibited—

(a) In print layout (b) In normal layout
(c) In web layout (d) In all of the above

92. The computer display which is generally used for typing, editing and formatting is—
(a) Normal view (b) Web layout
(c) Print layout (d) All of the above

93. The presentation package and slides are prepared by—
(a) Power point (b) Excel
(c) MS Word (d) All of the above

94. A person can make out presentations for—
(a) Sales promotion (b) Teaching
(c) Orientation training of employees (d) All of the above

95. For preparing new presentation one should use the following command—
(a) Auto content wizard (b) MS outlook
(c) Comm and Prompt (d) MS Access

96. Which of the following stage of compilation produces a syntax tree?
(a) Code generation (b) Lexical analysis
(c) Parsing (d) Semantic analysis

97. Which of the following command would you like to follow to change the slide order?
(a) Replace (b) Paste
(c) Duplicate (d) Slide sorter

98. Font size can be changed through—
(a) Insert menu (b) Tools menu
(c) Format menu (d) Edit menu

99. We can prepare report card through—
(a) MS WORD (b) Power Point
(c) Excel (d) All of the above

100. We can draw a pie graph in—
(a) Excel (b) Power Point
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

101. When in a worksheet there are 256 columns, the number of rows in it should be—
(a) 65555 (b) 56565
(c) 65536 (d) 65356

102. Generally, all the formulae in Excel start with the sign of—
(a) Astrix (*) (b) And (&)
(c) Dollor ($) (d) Equivalent (=)

103. Multimedia is—
(a) A technology (b) A software
(c) A media (d) A popular computer game

104. The limitation of a traditional computer is—
(a) The handling of the text (b) The handling of numbers
(c) Effective communication (d) None of the above

105. In multimedia, the following range of CD-ROM is employed—
(a) 150-500 Megabyte (MB) (b) 200-600 Megabyte
(c) 250-700 Megabyte (d) 300-800 Megabyte

106. The father of the Linear Programming is—
(a) B.F. Skinner (b) Sydney Pressy
(c) Norman A. Crowder (d) Thomas F. Gilbert

107. Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) is generally used to fulfil—

(a) Cognitive objectives (b) Affective objectives
(c) Psycho-motor objectives (d) Only A and B

108. CAI is a model of–
(a) Hardware approach (b) Software approach
(c) System analysis (d) All of the above

109. The meaning of MODEM is—
(a) Modulator-Demodulator (b) Essential equipment for internet
(c) An electronic device (d) None of the above

110. Which of the following is not contained in a system description?
(a) Internal data flows (b) Flows leaving and entering the system
(c) Relationship between external entities (d) Internal components or process

111. A memory chip has 8 data lines and 9 address lines. How many bytes can be stored on it?
(a) 356 (b) 511
(c) 512 (d) 256

****

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	d	3.	d	4.	d	5.	a
6.	d	7.	d	8.	d	9.	d	10.	d
11.	a	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a	15.	a
16.	d	17.	a	18.	d	19.	d	20.	a
21.	d	22.	c	23.	d	24.	d	25.	d
26.	d	27.	d	28.	b	29.	b	30.	d
31.	c	32.	a	33.	d	34.	a	35.	b
36.	d	37.	a	38.	d	39.	d	40	c
41.	a	42.	d	43.	a	44.	a	45.	d
46.	d	47.	a	48.	a	49.	b	50.	d
51.	a	52.	a	53.	a	54.	a	55.	b
56.	a	57.	c	58.	b	59.	a	60.	b
61.	a	62.	d	63.	b	64.	a	65.	a
66.	b	67.	b	68.	b	69.	b	70.	b
71.	b	72.	a	73.	b	74.	a	75.	a
76.	b	77.	a	78.	b	79.	c	80	c
81.	b	82.	c	83.	c	84.	d	85.	c
86.	b	87.	a	88.	d	89.	a	90.	b
91.	a	92.	a	93.	a	94.	d	95.	a
96.	c	97.	d	98.	a	99.	b	100.	a
101.	c	102.	d	103.	a	104.	c	105.	b
106.	a	107.	d	108.	a	109.	a	110	c
111.	c								

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COMPUTER – MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

1. COMPUTER COMPONENTS

****

1. The CPU (central processing unit) consists of:
   (a) memory, VDU, and printer
   (b) input device, output device, and memory
   (c) store, arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit
   (d) soft ware, hardware, and power supply unit

Ans. ***(c)*** *store, arithmetic and logic units, and control unit.*

2. State which of the following is an example of volatile memory?
   (a) Floppy Disk
   (b) RAM
   (c) RPOM
   (d) HARD DISK

Ans. *(b)* *RAM*

3. When data is entered into a memory location it will?
   (a) Add to the content of the location
   (b) Change the address of the memory location.
   (c) Erase the previous content
   (d) Not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location

Ans. ***(c)*** *erase the previous content*

4. a ____________ computer is also called desktop and personal computer.
   (a) supper computers
   (b) mini computers
   (c) mainframes
   (d) micro equipment

Ans. ***(c)*** *micro computers*

5. Modern computers work on ________________
   (a) binary numbers.
   (b) decimal numbers.
   (c) both of these.
   (d) non of these.

Ans. ***(a)*** *binary numbers*

6. Modern computers do not work with decimal numbers. Instead they process binary numbers, groups of 0s and 1s, because
   (a) electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation.
   (b) memory is only possible for binary numbers
   (c) with decimal numbers, the circuits are complex and costly
   (d) with decimal numbers, processing speed is slow.

Ans. ***(a)*** *electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation.*

7. The ____________ puts data and instructions into primary storage.
   (a) primary storage
   (b) the control unit

(c) secondary storage
(d) the ALU

Ans. *(b) the control unit*

8. Which one of the following is the correct definition of buffer.
(a) it is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU
(b) it is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instruction
(c) it is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.
(d) it is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form

Ans. *(c) it is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device.*

9. The ____________ is called the heart of a digital computer.
a. control unit
b. memory unit
c. logic unit
d. visual display unit

Ans. *(a) control unit*

10. During E-time the ALU
(a) examines the instruction
(b) enters the instruction
(c) executes the instruction
(d) elicits the instruction

Ans. *(c) executes the instruction*

11. A monitor is an ________ device.
(a) input
(b) output.
(c) internal.
(d) non of these.

Ans. *(b) output*

12. Each location in binary storage is assigned a unique
(a) data
(b) field
(c) name
(d) address

Ans. *(d) address*

13. A keyboard is an ________ device.
(a) input
(b) output.
(c) internal.
(d) non of these.

Ans. *(a) input*

14. Which is not associated with the main memory of computer
(a) semiconductor memory
(b) core memory
(c) read only memory
(d) sequential memory

Ans. *(d) sequential memory*

15. __________ is that register which keeps track of the program during execution

(a) Address register
(b) Program counter
(c) Data register
(d) Accumulator

Ans. ***(b)*** *Program counter*

16. A mouse is an _________ device.
(a) input
(b) output.
(c) internal.
(d) non of these.

Ans. ***(a)*** *input*

17. __________ are step-by step instructions that run the computer.
(a) hardware
(b) documents
(c) CPUs
(d) programs

Ans. ***(d)*** *programs*

18. The unit that transforms data into information is the
(a) CPU
(b) ROM
(c) DVD
(d) OCE

Ans. (a) CPU

19. Microprocessor is also called a __________
(a) motherboard
(b) memory
(c) logical chip
(d) ROM

Ans. ***(c)*** *logical chip*

20. The capacity of computer memory may be expressed in
(a) bytes
(b) kilobytes
(c) bits
(d) MHz

Ans. (b) *kilobytes*

21. The clock speed of computer is measured in:
(a) megahertz
(b) kilobytes
(c) megabytes
(d) binary digits

Ans. (a) *megahertz*

22. A bus line consists of
(a) registers
(b) accumulators
(c) parallel data paths
(d) machine cycles

Ans. ***(c)*** *parallel data paths*

23. The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the
(a) motherboard
(b) central processing unit
(c) hard disk
(d) CD ROM

Ans. **(b)** *central processing unit*

24. Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called
(a) Accumulators
(b) Registers
(c) ROMs
(d) Addresses

Ans. **(b)** *Registers*

25. In a computer system there are tow types of primary memory namely called RAM & ROM.
(a) CD & DVD
(b) Floppy & Hard Disk
(c) RAM & ROM
(d) non of these

Ans. **(c)** *RAM & ROM*

26. The data is first kept in a memory after processing this type of memory is called ________________.
(a) Secondary Memory.
(b) Primary or Main memory
(c) both of these
(d) non of these

27. Read-Only-Memory is also known as:
(a) firmware
(b) CPU
(c) secondary memory
(d) non of these

Ans. **(a)** *firmware*

28. Hard disks, magnetic tapes, optical storage devices, etc. are examples of:
(a) primary memory.
(b) secondary memory.
(c) read-only-memory
(d) non of these

Ans. **(b)** *secondary memory*

29. The devices that give data and information to the computer are called:
(a) input devices
(b) output devices.
(c) both input and output.
(d) non of these

Ans. **(a)** *input devices*

30. The devices that take data and information from the computer are called:
(a) input devices
(b) output devices.
(c) both input and output.
(d) non of these

Ans. *(b)* *output devices*

31. Scanner is an ____________ device.
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(a)* *input device*

32. Modem is an ____________ device.
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(c)* *both input and output*

33. CD ROM is an ____________ device.
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(a)* *input device*

34. CD Writer is an ____________ device.
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(b)* *output device*

35. Speakers are considered as ____________ device.
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(b)* *output device*

36. Soundcard is an example of ____________ device
    (a) input device.
    (b) output device.
    (c) both input and output.
    (d) non of these

Ans. *(c)* *both input and output*

37. Identify the wrong statement about storage location.
    (a) an address location can hold only one item at a time
    (b) a storage location can hold only a data item
    (c) each location is identified by a built-in unique number
    (d) when new data are stored in an address location, the previous contents are erased and replaced

Ans. *(d)* *a storage location can hold only a data item*

38. Registers that collect the results of computations are
    (a) general purpose
    (b) main storage

(c) storage registers
(d) accumulators
Ans. ***(d)*** *accumulator*
39. The process of executing several programs simultaneously by the use of more than one processing units called
(a) Multiprogramming
(b) Time sharing
(c) Batch processing
(d) Batch processing
Ans. (c) *Multiprocessing*
40. The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by
(a) the ALU itself
(b) program
(c) control unit
(d) memory unit
Ans. (c) *control unit*

2.INPUT & OUTPUT DEVICES

****

1. A sound card is an ____________________ device.
(a) input.
(b) output.
(c) both input and output.
(d) Non of these
Ans. ***(c)*** *both input and output.*
2. A colour screen with the best resolution has the most
(a) CRT
(b) VGA
(c) OM
(d) Pixels
Ans. ***(d)*** *Pixels*
3. __________ is the CRT technology with the best resolution.
(a) MICR
(b) VGA
(c) SVGA
(d) LCD
Ans. ***(c)*** *SVGA*
4. __________ are the most common storage devices in a computer system are;
(a) printer and monitors
(b) disk drives and printer
(c) disk drives and tape drives
(d) tape drives and keyboard
Ans. ***(c)*** *disk drives and tape drives*
5. DASD refers to
(a) disk storage
(b) track
(c) screen output

(d) sorting

Ans. **(a)** *disk storage*

6. A chain printer prints
   (a) By chemical or photographic means
   (b) By the impact wheel of type against inked ribbon and paper
   (c) By the impact of a chain of type against inked ribbon and paper
   (d) Both a and c

Ans. **(c)** *By the impact chain of type against ribbon and paper*

7. The major disadvantage of magnetic tapes is:
   (a) cost
   (b) unreliability of store data
   (c) slow data recording
   (d) data is to be accessed sequentially

Ans. **(d)** *data is to accessed sequentially*

8. Soft copy refers to
   (a) OCR-A
   (b) screen output
   (c) microfiche
   (d) digitizing

Ans. (b) *screen output*

9. Records stored on a Direct Access storage device must be read:
   (a) in a specific order
   (b) in group of 10
   (c) directly
   (d) sequentially or directly

Ans. **(d)** *sequentially or directly*

10. ________ means assigning more sector to outer disk tracks.
   (a) zone recording
   (b) randomizing
   (c) data transfer
   (d) sectoring

Ans. **(a)** *zone recording*

11. A pictorial screen symbol that represent a computer activity is called a (n)
   (a) pointer
   (b) touch screen
   (c) icon
   (d) MICR

Ans. **(c)** *Icon*

12. A digital computer system consists of a central processing unit (CPU) interfaced with
   (a) input device
   (b) auxiliary storage
   (c) output devices
   (d) all of the above

Ans. **(d)** *all of the above*

3. The disk storage that uses both a magnetic and laser beam
   (a) Hashing
   (b) Magnetic optical

(c) D-ROM
(d) WORM
Ans. ***(b) magnetic optical***

14. Computer output produced as small film images is called ____________.

a) OCR (b) COM
c) LCD (d) OMR

And. *(b) COM*

15. ____________ is used for imaging purpose?

a scanner
b icon
c bar code reader
d tablet

Ans. a *scanner*

16. The equipment attached to CPU which computer can access are called

(a) Hardware
(b) Input/output devices
(c) Peripherals
(d) Computer components

Ans. *(c) Peripherals*

17. ____________ is used for Laser beam technology.

a) terminals
(b) optical disk
c) keyboard
(d) magnetic tape

Ans. ***(b) Optical disk***

18. The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called ____________.

a track
b rotational delay
c seek time
(d) access arm

Ans. d *access time*

19. Voice input devices convert voice input to

(a) digital code
(b) OCR-A
(c) bar codes
(d) optical marks

Ans. ***(a) digital code***

20. ________ is an example of peripheral equipment:

(a) CPU
(b) spreadsheet
(c) printer
(d) microcomputer

Ans. ***(c) printer***

21. Data printed on a paper is called ____________.

(a) soft copy
(b) hard copy
(c) both of these

(d) *non of these*

22. Which input device is often attached to laptop computer.

a) track ball
(b) inscriber
(c) graphics display
(d) wand reader

Ans. **(a)** *track ball*

23. ________ is the most commonly used output device today.

(a) CRT monitor
(b) keyboard
(c) mouse
(d) card punch

Ans. **(a)** *CRT monitor*

24. ______________ is a device which is used for optical character recognition.

(a) wand reader
(b) light pen
(c) mouse
(d) MICR reader

Ans. (a) *Wander*

25. A storage medium which cannot support both direct access and sequential access application is

(a) magnetic drum
(b) hard disk
(c) magnetic tape
(d) floppy disk

Ans. **(c)** *magnetic tape*

26. A one colour screen on a black back ground is called

(a) monochrome
(b)addressable
(c) blank
(d) liquid crystal display

Ans. (a) *monochrome*

27. In a write-protected floppy disk:

(a) old data can be replaced.
(b) new data can be record
(c) new data can not be written.
(d) old data can be read.

Ans. **(c)** *new data can not be written.*

28. Multiple choice examination answer sheets can be evaluated automatically by

(a) Optical Mark Reader
(b) Optical Character Reader
(c) Magnetic tape reader
(d) Magnetic ink character reader

Ans. (a) *Optical Mark Reader*

29. CD-ROM has the same format as a (*n*) .

(a) backup tape
(b) DAT
(c) diskette

(d) audio compact disk

Ans. *(d) audio compact disc*

30. A mouse is an ________ device.
(a) input
(b) output.
(c) internal.
(d) non of these.

Ans. *(a) input*

31. Microprocessor is also called a __________
(a) motherboard
(b) memory
(c) logical chip
(d) ROM

Ans. *(c) logical chip*

32. The programme which is usually used for transferring data from a computer to a laptop or other computer through cable is called:
(a) access
(b) print artist.
(c) laplink.
(d) non of these

Ans. *(c) laplink*

33. The cable which used for transferring data from one computer or laptop to another one is called.
(a) SCSI cable.
(b) laplink cable.
(c) IDE cable.
(d) non of these

Ans. *(b) laplink cable*

34. The storage capacity of a zip floppy disk is usually ________ or more.
(a) 10 MB
(b) 30 MB
(c) 40 MB
(d) 100 MB

Ans. *(d) 100 MB*

35. A CD used now-a-day has normally __________ MB storage capacity.
(a) 200
(b) 300
(c) 500
(d) 600

Ans. *(d) 600*

36. Which is a benefit of secondary storage?
(a) convenience
(b) DAT
(c) economy
(d) space

Ans. *(b) DAT*

37. The ability to return a changed disk record to its original location is called

(a) magnetic
(b) rotationally
(c) multimedia
(d) updating in place

Ans. ***(d)*** *updating in place*

38. The most commonly used character codes/s transmission is/are
(a) EBCDIC
(b) ASCII
(c) both EBCDIC and ASCII
(d) neither EBCDIC nor ASCII

Ans. ***(c)*** *both EBCDIC and ASCII*

39. A computer that accepts handwritten input on a screen is called ________.
(a) minicomputer
(b) desktop computer
(c) mainframe
(d) pen-based computer

Ans. ***(d)*** *pen-based computer*

40. A laptop computer is also known as ________
(a) microcomputer.
(b) minicomputer.
(c) notebook.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *notebook*

41. In a computer system, which of the following has largest number of mechanical components and thus most unreliable
(a) magnetic tape
(b) magnetic drum
c) floppy disk
(d) printer

Ans. ***(d)*** *printer*

42. Personal computer users may wish to increase their hard disk storage capacity with
(a) Higher density
(b) DAT
(c) Read only media
(d) removable hard disk cartridge

Ans. ***(d)*** *Removable hard disk cartridge*

43. The time require for the access arm to get into position over a particular track is
(a) Rotational delay
(b) data transfer
(c) seek time
(d) head switching

Ans. ***(c)*** *seek time*

44. A hard disk can be backed up efficiently using
(a) WORM
(b) a transaction file
(c) a tape backup system
(d) zoning

Ans. ***(c)*** *a tape backup system*

45. A bar code reader is an example of a (n)
    (a) processing device
    (b) storage device
    (c) input device
    (d) output device

Ans. ***(c)*** *input device*

46. Which of the following does not represent an 1/O device?
    (a) speaker
    (b) OCR
    c) joystick
    (d) ALU

Ans. ***(d)*** *ALU*

47. A way of physically organizing data on a disk pack to minimize seek time uses.
    (a) sequential file
    (b) removable hard
    (c) the cylinder method
    (d) Winchester technology

Ans. ***(c)*** *the cylinder method*

48. A Hard Disk is a ______________ storage device
    (a) primary.
    (b) secondary
    (c) temporary.
    (d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *secondary*

49. A floppy Disk is a __________ storage medium.
    (a) primary.
    (b) secondary
    (c) temporary.
    (d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *secondary*

50. Devices which are used for either giving data and information to the computer or taking data from the computers is called.
    (a) storage device
    (b) Input and output
    (c) both of these.
    (d) non of these.

Ans. ***(b)*** *Input and output*

3. STORAGE DEVICES

****

1. The technology of ROM is:
    (a) volatile
    (b) Non-volatile
    (c) permanent
    (d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *Non-volatile*

2. What is true in the following about RAM?
(a) it is read & write memory.
b. it is only read memory
c. it is only write memory
d. it is non of these.

Ans. ***(a) it is read & write memory***

3. Secondary memory is also called:
(a) volatile storage.
(b) non-volatile storage.
(c) backing storage.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c) backing storage***

4. Programme stored in ROM are called.
(a) backup.
(b) secondary memory
(c) CPU
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c) Firmware***

5. Direct access storage is:
(a) removable
(b) non-removable.
(c) addressable.
(d) non-addressable

Ans. ***(c) Addressable***

6. Sequential access storage is:
(a) removable
(b) non-removable.
(c) addressable.
(d) non-addressable

Ans. ***(b) non-addressable***

7. What is each 0 or 1 in the binary system called?
(a) a byte
(b) a character.
(c) a bit.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c) a bit***

8. What type of storage device a Magnetic tap is?
(a) temporary.
(b) permanent.
(c) auxiliary.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b) Permanent***

9. The floppy disks are the most common form of ____________ storage for personal computers.
(a) primary.
(b) secondary.
(c) main.

(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *Secondary*

10. If the memory of a computer is 32000 bytes, how many characters it can store?

(a) 16000
(b) 32000
(c) 48000
(d) 64000

Ans. ***(b)*** *32000*

11. What is main memory called?

(a) Primary.
(b) Secondary.
(b) Permanent.
(d) Non of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *Primary*

12. What does control the function of main memory?

(a) Central Processing Unit.
(b) Function keys
(c) Arithmetic Logic Unit.
(d) Control Unit.

Ans. ***(d)*** *Control Unit (CU)*

13. How many Gigabytes are there in one Terabyte?

(a) 1024.
(b) 1025
(c) 1026
(d) 1027

Ans. ***(c)*** *1026*

14. DVD-ROM drives have a much ______ transfer rate than CD-ROM drives

(a) faster.
(b) slower.
(c) non of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *Faster*

15. One byte is a group of eight bits that forms one ___________.

(a) bit.
(b) gigabit.
(c) megabyte.
(d) character.

Ans. ***(d)*** *character*

16. A Gbyte contains __________ Mbytes.

(a) 1024.
(b) 1026.
(c) 1028.
(d) 1030

Ans. ***(a)*** *1024*

17. Flash memory is a type of ______________ memory.

(a) secondary.
(b) primary.
(c) volatile.

(d) non-volatile.

Ans. ***(d)*** *Non-volatile*

18. On principles does a Hard disks work?

(a) electric.
(b) electronic.
(c) magnetic.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *magnetic*

19. A _______ is binary number and has value **1** or **0** representing **ON** or **OFF.**

(a) byte.
(b) bit.
(c) character.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *Bit*

20. Main memory is the computer's ___________ storage.

(a) primary.
(b) secondary.
(c) backing storage.
(b) non of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *Primary*

21. Each byte contains one ______________.

(a) bit.
(b) megabit.
(c) character.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *Character*

22. SIMMS are circuit boards which link directly to the ___________.

(a) Hard Disk.
(b) Monitor.
(c) Processor.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *Processor*

23. Magnetic tap is coated with _____________

(a) Ferrous Sulphide.
(b) Ferrous Sulphate.
(c) Ferrous Oxide
(d) non of these.

Ans. ***(c)*** *Ferrous Oxide*

24. A four-bit sequence is called a___________.

(a) byte.
(b) character.
(c) nibble.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *Nibble*

25. Floppy Disk & Hard Disk are examples of :

(a) main memory.

(b) primary memory.
(c) Secondary memory.
(d) non of these.

Ans. ***(c)*** *Secondary memory*

26. ROM is a ___________ memory of computer and cannot be altered by the programmers.
(a) temporary.
(b) permanent.
(c) auxiliary.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *Permanent*

27. In computers, data is represented in ________ format.
(a) decimal.
(b) octal.
(c) binary.
(d) non of these.

Ans. ***(c)*** *binary*

28. Computer use main memory ________ than other memories.
(a) greater.
(b) lesser.
(c) equal to
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *Greater*

29. A Byte consists of ______ and has the possible values of $2^8 = 256$
(a) 4 buts.
(b) 8 bits.
(c) 12 bits.
(d) 24 bits

Ans. ***(b)*** *8 bits*

30. A magnetic disk is made of:
(a) metal.
(b) metal or plastic.
(c) wood.
d. non of these.

Ans. ***(b)*** *metal or plastic*

4. DATA REPRESENTATION

****

1. Each hexadecimal digit can be expressed using _______ binary digits.
   - *(a)* 2.
   - *(b)* 3.
   - *(c)* 4.
   - *(d)* 5.

Ana. *(c) 4*

2. Data is represented on a computer by means of a two state on/off system called
   - a The octal system
   - b. The binary system
   - c. A word
   - d. ROM

Ans. ***(d)*** *The binary system*

3. The digits used for hexadecimal number system are
   - (a) through Z
   - (b) 1 through 16
   - (c) 0 through 15
   - (d) 0 through 9 and A through F

Ans. ***(d)*** *0 through 9 and A through F*

4. The main advantage of hexadecimal number is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to
   - *(a)* ASCII code
   - *(b)* Binary
   - *(c)* Octal
   - *(d)* Decimal

Ans. ***(b)*** *Binary*

5. Four digit binary number 1011 is represented in the decimal system by
   - *(a)* 7
   - *(b)* 9
   - *(c)* 11
   - *(d)* 13

Ans. ***(c)*** *11*

6. The binary number 10011101 is equal to the hexadecimal number.
   - *(a)* 9E
   - *(b)* 9F
   - *(c)* 9D)
   - *(d)* FF

Ans. ***(c)*** *9D*

7. A memory chip IK bytes of memory. What is the highest available memory address in the octal system?
   - *(a)* 1023
   - *(b)* 1777
   - *(c)* 7777
   - *(d)* None of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *1023*

8. The data coding scheme that is the American standard is

(a) SIMM
(b) KB
(c) ASCII
(d) Gigabyte

Ans. (c) *ASCII*

9. If one were to allow 6 bits per symbol, then following number of different symbol could be encoded
(a) 16
(b) 32
(c) 64
(d) 128

Ans. (c) *64*

10. Octal number system uses the digit 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 130 in decimal is
(a) 88
(b) 82
(c) 86
(d) 128

Ans. ***(c)*** *86*

11. $AB_{16} + CD_{16} =$ __________
(a) 570_8
(b) 376_8
(c) 178_8
(d) 470_8

Ans. ***(a)*** *570_8*

12. $126_8 + 425_8 =$ __________
(a) 553_{10}
(b) 363_{10}
(c) 463_{10}
(d) 551_{10}

Ans. ***(b)*** *553_8*

13. $AB_{16} + CD_{16} =$ __________
(a) 101111010_2
(b) 101101000_2
(c) 101111000_2
(d) 10111110_2

Ans. ***(c)*** *101111000_2*

14. The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in binary system
(a) 101010111101
(b) 101010011101
(c) 101110011101
(d) 101010011111

Ans. ***(b)*** *101010011101*

15. One's complement of 1011.010 is
(a) 0100.101
(b) 0100.101
(c) 1011.101

(d) 0100.010

Ans. (a) *0100.11*

16. A system has a word length o f4 bits, if in this system negative numbers are represented by there Two's compliment, then then the range of numbers that can be represented by the word length is

(a) - 8 to +8

(b) - 7 to +7

(c) - 16 to + 16

(d) None of these

Ans. **(c)** *- 16 to + 16*

17. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = ____________.

(a) 178_{16}

(b) 168_{16}

(c) $ABCD_{16}$

(d) $ACEF_{16}$

Ans. **(a)** *178_{16}*

18. $126_8 + 425_8$ = ____________

(a) 253_8

(b) 353_8

(c) 453_8

(d) 553_8

Ans. **(d)** *553_8*

19. The number 10000 would appear just immediately after

(a) FFFF (hex)

(b) 1111 (binary)

(c) 7777 (octal)

(d) All of above

Ans. **(d)** *All of above*

20. Binary number 1010101 is equivalent in decimal form to

(a) 170

(b) 171

(c) 173

(d) 174

Ans. **(c)** *173*

21. Number 375_{10} is equivalent of the binary number: 10111101?

(a) 101110101

(b) 100110101

(c) 101110111

(d) 101110011

Ans. **(c)** *101110111*

22. What is the octal equivalent of the binary number?

(a) 675_8

(b) 275_8

(c) 572_8

(d) 573_8

Ans. **(b)** *275_8*

23. The binary number 101000101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number

(a) A2D
(b) C2D
(c) A2B
(d) B2C

Ans. *(c) A2B*

24. The number ABC in hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system
(a) 2740
(b) 1748
(c) 2748
(d) 3748

Ans. *(c) 2748*

25. $AB_{16} + CD_{16}$ = __________.
(a) 178_{10}
(b) 168_{10}
(c) $ABCD_{10}$
(d) 376_{10}

Ans. *(d) 376_{10}*

26. Octal number system uses the digit 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 126 in decimal system is
(a) 80
(b) 82
(c) 86
(d) 84

Ans. *(c) 86*

27. Alphanumeric characters are expressed in terms of binary codes. In ASCII (American Standard Code for Information) each character is represented as a
(a) 8Bit code
(b) 4Bit code
(c) 5 Bit code
(d) 7Bit code

Ans. *(d) 7 bit code*

28. A letter, number, or a special character is represented by a
(a) bit
(b) kilobyte
(c) byte
(d) megabyte

Ans. *(c) Bits*

29. Data items are generally classified into which type of codes.
(a) Numeric
(b) Alphanumeric
(c) Character
(d) All of the above

Ans. *(d) All of the above*

30. Base 8 is often used in computing because
(a) There are 8 bit in a byte
(b) Calculators become easier by using base 8

(c) Electronic circuits can be made economically
(d) It can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form
Ans. ***(d)*** *It can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form.*

5. COMPUTER SOFTWARE

****

1. MS-DOS is a /an
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *operating system*

2. MS-DOS is a product of
   (a) AT & T
   (b) Corel
   (c) Microsoft.
   (d) non of these.

Ans. ***(c)*** *Microsoft*

3. Windows is a product of
   (a) AT & T
   (b) Corel
   (c) Microsoft.
   (d) non of these.

Ans. ***(c)*** *Microsoft*

4. Excel is a /an.
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) Spreadsheet
   (d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *Spreadsheet*

6. UNIX is a /an.
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *operating system*

7. Corel Draw is a /an.
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system.
   (c) Graphics/drawing software
   (d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** Graphics/drawing software

8. The following command is used in DOS for copying one or more files to another location.
   (a) BACKUP.
   (b) SAVE.
   (c) COPY.
   (d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *COPY*

9. The following command duplicates the contents of one disk to another.
   (a) BACKUP.
   (b) COPY.
   (c) DELL
   (d) DISKCOPY

Ans. ***(d)*** *DISKCOPY*

10. Which one of the following commands deletes all files and subdirectories in a directory?
   (a) DELL.
   (b) DELETE.
   (c) DELTREE
   (d) non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *DELTREE*

11. Which one of the following commands displays the volume label and serial number if they exist?
   (a) VOL
   (b) VALU.
   (c) VALUM
   (d) VOLUME

Ans. ***(a)*** *VOL*

12. **Which one of the following commands checks the validity of a disk and reports the total space, number of files, etc.**
   (a) CHECK
   (b) CHECKDISK.
   (c) CHKDISK
   (d) CHKDSK .

Ans. ***(d)*** *CHKDSK*

6. BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

****

1. Another name for Boolean algebra is
(a) Logical algebra
   (b) Control algebra
   (c) Switching algebra
(d) Programming algebra

Ans. ***(c)*** *Switching algebra*

2. Which of the following operations are used by Boolean algebra?
(a). Boolean addition
(b). Boolean multiplication
(c). Boolean complementation
(d). All of the above

Ans. (d). *All of the above*

3. An OR gate has 6 input. The number of input words in its truth table are
   (a) 6
   (b) 32
   (c) 64
   (d) 128

Ans. ***(c)*** *64*

4. Which of the following statement is true in the case of AND gate with input A and B.
   - *(a)* If A and B are applied, there will not be any output
   - *(b)* If neither input is applied, there will be an output
   - *(c)* If one input is applied there will not be any output
   - *(d)* If one input is applied there will be an output

Ans. ***(c)*** *If one input is applied there will any output*

5. The logic device that perform Boolean addition is
   - *(a)* AND gate
   - *(b)* Or gate
   - *(c)* Inverter
   - *(d)* None of these

Ans. (b) *OR gate*

6. The output will be one in case any input it one in the case of
   - *(a)* OR gate
   - *(b)* AND gate
   - *(c)* NAND gate
   - *(d)* NOT gate

Ans. ***(a)*** *OR gate*

7. Which of the following function is referred as the
   - *(a)* OR function
   - *(b)* NOT function
   - *(c)* NAND function
   - *(d)* AND function

Ans. (b) *NOT function*

8. An AND gate will function as OR if
   - *(a)* All the inputs to the gates are "1"
   - *(b)* All the inputs are "0"
   - *(c)* A NOT gate is added to it
   - *(d)* All the inputs and outputs are complemented

Ans. (d) *All the inputs and outputs are complemented*

9. NAND gates are preferred over others because these
   - *(a)* Have lower fabrication area
   - *(b)* Can be used to make any gate
   - *(c)* Consume least electronic power
   - *(d)* Provide maximum density in a chip

Ans. ***(c)*** *Consume least electronic power*

10. Odd parity of a word can be conveniently tested by
    - *(a)* OR gate
    - *(b)* XOR gate
    - *(c)* NOR gate
    - *(d)* NAND gate

Ans. (b) *XOR gate*

11. According to De Morgan's law $\overline{x + y} =$
    - *(a)* $\bar{x} . \bar{y}$
    - *(b)* $x + y$

(c) $\bar{x} + \bar{y}$

(d) $\overline{x.y}$

Ans. (a) $\bar{x} . \bar{y}$

12. According to absorption law x. (x + y) =

(a) x

(b) y

(c) 1+x

(d) 1+y

Ans. a) x

13. In Boolean algebra A.A.A.A.A

(a) 5A (b) A

(c) A^5 (d) 1

Ans. (b) A

14. In Boolean algebra A.0 is

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c). A+0

(d) A + 1

(d) A + 1

Ans. *(a)* *0*

15. **The commutative law in Boolean Algebra, where a, b and c are binary numbers is:**

(a) a + 0 = a

(b) a + 1 = 1

(c) a + b = b + a

(d) a. (b + c) = a. b + a. c.

Ans. *(c)* $a + b = b + a$

16. Boolean expression for NOR gate with two inputs x and y can be written as

(a) $\overline{x+y}$

(b) $\overline{x.y}$

(c) $\bar{x} + \bar{y}$

(d) $x.\bar{y} + \bar{x}.y$

Ans. (a) $\overline{x+y}$

17. Boolean expression for NAND gate with two inputs x and y can be written as

(a) $\overline{x.y}$

(b) $\bar{x} . \bar{y}$

(c) $\overline{x+y}$

(d) $x.\bar{y} + \bar{x}.y$

Ans. (a) $\overline{x.y}$

18. According to Boolean algebra x + 1 = __________
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) x
(d) $\overline{x}$
Ans. ***(b)*** *1*

19. Pick up wrong logical expression
(a) $1 \oplus 0 = 0 \oplus 1 = 1$
(b) $0 \oplus 0 = 1 \oplus 1 = 0$
(c) $\overline{X \oplus Y = X \oplus Y}$
(d) $X \oplus X = 1$
Ans. (d) $X \oplus X = 1$

20. **In three input NAND gate, if all inputs are 1, the output is**
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 3
(d) **Indeterminate**
Ans. ***(a)*** *0*

21. **The number of inputs to full adder are**
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
Ans. ***(c)*** *3*

22. Boolean Algebra is based on the premise that
(a) There are two states
(b) Different equations can be solved by analog circuits
(c) Either a statement is true or false
(d) Arithmetic operation can be carried out
Ans. c) *Either a statement is true or false*

23. According to De Morgan's theorem ABCD =
(a) $\overline{A + B + C + D}$
(b) $\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C} + \overline{D}$
(c) $\overline{A + BC + D}$
(d) $\overline{A + B + C + D}$
Ans. ***(b)*** $\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C} + \overline{D}$

24. Logical addition refers to operation of
(a) OR gate
(b) AND gate
(c) NOT gate
(d) Inverter gate
Ans. (a) *OR gate*

25. Logical multiplication refers to operation of

(a) OR gate
(b) AND gate
(c. NOT gate
(d) Inverter gate
Ans. (b) *AND gate*

26. According to De Morgan's theorem $\overline{A+B+C+D}=$
(a) $\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$
(b) $\overline{A+B+C+D}$
(c) $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$
(d) A + B + C D
Ans. *(c)* $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$

27. According to De Morgan's law $\overline{x.y}=$
(a) $x+y$ *(b)* $\bar{x}+\bar{y}$
(c) $\bar{x}.\bar{y}$ *(d)* $\overline{x+y}$
Ans. ***(b)*** $\bar{x}+\bar{y}$

28. According to Idempotent law, x +x = ________
(a) 1
(b) 0
(c) x
(d) x.x
Ans. ***(c)*** *x*

29. If A and B are two 1-bit numbers , what logic gates will be required to test for A = B ?
(a) NOR gate
(b) EXCLUSIVE OR gate
(c) EXCLUSIVE NOT gate
(d) OR gate
Ans. (c) *EXCLUSIVE NOT gate*

30. According to absorption law x+x. y =
(a) x
(b) y
(c) 1+ x
(d) 1+ y
Ans. a) x

7. INTRODUCTION TO WINDOWS

****

1. DOS is based on
(a) GUI

(b) CLI
(c) CPU.
(d) non of thee

Ans. ***(b)*** *CLI*

2. Windows is based on
(a) GUI
(b) CLI
(c) CPU.
(d) non of thee

Ans. ***(a)*** *GUI*

3. DOS is a /an
(a) word processor
b. operating system
c. anti-virus programme
d. non of these.

Ans. ***(b)*** *operating system*

4. Windows is a /an
(a) word processor
e. operating system
f. anti-virus programme
g. non of these.

Ans. ***(b)*** *operating system*

5. DOS is ____________ to learn as compared to Windows.
(a) easy.
(b) difficult.
(c) interesting.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *difficult*

6. Which one of the following is the equivalent of the wastepaper bin in your office?
(a) My Documents.
(b) My Briefcase
(c) Recycle Bin.
(d) Network Neighbourhood.

Ans. ***(c)*** *Recycle Bin*

7. The phrase "Graphical User Interface "is related to
(a) DOS
(b) Windows.
(c) Programme.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *Windows*

8. The phrase "Command Line Interface" is related to
(a) DOS
(b) Windows.
(c) Programme.
(d) non of these

Ans. ***(a)*** *DOS*

9. Which one of the following is thought of as a huge filing cabinet, which you can fill with documents neatly sorted into their own folders for easy retrieval.
   (a) My Computer.
   (b) Recycle Bin.
   (c) My Documents
   (d) Non of these
Ans. *(c) My Documents*

10. You can change the look of the Desktop by adding a background image, called
   (a) Background colour.
   (b) Background theme
   (c) Desktop wallpaper.
   (d) Desktop theme.
Ans. *(c) Desktop wallpaper*

11. Which one of the following is simply a Software program that replicates itself?
   (a) MS-Office.
   (b) MS-DOS
   (c) Computer Virus.
   (d) Outlook Express.
Ans. *(c) Computer Virus*

12. McAfee is a /an
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system
   (c) anti-virus programme
   (d) non of these.
Ans. *(c) anti-virus programme*

13. PC Cillin is a /an
   (a) word processor
   (b) operating system
   c. anti-virus programme
   d. non of these.
Ans. *(c) anti-virus programme*

14. Anti Virus programmes performs the same function in a computer as ____________ medicines in our body.
   (a) Painkiller
   (b) Vitamins
   (c) Anti-Biotic
   (d) Anti-Allergic
Ans. *(c) Anti- biotic*

15. *Worms* are __________ that transmit themselves through a network, from one computer to another. They do not replicate themselves, generally.
   (a) operating systems.
   (b) word processors.
   (c) programmes
   (d) non of these
Ans. *(c) Programmes*

8. INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

****

1. In BASIC, which one of the following is something that does not change its values during execution of the program?
   - *(a)* variable
   - *(b)* constant.
   - *(c)* command.
   - *(d)* non of these

Ans. ***(b)*** *constant*

2. What is name of the process of finding and removing errors from a computer programme?
   - *(a)* scanning.
   - *(b)* refreshing.
   - *(c)* debugging.
   - *(d)* non of these

Ans. ***(c)*** *debugging*

3. What is meant by Logical Errors in a computer program?
   - *(a)* these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   - *(b)* these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   - *(c)* these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   - *(d)* non of the above statements.

Ans. ***(a)*** *these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.*

4. What is meant by Syntax Errors in a computer program?
   - *(a)* these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   - *(b)* these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   - *(c)* these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   - *(d)* non of the above statements.

Ans. ***(b)*** *these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms*

5. What is meant by Execution Errors in a computer programme?
   - *(a)* these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data.
   - *(b)* these are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms
   - *(c)* these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.
   - *(d)* non of the above statements.

Ans. ***(c)*** *these are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer*

6. What is meant by the portion of the program that explains the program?
   - *(a)* manual
   - *(b)* documentation.
   - *(c)* expression.

(d) non of these

Ans. (b) *Documentation*

7. A computer programme is a list of __________ that tells the computer what to do and how to do.

(a) documents.
(b) information.
(c) alphabets.
(d) instructions.

Ans. (d) *Instructions*

8. What is an expression in a computer programme?

(a) a combination of variables, constants and operators.
(b) a set of instructions.
(c) a list of information.
(d) non of these

Ans. (a) *expression*

9. An ________ is also defined as a set of mathematically meaningful symbols, letters and numbers.

(a) documentation.
(b) expression.
(c) programme.
(d) non of these

Ans. *expression*

10. What are string constants?

(a) a set of positive and negative numbers.
(b) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.
(c) both of these.
(d) non of these

Ans. (b) *a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.*

11. What are Numeric constants?

(a) a set of positive and negative numbers.
(b) a sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks.
(c) both of these.
(d) non of these

Ans. (a) *a set of positive and negative numbers*

12. What is meant by the names or labels used to represent values that are used in a BASIC programme.

(a) constants.
(b) variables.
(c) characters.
(d) non of these.

Ans. (b) *variables*

****

PEDAGOGY - TEACHING METHODS

INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, ASSESSMENT, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Introduction: Learning is a process and it takes time for children to learn. Teacher should develop such a safe and thoughtful learning environment in which all children can learn. It requires such teaching activities and strategies that all students have active participation in the learning process. It requires the teachers to encourage children's efforts and acknowledge their success. It is also the responsibility of teachers to deal with student's misbehavirous during learning process by using timely and positive strategies. This teaching and learning resource is designed to help you become a good teacher.

تعلیم ایک مسلسل عمل ہے اور بچے سیکھنے میں وقت لیتے ہیں۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ سیکھنے کا ایسا محفوظ اور فکر انگیز ماحول پیدا کریں جس میں تمام بچے سیکھ سکیں۔ اس کے لیے ایسی تدریسی سرگرمیوں اور حکمت عملیوں کی ضرورت ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل میں تمام طلبہ کی فعال شمولیت ہو۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ وہ کاوش کرنے کے لیے بچوں کا حوصلہ بڑھائیں اور ان کی کامیابی کو سراہیں۔ اساتذہ کی یہ بھی ذمہ داری ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل کے دوران طلبہ کے نامناسب رویوں سے بروقت اور مثبت حکمت عملی کے ساتھ نبٹیں۔ درس و تدریس کا یہ مواد آپ کو ایک اچھا استاد بنانے میں مدد کے لیے مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔

The Traditional Classroom: Most of the teaching in our classroom is done in a traditional monologue way. The children sit quietly in rows in the classroom, the teacher does all the talking and the students passively listen to the teacher. They speak only when called on to and do exactly as they are told. Research shows that when students are taught in this way, they get very little (about 5%) of the knowledge. Research also shows that the learning of students improves a lot when their active participation is ensured.

In a traditional classroom, the learning capabilities of most students are limited merely to copy what is written on the board and they are not able to actively process the information through thinking, comparison and analysis. Due to this limited mental ability, students lose interest in learning. Another reason is that teachers do not vary teaching style to suit the requirements of the subject.

روایتی کمرہ جماعت: ہمارے ہاں کمرہ جماعت میں تدریس کا عمل روایتی یک طرفہ انداز میں سرانجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ کلاس میں بچے قطاروں میں خاموشی سے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں' استاد لگاتار بولتا رہتا ہے اور طلبہ استاد کو سنتے رہتے ہیں۔ طلبہ صرف اسی وقت بولتے ہیں جب انہیں پکارا جاتا ہے اور بالکل وہی کرتے ہیں جیسا انہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات ثابت ہو چکی ہے کہ جب طلبہ کو ایسی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے تو وہ بہت ہی کم (تقریباً 50%) علم حاصل کر پاتے ہیں۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات بھی ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ طلبہ میں سیکھنے کا عمل ایسی صورت میں بہت تیز ہو جاتا ہے جب ان کی عملی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

ایک روایتی کمرہ جماعت میں زیادہ تر طلبہ کے سیکھنے کی استعداد بورڈ پر لکھے ہوئے مواد کو نقل کرنے تک ہی محدود رہ جاتی ہے اور وہ قیاس آرائی' موازنہ اور تجزیہ کے ذریعہ معلومات کی جانچ کرنے کے قابل نہیں رہتے۔ اس محدود ذہنی صلاحیت کی وجہ سے طلبہ سیکھنے میں دلچسپی کھو دیتے ہیں۔ اس کی ایک اور وجہ یہ ہے کہ اساتذہ مضمون کی ضرورت کی مناسبت سے اپنا تدریسی انداز تبدیل نہیں کرتے۔

Going Beyond the Lecture: By using a variety of interactive activities in classrooms, students' interest and active participation in learning can be enhanced. Such activities also enable students to construct their own knowledge. While designing these activities, teacher must ensure that all students participate.

تدریس میں نئی جہتیں: کمرہ جماعت میں مختلف قسم کی باہمی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے طلبہ کی دلچسپی اور سیکھنے کے عمل میں شمولیت بڑھائی جاسکتی ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بھی بناتی ہیں کہ وہ معلومات خود سے تیار کریں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو تیار کرتے وقت استاد کو تمام طلبہ کی شمولیت یقینی بنانی چاہیے۔

Research Shows That:

* Students learn and retain more when asked to do something just learn information.
* Students learn more by actively participating in observing, speaking, writing, listening, thinking, drawing and doing.
* Learning is enhanced when a student applies his/her knowledge for benefits to himself and others.
* Learning styles of different children vary and teachers should design activities and strategies accordingly.
* Knowing about learning style can help teacher plan lessons, assignments and activities.

تحقیق سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ:

☆ طلبہ اس وقت زیادہ سیکھتے اور رکھتے ہیں جب انہیں محض معلومات کو ازبر کرنے کی بجائے کچھ کرنے کا کہا جائے۔
☆ مشاہدہ کرنے، بولنے، لکھنے، سننے، سوچنے، خاکہ بنانے اور کام کرنے کے عمل میں شرکت سے طلبہ زیادہ سیکھتے ہیں۔
☆ جب ایک طالب علم اپنے اور دوسروں کے فائدہ کے لیے علم کا اطلاق کرتا ہے تو اس کے سیکھنے کے عمل میں اضافہ ہوجاتا ہے۔
☆ مختلف بچوں کے سیکھنے کے انداز مختلف ہوتے ہیں اور اساتذہ کو ان کی مطابقت سے ہی سرگرمیاں اور حکمت عملیاں ترتیب دینی چاہئیں۔
☆ سیکھنے کے مختلف انداز کا علم ہونے سے اساتذہ کو اسباق کی منصوبہ بندی، طلبہ کو دیا جانے والا کام اور سرگرمیاں تیار کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔

Effective Teaching Involves:

* The use of teaching tools, techniques, and strategies.
* An understanding of how students learn, how they process information, what motivates them to learn more, and what impedes the learning process.
* Creating effective learning environment where students are actively participating and engaged with the material.
* The use of different instructional strategies for the development of skills, values and psychological health.

مؤثر تدریس میں شامل ہیں:

☆ تدریسی سامان (اوزار)، طریق کار اور حکمت عملیوں کو استعمال کرنا۔
☆ یہ سمجھنا کہ طلبہ کس طرح سیکھتے ہیں، وہ معلومات کی کس طرح جانچ کرتے ہیں، انہیں کیا چیز زیادہ سیکھنے کے لیے متحرک کرتی ہے اور کیا چیز ان کے سیکھنے کے عمل کو سست کرتی ہے۔
☆ سیکھنے کے لیے مؤثر ماحول پیدا کرنا جہاں طلبہ مواد کے ساتھ سرگرم انداز میں مشغول اور مصروف ہوں۔
☆ طلبہ میں مہارتیں، اقدار اور نفسیاتی صحت پیدا کرنے کے لیے مختلف ہدایاتی حکمت عملیاں استعمال کرنا۔

Teaching Strategies in the New Curriculum:

Making Lessons Interactive: Ask questions, encourage students to questions, engage students in individual, pair, or small-group activities.

Discussion: Discussion is an excellent way to engage students in thinking and analyzing and defending an issue. Students respond to one another better than interacting only with the teacher.

نئے نصاب میں تدریسی حکمت عملیاں:

اسباق میں طلبہ کی شمولیت: سوالات پوچھیں' سوالات کرنے کے لیے طلبہ کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں' طلبہ کو انفرادی' جوڑوں یا چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں سرگرمیوں میں مشغول رکھیں۔

بحث/مباحثہ: طلبہ کو سوچنے اور تجزیے کے عمل میں مصروف کرنے اور کسی مسئلہ/موضوع پر بات کرنے کے لیے بحث ایک بہت ہی عمدہ طریقہ ہے۔ محض استاد کے ساتھ ہی سوچ بچار میں مصروف رہنے کی نسبت طلبہ ایک دوسرے کو بہتر طور پر جواب دیتے ہیں۔

Interactive Demonstrations: Developing an environment of fun and demonstration in classroom stimulates students' interest and curiosity.

باہمی طور پر عملی مظاہرے: کمرۂ جماعت میں کھیل اور عملی مظاہرہ کی فضا قائم کرنے سے طلبہ میں دلچسپی اور تجسس بڑھتا ہے۔

Role Play: Students learn by acting and observing. Some students act out a scenario and others watch and discuss.

رول پلے: طلبہ عملی طور پر کچھ کر کے اور مشاہدہ کر کے سیکھتے ہیں۔ کچھ طلبہ ایک صورت حال کی عملی طور پر کردار نگاری کرتے ہیں اور باقی طلبہ اس کو دیکھتے اور اس پر بحث کرتے ہیں۔

Cooperative Learning: Students work together in small groups. During this group work, students cooperate with each other. It maximizes their learning and they get the learning objectives through interactive dialogues.

معاونتی تدریس: طلبہ چھوٹے چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس گروہی کام کے دوران طلبہ ایک دوسرے سے معاونت کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ان میں سیکھنے کا عمل تیز تر ہو جاتا ہے اور وہ باہمی بات چیت سے تدریسی مقاصد حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

Inquiry-Based Teaching: It enables the students to frame questions, gather information, analyze it and draw conclusion.

تحقیق و تجسس پر مبنی تدریس: یہ طریقہ طلبہ کو سوالات تیار کرنے' معلومات اکٹھی کرنے' معلومات کا تجزیہ کرنے اور پھر نتائج اخذ کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔

Lesson Planning: Many teachers in Pakistan rely on textbooks only for teaching. They come into the classroom, ask students to open the textbook to a certain page and have students read a portion of the text. Then they ask students to answer questions which require them to reproduce material from the text. Most of the teachers teach all subjects (except mathematics) and use the same style for every subject. By spending a little time to plan the lessons, the teachers can deliver lesson in meaningful and interesting way.

سبق کی منصوبہ بندی: پاکستان میں بہت سے اساتذہ تدریس کے لیے صرف ٹیکسٹ بکس کا سہارا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ کمرہ جماعت میں آتے ہیں' طلبہ کو ٹیکسٹ بک کا خاص صفحہ کھولنے کا کہتے ہیں اور پھر ان سے ٹیکسٹ کا مخصوص حصہ پڑھنے کو کہتے ہیں۔ پھر وہ طلبہ سے ایسے سوالات پوچھتے ہیں جن کے لیے انہیں ٹیکسٹ کا ہی مواد ہو بہو لکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اکثر اساتذہ تمام مضامین (ریاضی کے علاوہ) پڑھاتے ہیں اور ہر مضمون کے لیے ایک ہی انداز اختیار کرتے ہیں۔ سبق کی منصوبہ بندی پر تھوڑا سا وقت صرف کرنے سے اساتذہ سبق کو بامعنی اور دلچسپ انداز میں پڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

Development of Lesson Plans: The lesson plan can be developed concentrating on the following important points:

1. Where are your students going? (Aims, Objectives, SLOs)
2. How the students going to get these aims? (Lesson introduction and development)
3. How will you know when the students have got the aims? (Assessment/evaluation)

سبقی منصوبہ کی تیاری کا عمل: مندرجہ ذیل اہم نکات کو زیر غور لا کر سبقی منصوبہ تیار کیا جا سکتا ہے:

1- آپ کے طلبہ کیا حاصل کرنے لگے ہیں؟ (مقاصد اور حاصلات تعلم)
2- طلبہ ان مقاصد کو کیسے حاصل کریں گے؟ (سبق کا تعارف اور پختگی)
3- آپ کو کیسے پتہ چلے گا کہ طلبہ مقاصد حاصل کر چکے ہیں؟ (جائزہ/جانچ)

Important Components of a Lesson Plan in Teachers Guides:

1. Students' Learning Outcomes (SLOs): The topics of different subjects have been given in the National Curricula. In each topic, the students' learning outcomes have been identified. In teacher's guides, the lesson plans have been developed on the base of these students' learning outcomes. Each lesson plan covers 1 to 3 learning outcomes. Students' learning outcomes help you to clarify the knowledge, skills and attitudes/values to be developed in students.

رہنمائے اساتذہ میں ایک سبقی منصوبہ کے اہم حصے:

1- سبق کا موضوع اور طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم: قومی نصابات میں ہر مضمون میں پڑھائے جانے والے موضوعات دیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر موضوع میں طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کی نشاندہی کر دی گئی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں سبقی منصوبے ان ہی حاصلات تعلم کو بنیاد بنا کر تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر سبقی منصوبہ 1 سے 3 حاصلات تعلم کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم سے طلبہ کو دی جانے والی معلومات، مہارتیں، رویے/ اقدار کو واضح کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

2. Time: Number of Periods: Each lesson plan mentions the time/number of periods required to teach the lesson effectively. A teacher may him/herself divide the time for different types of activities given in the lesson plan. In teachers' guides, the same time distribution has not been emphasized. Teaches may also consult the academic calendar for the management of whole course.

2- وقت/ پیریڈز کی تعداد: ہر سبقی منصوبہ میں سبق کی مؤثر انداز میں تدریس کے لیے درکار وقت/ پیریڈز کی تعداد ظاہر کر دی گئی ہے۔ سبقی منصوبہ میں دی گئیں مختلف نوعیت کی سرگرمیوں کے لیے وقت کو استاد خود ہی تقسیم کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں وقت کی اسی تقسیم پر عمل کرنے پر زور نہیں دیا گیا۔ مکمل کورس کے انتظام کے لیے اساتذہ تعلیمی کیلنڈر سے بھی استفادہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

3. Information for Teachers: This section includes the important information, concept maps etc. that are essential for the teacher for effective delivery of the lesson.

3- استاد کے لیے معلومات: اس حصہ میں وہ اہم معلومات، تصوراتی خاکے وغیرہ شامل ہیں جو سبق کو مؤثر انداز میں پڑھانے کے لیے استاد کے پاس ہونا لازمی ہیں۔

4. Material/Resources: It is an important part of lesson plan that the material and resources for teaching the lesson be identified, for example, the apparatus to be used in activities (e.g. charts, coloured pencils, ruler etc.) and textbook etc.

4- سامان/ وسائل:

سبقی منصوبہ کا ایک اہم حصہ یہ ہے کہ سبق پڑھانے کے لیے درکار سامان اور وسائل کی نشاندہی کی جائے مثلاً سرگرمیوں میں استعمال ہونے والا سامان (مثلاً چارٹس، رنگین پنسلیں، پیمانہ) اور ٹیکسٹ بک وغیرہ۔

5. Introductory Activities: Introductory activities are designed to introduce the lesson or establish connection with the previous lesson. Such activities build readiness, create interest, and identify what students already know about the topic. In introductory activities, student's attention may be gained by showing pictures, stating a problem or a dilemma, or reading a poem/story. A test/quiz may be used to find out what students already know.

5۔ تعارفی سرگرمیاں: سبق کو متعارف کرانے کے لیے یا گزشتہ سبق سے ربط پیدا کرنے کے لیے تعارفی سرگرمیاں تیار کی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو سبق کے لیے تیار کرتی ہیں' ان میں دلچسپی پیدا کرتی ہیں اور نشان دہی کرتی ہیں کہ طلبہ موضوع کے بارے میں پہلے سے کیا جانتے ہیں۔ تعارفی سرگرمیوں میں کوئی تصویر دکھا کر' مسئلہ یا مشکل بیان کر کے یا کوئی نظم/کہانی سنا کر طلبہ کی توجہ حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔ یہ جاننے کے لیے کہ طلبہ کیا جانتے ہیں کوئی آزمائش/سوال استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

6. Developmental Activities: This section is the most important part of lesson plan. Most of the time allotted for in a lesson plan, is for these activities. Developmental activities grow out of the introductory activities. These activities are designed to attain the students' learning outcomes. During these activities new concepts, skills and values are introduced and these are built on past learning. These activities have this sequence: data gathering activities, data organizing activities, demonstrative or applicative activities, and creative and expressive activities.

6۔ پختگی کے لیے سرگرمیاں: سبقی منصوبہ کا یہ سب سے اہم حصہ ہے۔ سبقی منصوبہ میں متعین کردہ زیادہ تر وقت ان سرگرمیوں کے لیے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سرگرمیاں تعارفی سرگرمیوں ۔ ہی بنتی ہیں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کو پانے کے لیے تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کے دوران نئے تصورات' مہارتیں اور اقدار متعارف کروائی جاتی ہیں اور انہیں گزشتہ علم کو بنیاد بنا کر ہی تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کی ترتیب اس طرح ہوتی ہے: ڈیٹا اکٹھا کرنے کی سرگرمیاں' ڈیٹا منظم کرنے کی سرگرمیاں' عملی یا اطلاقی سرگرمیاں اور تخلیقی یا اظہاری سرگرمیاں۔

7. Concluding Activities/Sum up: Such activities are used to enable students to consolidate and summarize their knowledge. They facilitate the application of knowledge and skills to a new situation. They are generally related to the main idea of the lesson.

7۔ نتیجہ خیز سرگرمیاں: ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم کو پختہ کریں اور اس کا خلاصہ کریں۔ یہ طلبہ کو اپنے علم اور مہارت کو نئی صورت حال میں استعمال کرنے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔ ان کا تعلق عام طور پر سبق کے مرکزی خیال سے ہوتا ہے۔

8. Assessment of Learning: This section includes such questions or activities that can assess to what extent the students' learning outcomes have been achieved. Assessment is important in all phases of the lesson i.e. from introduction to conclusion. A variety of techniques can be used to assess the achievement of the chosen learning outcomes. Some of these are prepared as part of the learning activities; for example, the drawing and labelling of a map, the questions for evaluating a discussion, the final written report etc. Other tools such as tests/quiz are used at the end of lesson.

8۔ سیکھنے کے عمل کا جائزہ: اس حصہ میں ایسے سوالات یا سرگرمیاں ہوتی ہیں جن سے جائزہ لیا جاسکے کہ کہاں تک طلبہ کے حاصلات تعلم کا حصول ہو چکا ہے۔ سبق کے تمام حصوں یعنی تعارف سے اختتام تک کا جائزہ بہت ضروری' منتخب حاصلات تعلم کے حصول کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے مختلف قسم کے طریقے استعمال کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے کچھ کو سیکھنے کے عمل کی سرگرمیوں کے حصے کے طور پر تیار کیا جاتا ہے مثلاً کوئی نقشہ بنانا اور اس میں لیبل لگانا' کسی بحث کو جانچنے کے لیے سوالات' حتمی تحریری رپورٹ وغیرہ۔ دوسرے طریقے مثلاً آزمائشیں/ٹیسٹ سبق کے اختتام پر استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

9. Follow up: This section includes enrichment activities, projects, questions or homework to be assigned to the students. The said activities enable the students to apply their knowledge and skills in daily life.

9۔ فالو اپ (مشق): اس حصہ میں طلبہ کو علم کو وسعت دینے والی سرگرمیاں' پراجیکٹس' سوالات یا گھر کا کام دیا جاتا ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم اور مہارتوں کا اطلاق روزمرہ زندگی میں کریں۔

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PEDAGOGY - OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

TEACHING METHOD TEST – 1

1. **The meaning of teaching method is:**
   (a) Style of teaching (b) Way of teaching
   (c) Art of teaching (d) Substitution of the knowledge from outer world into child's intellect
2. **A teaching method completes with the help of:**
   (a) Various techniques (b) Many tactics
   (c) Many postures (d) Many approaches
3. **What a teaching method is?**
   (a) An art (b) A science
   (c) Both art and science (d) Can't say
4. **It is possible to teach without a teaching method but it is harmful because one cannot:**
   (a) Attain the objective (b) Develop perfection in learning situation
   (c) Deliver organised teaching (d) All of the above
5. **What term has been used when the external knowledge of the environment is fused with a child's brain?**
   (a) Teaching method (b) Teaching tactics
   (c) Teaching skill (d) Teaching process
6. **Which of the following method is termed as an essential evil?**
   (a) Lecture method (b) Lecture-cum-demonstration method
   (c) Assignment method (d) Discussion method
7. **The end product of teacher-centred methods is:**
   (a) To memorize the facts (b) To express belief in traditional agencies
   (c) To depend on teacher's authority (d) All of the above
8. **Which of the following is not included in process dimension of teacher-centred methods of teaching?**
   (a) Reception (b) Authority
   (c) Memory (d) Discovery approach
9. **Which one of the following characteristics is present in teacher-centred method?**
   (a) Formality (b) Teacher's authority
   (c) Neglect of innovations (d) All of the above
10. **The dimension of a teaching method is:**
    (a) Factual (b) Process
    (c) Environmental (d) All of the above
11. **The main objective of child-centred teaching method is:**
    (a) To develop the learning abilities in children in free way (b) To develop the skills in children
    (c) To develop independence in students (d) All of the above
12. **Generally in child-centred methods of teaching, the role of teacher is:**
    (a) To formulate the problematic situations (b) To collect the possible material and resources for the children
    (c) To help the children in formulation of their hypotheses (d) All of the above
13. **The end product of child-centred method is:**
    (a) The development of high level inquiry methods in children (b) Imparting full freedom to the children
    (c) Enhancing the potentialities of the children (d) All of the above
14. **In which of the following, the teacher is ready to follow the innovations?**
    (a) Child-centered methods (b) Teacher-centered methods
    (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
15. **In which of the following, the teacher emphasizes on democratic values?**
    (a) Child-centred methods (b) Student-centred methods
    (c) Both of the (d) None of the

above above

16. The salient feature of lecture method is:
(a) Economy (b) Teacher leisure
(c) Communication of factual information (d) None of the above

17. Which one of the following is not the teaching principle?
(a) Lecture method (b) Heuristic method
(c) Assignment method (d) Project method

18. When a teacher is comparatively passive and the students are overtly active and sit as listeners only—this way of teaching method is called:
(a) Lecture method (b) Assignment method
(c) Project method (d) None of the above

19. The defect of lecture method is:
(a) Lack in scientific attitude (b) Devoid of the principle of learning by doing
(c) A one-way teaching process (d) All of the above

20. In which of the following methods, the teacher takes least interest towards the attention of the students in a classroom?
(a) Project method (b) Assignment method
(c) Lecture method (d) Discussion method

21. Which one of the following is required in lecture method?
(a) Training (b) Exercise
(c) Maturity (d) Intellectual skills

22. Generally, lecture method is assumed as the best method for:
(a) High school students (b) Intermediate students
(c) Graduate students (d) All of the above

23. The lecture should be:
(a) Interesting (b) Well-organised and systematic
(c) Medium level with proper modulations (d) All of the above

24. In modern classes, how extent the authoritative behaviour of a teacher is suitable?
(a) To a great extent (b) Not at all
(c) Can't say (d) Depend on the teacher's personality

25. Which one of the following is not a quality of a teacher?
(a) Economy (b) Fast pace
(c) Time saving (d) Free thinking

26. The defect in lecture method is:
(a) Extra emphasis on memory (b) Lack of self-thinking
(c) Lack of scientific attitude (d) All of the above

27. What is the importance of rehearsal before actual demonstration carried out in the class-room?
(a) It creates self-confidence in a teacher (b) The teacher becomes familiar with the difficulties which may occur during experimentation in the classroom conditions
(c) The teacher performs the experiment's demonstration in a perfect fashion (d) All of the above

28. The single most important point for demonstration of a lesson is:
(a) Selection of content (b) Lesson pointers and selection of questions
(c) Collection of essential apparatuses (d) All of the above

29. During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:
(a) Problematic manner (b) Debatable manner
(c) Suspending manner (d) None of the above

30. Which of the following perception should be taken by a teacher for presentation of content alongwith demonstration?
(a) Use of examples (b) Presentation of right questions
(c) Vivid pronunciation and proper language fluency (d) All of the above

31. The main characteristic of demonstration method is:
(a) Economic (b) Activity-oriented
(c) Eliminating (d) All of the

lurking dangers as conducted by expert teachers | above

32. **The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:**
(a) It is not child-centred (b) It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude
(c) It neglects direct experiences (d) All of the above

33. **The pioneer of Heuristic method is:**
(a) Prof. H.E. Armstrong (b) Prof. D.S. Kothari
(c) Prof. J.A. Stevenson (d) Prof. Leopold Thorndike

34. **The original idea of Armstrong is that:**
(a) The realistic aim of science is discovery through pure researches (b) The student's participation is compulsory in pure researches
(c) The pure researches should be conducted on the basis of traditional researches (d) The future of a country is safe in its pure researches

35. **The word "Heuristic" is derived from:**
(a) Greek word *heurisco* (b) Latin word heuriri
(c) English word *humorous* (d) None of the above

36. **"In discovery methods of teaching, the students are generally forced to work as scientists." This statement is propounded by:**
(a) John Dewey (b) John Little
(c) Armstrong (d) Theodore Bit

37. **H.E. Armstrong was working as a professor of:**
(a) Chemistry (b) Physics
(c) Education (d) Philosophy

38. **The exact meaning of the term *Heurisco* is:**
(a) To find out (b) To discover
(c) To derive conclusions (d) None of the above

39. **The equivalent term of *Heuristic* is *Euriskein* which is meant:**
(a) To visualize science by doing (b) To observe science
(c) To discover science (d) None of the above

40. **A teacher-centred method is converted into child-centred method, if a teacher can do:**
(a) It partially in a deliberate manner (b) It perfectly through insight
(c) It in a reversible fashion (d) It in the presence of large audience of the students

41. **Westaway has presumed Heuristic method as:**
(a) Only a teaching method (b) Only a training method
(c) Only a research method (d) Only a method mend for acquiring knowledge

42. **Which of the following psychological principles have been followed by Heuristic method?**
(a) Principle of freedom (b) Principle of experience
(c) Principle of activity (d) All of the above

43. **The central principle of Heuristic method is:**
(a) Learning by doing (b) Learning through personal working
(c) Learning through labour (d) Learning through experiences

44. **What is the role of a teacher is Heuristic method?**
(a) Teacher as a friend (b) Teacher as a stage-setter
(c) Teacher as creator of inductive method of teaching (d) All of the above

45. **The main characteristics of Heuristic method is:**
(a) Learning by doing (b) Training in scientific method
(c) Independence (d) All of the above

46. **Which one of the following is appeared to be a defect of Heuristic method?**
(a) It assumes child as a little scientist (b) It treated child as a father of man
(c) It teaches child through playway (d) None of the above

47. **The application of Heuristic method in our classrooms is:**

(a) Highly practical (b) Impractical
(c) Practical (d) Cannot say

48. The best use of Heuristic method takes place in:
(a) Science club (b) Classroom teaching
(c) Educational excursions (d) None of the above

49. Heuristic method is not suitable in the condition of:
(a) Traditional curriculum (b) Traditional classroom
(c) Traditional system of instruction (d) All of the above

50. The learning of abilities in a free manner gives birth to:
(a) Self-development (b) Spontaneity
(c) Self-expression (d) All of the above

51. The relationship between teacher and student in Heuristic method of teaching can be compared as of:
(a) Guide and follower (b) Friends in a cooperative venture
(c) Participants on a mutual venture (d) All of the above

52. The 'Problem' is defined as:
(a) An unanswered question (b) A mental burden
(c) A continuous tension (d) All the above

53. The fundamental basis of problem-solving resembles with:
(a) Scientific method (b) Heuristic method
(c) Project method (d) None of the above

54. Generally, problem solving behaviour originates in the situation of:
(a) Unexpected difficulties (b) Normal classroom
(c) Classroom teaching (d) Routine life

55. Problem-solving is defined as:
(a) A psychological concept (b) A method of teaching
(c) A reflective thinking (d) All of the above

56. The important step of problem-solving method is:
(a) Defining of a problem (b) Collection of adequate data
(c) Observation of the events (d) All of the above

57. The main characteristic of problem-solving method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Development of scientific attitude
(c) Independence (d) All pf the above

58. Which one of the following is the demerit of problem-solving method?
(a) Retarded speed (b) Emphasis on experimental work
(c) Non-availability of textbooks (d) All of the above

59. Assignment method is a mixed version of:
(a) Lecture-cum-demonstration method and individual laboratory work (b) Project method and lecture method
(c) Heuristic method and problem-solving method (d) None of the above

60. The types of assignment are of:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

61. The meaning of home assignment is:
(a) To complete the teachers' work at home by the students (b) To complete the work at home with the help of tutor
(c) To prepare the detailed account of class work at home by the students (d) None of the above

62. School assignment is associated with:
(a) The assignment given to students in their classes (b) The experiments performed by the students in their school-lab
(c) Both the above (d) None of the above

63. The aim of the assignment is:
(a) The development of scientific attitude (b) The training in scientific method
(c) The discovery of scientific facts and (d) All of the above

deviation of its principles

64. The central quality of assignment method is:

(a) Students learning by doing taken place (b) The students develop the habit of hardwork
(c) The method is economic (d) It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation

65. The important defect of assignment method is:

(a) Non-availability of the textbooks (b) Need of adequate library
(c) Need of well-equipped laboratory (d) All of the above

66. Assignment method is suitable for:

(a) High school and intermediate students (b) Higher education students
(c) University students (d) All of the above levels of students

67. The pioneer of project method is:

(a) John Dewey (b) W.A. Kilpatrick
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

68. The basic philosophy of project method is:

(a) Progressivism (b) Idealism
(c) Pragmatism (d) Individualism

69. In project method emphasis is laid down on:

(a) Learning by doing (b) Learning by living
(c) Learning by cooperation and competition (d) All of the above

70. The role of a teacher in project method is:

(a) Like a friend (b) Like a guide
(c) Like a co-worker (d) All of the above

71. The most important characteristic of project method is:

(a) Child-centredness (b) Training in scientific method
(c) Learning of science through playing (d) Emphasis on democratic principle

72. The characteristic of an excellent project is:

(a) Purposiveness (b) Favourable activities for focusing children's attention
(c) Freedom to work to children (d) All of the above

73. Project should be selected by:

(a) The teachers only (b) The students only
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

74. The nature of the project should be:

(a) Most difficult (b) Most early
(c) Average level (d) Can't say

75. Which one of the following law of learning is fulfilled through project method?

(a) Law of readiness (b) Law of exercise
(c) Law of effect (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	A	7.	D	8.	D	9.	D	10.	D
11.	D	12.	D	13.	D	14.	A	15.	A
16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	D	20.	C
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	A	25.	D
26.	D	27.	D	28.	D	29.	A	30.	D
31.	D	32.	D	33.	A	34.	A	35.	A
36.	C	37.	A	38.	A	39.	C	40.	A
41.	B	42.	D	43.	A	44.	D	45.	D
46.	A	47.	C	48.	A	49.	D	50.	D
51.	D	52.	D	53.	A	54.	A	55.	D
56.	D	57.	D	58.	D	59.	A	60.	A
61.	A	62.	B	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	A	67.	C	68.	C	69.	D	70.	D
71.	B	72.	D	73.	C	74.	C	75.	D

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TEACHING METHOD TEST - 2

1. ***SOLO stands for:***
   - (A) System of the observed learning outcome
   - (B) Structure of the observed learning output
   - (C) Structure of the observed learning outcome
   - (D) System of the observed learning output
2. ***SOLO taxonomy consists of levels:***
   - (A) 2
   - (B) 3
   - (C) 4
   - (D) 5
3. ***With reference to SOLO taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relation level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
4. ***Two or more aspects are understood in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relational level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
5. ***Integration is developed between two or more aspects in:***
   - (A) Unistructural level
   - (B) Multistructural level
   - (C) Relational level
   - (D) Extended abstract level
6. ***SOLO taxonomy was presented by:***
   - (A) Bloom
   - (B) Krathwhol
   - (C) Simpson
   - (D) Biggs & Collis
7. ***Students are passive in:***
   - (A) Project method
   - (B) Discovery method
   - (C) Lecture method
   - (D) Inquiry method
8. ***Symposium is a type of:***
   - (A) Discovery method
   - (B) Discussion method
   - (C) Lecture method
   - (D) Demonstration method
9. ***In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:***
   - (A) Spending time
   - (B) Qualification
   - (C) Quality of life
   - (D) Adjustment of life
10. ***Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?***
    - (A) Teaching method
    - (B) Teacher
    - (C) Pupil
    - (D) Contents
11. ***The goal of teaching is:***
    - (A) To give information
    - (B) To involve pupils in activities
    - (C) To impart knowledge
    - (D) Desirable change in behaviour
12. ***The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called:***
    - (A) Methods of teaching
    - (B) Maxims of teaching
    - (C) Techniques of teaching
    - (D) Teaching strategies
13. ***Heuristic means:***
    - (A) To investigate
    - (B) To show
    - (C) To do
    - (D) To act
14. ***According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:***
    - (A) 2
    - (B) 3
    - (C) 4
    - (D) 5
15. ***Activity involves:***

(A) Physical action (B) Mental action
(C) Mere action (D) Physical and mental action

16. ***We move from specific to general in:***
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method

17. ***Practice is made in:***
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method

18. ***The Socratic method is known as:***
(A) Lecture demonstration method (B) Discussion method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Question-Answer method

19. ***Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is:***
(A) 5-10 min, (B) 10-20 min,
(C) 20-30 min, (D) 35-45 min,

20. ***In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on:***
(A) Activity (B) Teacher
(C) Content presentation (D) Teacher and content presentation

21. ***American approach emphasizes:***
(A) Teacher (B) Content presentation
(C) Learning objectives (D) Methods

22. ***Which one is not he type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?***
(A) Micro lesson plan (B) Cognitive lesson plan
(C) Affective lesson plan (D) Psychomotor lesson plan

23. ***A good drama does not include:***
(A) Interesting story (B) Alive dialogues
(C) Very long play (D) Subject full of feeling

24. ***Which is not the objective of drama / role play?***
(A) Recreation and enjoyment (B) Development of social skills
(C) Development of skills of conversation (D) Do make rehearsals

25. ***Drama or role platy is useful for teaching:***
(A) History (B) Science
(C) Maths (D) Languag

26. ***The main types of teleconferencing identified are:***
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

27. ***Which is not the type of teleconferencing?***
(A) Audio teleconferencing (B) Video teleconferencing
(C) T.V teleconferencing (D) Computer teleconferencing

28. ***Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?***
(A) Individual (B) Group
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

29. ***Cooperative learning is an alternative to:***
(A) Competitive models (B) Teaching models
(C) Lesson plans (D) Micro teachings

30. ***The number of students in cooperative learning groups is?***
(A) 3-4 (B) 5-6

(C) 8-10 (D) 10-15

31. *The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:*
(A) Effective learning (B) Positive interedependence
(C) Cooperation (D) Division of labour

32. *The students like to spend the most of the time with:*
(A) Teachers (B) Parents
(C) Relatives (D) Peers

33. *Peer culture constitutes:*
(A) Socialization (B) Individualization
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

34. *Which is not the advantage of team, teaching?*
(A) Better utilization of resources (B) Better planning
(C) Better use of teaching techniques (D) Better financial benefits of teachers

35. *The hypothesis underlying team teaching is:*
(A) Teachers fell bore while working alone (B) Teacher are not competent
(C) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students (D) The single teacher cannot control the class

36. *CAI stands for:*
(A) Computer analyzed instruction (B) Computer assisted instruction
(C) Computer assisted interview (D) Computer analyzed interview

37. *Which is not the mode of CAI?*
(A) Tutorial mode (B) Drill mode
(C) Simulation mode (D) Question mode

38. *Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:*
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organizing (D) Characterizing

39. *Example of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Describe a topic (B) Develop an X-ray film
(C) Type a letter (D) Take responsibility for tools

40. *At the highest level of hierarchy is:*
(A) Understanding (B) Application
(C) Evaluation (D) Analysis

41. *The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:*
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Six

42. *The highest level of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Synthesis (B) Analysis
(C) Comprehension (D) Evaluation

43. *The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:*
(A) Test (B) Measurement
(C) Assessment (D) Evaluation

44. *Educational objectives have been divided into:*
(A) Two domains (B) Three domains
(C) Four domains (D) Five domains

45. *Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:*
(A) 1946 (B) 1956

(C) 1966 (D) 1976

46. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:

(A) Benhjamin S. Bloom (B) Skinner
(C) Krathwhol (D) Simpson

47. Cognitive domain has:

(A) Three subgroups (B) Four subgroups
(C) Five subgroups (D) Six subgroups

48. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:

(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis

49. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:

(A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application

50. Knowing memorizing and recalling is concerned with:

(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation

51. To grasp the meaning of the material is:

(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis

52. To use previous learned material in new situation is:

(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Analysis

53. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:

(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Analysis (D) Synthesis

54. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:

(A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application

55. To know the worth or value of material is:

(A) Analysis (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation

56. The intellectual skills are reflected by:

(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Physical Domain

57. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:

(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain

58. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain

59. The focus of cognitive domain is:

(A) Physical and Motor Skills (B) Intellectual Skills
(C) Attitudes and Interests (D) None of above

60. The affective domain was classified by:

(A) Benjamin S. Bloom (B) Simpson
(C) Krathwhol (D) Burner

61. Affective domain is divided into:

(A) four subgroups (B) Five subgroups

(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups

62. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:

(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Attending (D) Organizing

63. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain?

(A) Attending (B) Responding
(C) Organization (D) Characterization

64. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:

(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization

65. Brining together different values into a consistent value system is:

(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization

66. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:

(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organization (D) Characterization

67. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:

(A) 1962 (B) 1972
(C) 1982 (D) 1992

68. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:

(A) 1954 (B) 1964
(C) 1974 (D) 1984

69. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in:

(A) Four subgroups (B) Five subgroups
(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups

70. The characteristic of behavioral objective is:

(A) Observable and Immeasurable (B) Non-observable and measurable
(C) Observable and measurable (D) Non-observable and immeasurable

71. Objective related to affective domain is:

(A) Student can pain a picture (B) Students can draw a graph
(C) Students values honesty (D) Students can write a letter

72. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:

(A) Application (B) Analysis
(C) Synthesis (D) Evaluation

73. Which is vast in Scope?

(A) Teaching Tactic (B) Teaching Technique
(C) Teaching Strategy (D) Teaching Method

74. Students find/explore the information themselves in:

(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Both (D) None

75. Teacher performs practically and explains in:

(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Demonstration method (D) Problem solving method

76. Role of student is active in:

(A) Discovery method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Inquiry method (D) All of above

77. Micro teaching is a:

(A) Teaching method (B) Teacher training technique
(C) Motivational technique (D) None of above

78. What is the time of presentation in microteaching?
(A) 1-5 min. (B) 5-10 min
(C) 10-15 min (D) 15-20 min

79. What is the no. of students in microteaching?
(A) 1-15 (B) 5-10
(C) 10-15 (D) 15-20

80. Microteaching started in:
(A) 1950 (B) 1960
(C) 1970 (D) 1980

81. Microteaching focuses on the competency over:
(A) Methods (B) Skills
(C) Contents (D) Observations

82. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Discussion method (D) Project method

83. Which one is exception?
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V

84. Which is not included in print media?
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V

85. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

86. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

87. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

88. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

89. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

90. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%

91. According to W. Therber, types of models are:
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

92. Mock up models are those which explain?
(A) Principles or working of machine (B) Internal structure
(C) External structure (D) Internal and external structure

93. A field trip is arranged for:
(A) Making an excursion
(B) See other people doing things
(C) Note the meaning of action
(D) All of the above

94. Interest can be created in students in specific topcis of study by the use of:
(A) Chalk board
(B) Fellalin
(C) Bulletin board
(D) All of the above

95. The most direct experience from the following is that of:
(A) Motion pictures
(B) Visual symbol
(C) Demonstration
(D) Field trip

96. Wragg has suggested how many number of students in a microteaching class?
(A) 35 to 40
(B) 25 to 30
(C) 15 to 20
(D) 5 to 10

97. Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as:
(A) Demonstration
(B) Project
(C) Problem-solving
(D) Discussion

98. Exhibition of science fairs promote students ability of:
(A) Knowledge and comprehension
(B) Comprehension and application
(C) Higher order skills
(D) Lower order skills

99. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:
(A) Hypothesis formulation
(B) Observations
(C) Experimentation
(D) Formulation of a law/theory

100. What is the first step in the Project method of teaching?
(A) Determination of activities
(B) Determination of objectives
(C) Planning
(D) Distribution of work

101. Which one is not the Psychological principle of teaching?
(A) Proceed from concrete to abstract
(B) Proceed from complex to simple
(C) Proceed from known to unknown
(D) Proceed from simple to difficult

102. Which is the best method of teaching science at school level?
(A) Lecture
(B) Analytical
(C) Direct
(D) Demonstration

103. Which is not the step of scientific method?
(A) Observation
(B) Experiment
(C) Prediction
(D) Interview

104. The ultimate result of scientific method?
(A) Development of knowledge
(B) Development of senses
(C) Both a & b
(D) None of a & b

105. Aims are:
(A) National expectations
(B) Institution expectations
(C) Learning expectations
(D) None of the above

106. Goals are at:
(A) National level
(B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level
(D) All of the above

107. Objectives are at:
(A) National level
(B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level
(D) All of the above

108. Inquiry means:

(A) To investigate (B) To learn
(C) To teach (D) To find

109. Inquiry method includes:

(A) Observation (B) Experiments
(C) Questioning answering (D) Showing

110. Which one is the best for large group instruction?

(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

111. Useful for higher classes is:

(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

112. First component of lesson planning is:

(A) Objective (B) Presentation
(C) Homework (D) Summary

113. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:

(A) Lecture method (B) Project method
(C) Activity method (D) Laboratory method

114. Demonstration means:

(A) To perform (B) To develop
(C) To show (D) To observe

115. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:

(A) Three (B) Four
(C) Five (D) Six

116. Discovery method is advanced method of:

(A) Heuristic method (B) Inquiry method
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

117. The steps to be taken in problem solving method are:

(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

118. Method based on Deway's philosophy is:

(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Project method

119. Who says that project is a purposeful activity?

(A) Deway (B) Stevenson
(C) Ballard (D) Kilpatrick

120. Which is not the step of project method?

(A) Planning (B) Execution
(C) Analysis (D) Evaluation

121. Programmed learning was presented by:

(A) J.S. Burner (B) Benjamin Bloom
(C) John Dewey (D) B.F. Skinner

122. Portfolio is the collection of:

(A) School record (B) Teacher work
(C) Student work (D) Office work

123. In programmed learning, learning takes place under:

(A) Natural conditions (B) Artificial conditions
(C) Controlled conditions (D) Planned conditions

124. Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:

(A) Heuristics Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Discussion Method (D) Lecture Method

125. An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:

(A) Method (B) Technique
(C) Strategy (D) Tactic

126. Selection of different media for different students is done in:

(A) Role Playing (B) Individualized Instruction
(C) Programmed Instruction (D) Computer Assistant Instruction

127. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:

(A) Demonstration Method (B) Problem Solving Method
(C) Project Method (D) Drill Method

128. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:

(A) Lecture Method (B) Discussion Method
(C) Question Answer Method (D) Demonstration Method

129. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:

(A) Exercise (B) Activity
(C) Topic (D) Question

130. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Five Stages (B) Four Stages
(C) Three Stages (D) Two Stages

131. The 'surface' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and cxtended Abstract

132. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistracutural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and Extended Abstract

133. Synthesis requires:

(A) Formulation of new structural material (B) Understanding the structure of the material
(C) Judge the value of material (D) Use the material in new situation

134. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:

(A) In classroom (B) Subject in detail
(C) By more than one teacher (D) A narrow and specific skill

135. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:

(A) Lecture Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Activity Method (D) Drill Method

136. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:

(A) Affective Domain (B) Psychomotor Domain

(C) Cognitive Domain (D) Solo Taxonomy

137. Lecture method is generally described as:

(A) Teacher Centered (B) Child Centered
(C) Activity Centered (D) Education Centered

138. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:

(A) Hervules (B) Hero
(C) Heurises (D) None of the above

139. "Teaching is a form interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the behaviour potential of another is the view presented by:

(A) N.L. Gage (B) A. Flanders
(C) M.C. Morrison (D) P.B. Frost

140. Solo taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:

(A) Ability (B) Understanding
(C) Performance (D) Skill

141. Lesson plan makes the work:

(A) Regular (B) Systematic
(C) Organized (D) All of above

142. Simulation is an elaborate type of:

(A) Role play (B) Gaming
(C) Socio drama (D) All of above

143. Basic feature in lesson planning is:

(A) Content (B) Method
(C) Objective (D) Evaluation

144. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is:

(A) Heuristic method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Project method (D) Activity method

145. ***A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:***

(A) Imitation (B) Manipulation
(C) Precision (D) Articulation

146. ***Questioning by students is a sign of ________ teaching.***

(A) Experimental (B) Scholastic
(C) Systematic (D) Motivated

147. ***Frequent correction of wrong answers is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower:***

(A) Economic status (B) Socioeconomic status
(C) Social status (D) Status

148. ***Motivation, in the process of learning, creates interest for learning among young:***

(A) Children (B) Motivators
(C) Learners (D) Students

149. ***A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would observe behariour as it hapens outside the laboratory or:***

(A) Library (B) Examination hall
(C) Hospital (D) Clinic

150. ***The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is called:***

(A) Range of reaction (B) Range of action
(C) Range of response (D) Range of experiment

151. ***Career education should begin in:***

(A) 1st grade (B) Fifth grade
(C) Sixth grade (D) Kindergarten

152. ***The Gestalt Kheorists augmented the insight theory of:***
(A) Understanding (B) Learning
(C) Motivation (D) Association

153. ***Group tests that have norms for each grade and that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instruction are called:***
(A) Developmental tests (B) Qualified tests
(C) Normalized tests (D) Standardized tests

154. ***When children become active members of their peer group?***
(A) In adolescence (B) In adulthood
(C) In early age (D) In childhood

155. ***Discussing an individual pupil's test marks with the class is not a sound mental hygiene:***
(A) Behaviour (B) Standard
(C) Mark (D) Practice

156. ***When the majority of students in a science class are well below grade level in reading, who should plan many hands-on activities?***
(A) Teacher (B) Parents
(C) Educator (D) Principal

157. ***Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of:***
(A) Secondary level (B) Primary level
(C) Elementary level (D) Kindergarten

158. ***What is a 'dyslexia'?***
(A) Listening disorder (B) Reading disorder
(C) Mental disorder (D) Learning disorder

159. ***The teacher should provide the child with purposeful activities that legitimize the need for movement to be successful with an:***
(A) Overactive child (B) Overintelligent child
(C) Overage child (D) Overboard child

160. ***A child weak in studies can be improved through counselling and:***
(A) Teaching classes (B) Remedial classes
(C) Experimental classes (D) Disciplinary classes

161. ***In which teaching aid, a blackboard can be included?***
(A) Visual aid (B) Audio aid
(C) Audio-visual aid (D) Casual aid

162. ***An effective teacher shall ensure competition or _________ as the situation demands.***
(A) Punishment (B) Teaching
(C) Cooperation (D) Communication

163. ***Knowledge of child psychology is a must for primary teacher because it helps the teacher in understanding the:***
(A) Nature of children (B) Behaviour of children
(C) Attitudes of children (D) Differences of children

164. ***The statement "children actively construct their understanding of the world" is attributed to:***
(A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel

(C) Pavlov (D) Piaget

165. ***What is called a small machine used in the reading program to increase rate of speed?***

(A) Digital device (B) Tachistoscope
(C) Mnemonic device (D) None of these

166. ***The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by experimentation in a:***

(A) Class (B) Science laboratory
(C) School (D) Ground

167. ***An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from guided:***

(A) Habitual reading (B) Effective reading
(C) Oral reading (D) Silent reading

168. ***The current view of childhood assumes that childhood is a unique period of:***

(A) Growth (B) Evolution
(C) Planning (D) Exposure

169. ***The best procedure for a teacher to adopt with a pupil who frequently strammers is to suggest that the parents seek:***

(A) Medicinal help (B) Professional help
(C) Tutorial help (D) Parental help

170. ***Remaining calm and just looking at students is a best way to control noise in:***

(A) Laboratory (B) School
(C) Classroom (D) Assembly

171. ***Creative writing should be an activity planned for:***

(A) All children (B) High class students
(C) Elementary students (D) Special children

172. ***The movement of behaviour modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of thorndike's law of:***

(A) Behaviour (B) Achievement
(C) Correlation (D) Effect

173. ***In school and classroom environment, the child's ________ development is defined in a best way.***

(A) Cognitive (B) Learning
(C) Psychological (D) Cultural

174. ***To guide student's growth should be a teacher's:***

(A) Domain (B) Matter
(C) Attitude (D) Motto

175. ***A teacher who creates interests in the subject amongst the students is the most:***

(A) Competent (B) Authoritative
(C) Complex (D) Commanding

176. ***Who advanced the idea of the five formal steps in learning?***

(A) Pestalozzi (B) James Franklin
(C) Justin Pfifer (D) Johann Herbert

177. ***"Development is a never endig process." This idea is associated with the principle of:***

(A) Development (B) Performance

(C) Continuity (D) Interrelation

178. ***Who proposed the important theories of moral development?***

(A) Herbert (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Coleman (D) Kohlberg

179. ***The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by independent:***

(A) Work projects (B) Test projects
(C) Study projects (D) Tutorial projects

180. ***A teacher who loves to ________ will be liked the most by students.***

(A) Teach (B) Work
(C) Study (D) Evaluate

181. ***Who presented the educational philosophy that "the individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand"?***

(A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel
(C) Pestalozzi (D) Herbert

182. ***Educational __________ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.***

(A) Psychology (B) Philosophy
(C) Ethics (D) Sociology

183. ***The teacher introduces a problem-solving lesson with a good motivation and then asks for proposed:***

(A) Ideas (B) Solutions
(C) Suggestions (D) Proposals

184. ***Who developed the interactive analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness?***

(A) Frobel (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Flander (D) Simon

185. ***A child from a _________ home will experience the greatest difficulty with independent study.***

(A) Disorganized (B) Discriminate
(C) Discourse (D) Discouragement

186. ***The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with transfer of:***

(A) Feelings (B) Traits
(C) Characteristics (D) Learning

187. ***A new teacher to start with will have to establish rapport with the:***

(A) Society (B) Faculty
(C) Students (D) Studies

188. ***Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a positive:***

(A) Participation (B) Understanding
(C) Transference (D) Correlation

189. ***Who identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development?***

(A) Piaget (B) Simon
(C) Kohlberg (D) Edmond

190. ***Teaching at which level is teacher-centered?***

(A) Amateur (B) Concrete
(C) Authoritarian (D) Professional

191. ***The medium of education should be:***
(A) National language (B) International language
(C) Mother language (D) Regional language

192. ***Teaching is called a noble profession because it is a type of service provided to the:***
(A) Self (B) Society
(C) Institution (D) Department

193. ***Dropping out from school means to leave the school:***
(A) Forever (B) For the time being
(C) Casually (D) None of these

194. ***As far as socialising agency is concerned, a school can be considered a/an:***
(A) Elementary group (B) Supplementary group
(C) Primary group (D) Secondary group

195. ***A successful communicator is the one who knows a lot but is somewhat reserve in his:***
(A) Attitude (B) Dealings
(C) Communication (D) Manners

196. ***On whom lies the main responsibility of school management?***
(A) Registrar (B) School dean
(C) Vice-Principal (D) Principal

197. ***If any two students are not alike, they differ in their physical and:***
(A) Mental approach (B) Natural approach
(C) Formal approach (D) Informal approach

198. ***Who said that "at least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six"?***
(A) Mayer (B) Frobel
(C) Bloom (D) Kohlberg

199. ***The main difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters heredity whereas cultural change alters:***
(A) Thought (B) Character
(C) Standards (D) Environment

200. ***Most educators agree that __________ reading requires an audience situation.***
(A) Oral (B) Evaluative
(C) Learned (D) Thorough

****

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	C	8.	B	9.	D	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	C	18.	D	19.	D	20.	D
21.	C	22.	A	23.	C	24.	D	25.	A
26.	B	27.	C	28.	C	29.	A	30.	A
31.	B	32.	D	33.	A	34.	D	35.	C

36.	B	37.	D	38.	D	39.	A	40.	C
41.	B	42.	D	43.	D	44.	B	45.	B
46.	A	47.	D	48.	C	49.	A	50.	C
51.	A	52.	B	53.	C	54.	B	55.	D
56.	A	57.	B	58.	C	59.	B	60.	C
61.	B	62.	C	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	D	67.	B	68.	B	69.	D	70.	C
71.	C	72.	C	73.	C	74.	B	75.	C
76.	D	77.	B	78.	B	79.	B	80.	B
81.	B	82.	D	83.	D	84.	D	85.	B
86.	A	87.	B	88.	C	89.	D	90.	D
91.	B	92.	A	93.	D	94.	D	95.	D
96.	D	97.	B	98.	B	99.	D	100.	B
101.	B	102.	D	103.	D	104.	A	105.	A
106.	B	107.	A	108.	A	109.	C	110.	A
111.	A	112.	A	113.	C	114.	C	115.	C
116.	C	117.	D	118.	D	119.	D	120.	C
121.	D	122.	C	123.	C	124.	A	125.	C
126.	B	127.	D	128.	B	129.	C	130.	D
131.	B	132.	D	133.	A	134.	D	135.	D
136.	B	137.	A	138.	C	139.	A	140.	C
141.	D	142.	D	143.	C	144.	A	145.	D
146.	D	147.	B	148.	C	149.	D	150.	A
151.	D	152.	B	153.	D	154.	A	155.	D
156.	A	157.	D	158.	B	159.	A	160.	B
161.	A	162.	C	163.	B	164.	D	165.	B
166.	B	167.	D	168.	A	169.	B	170.	C
171.	A	172.	D	173.	A	174.	D	175.	A
176.	D	177.	C	178.	D	179.	C	180.	A
181.	C	182.	A	183.	B	184.	C	185.	A
186.	D	187.	C	188.	D	189.	A	190.	C
191.	A	192.	B	193.	A	194.	D	195.	A
196.	D	197.	A	198.	C	199.	D	200.	A

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SCIENCE

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OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

SET-I

1. Structure of Living Things

- ***Choose the correct answers:***

1. *Plants and animals are made up of:*
(A) Nucleus (B) Cells
(C) Organisms (D) Cytoplasm

2. *In plants, the cell membrane is surrounded by a thick:*
(A) Cell wall (B) Membrane
(C) Cell cover (D) Body

3. *A cell consists of -------- main parts.*
(A) Two (B) Four
(C) Three (C) Five

4. *The cell is a unit which is present in all -------- organisms.*
(A) Non-living (B) Living
(C) Kind of (C) Unicellular

5. *The thin layer which encloses the nucleus is:*
(A) Cell membrane (B) Membrane
(C) Nuclear membrane (D) Cell wall

6. *The jelly-like substance which is present in the cell is:*
(A) Nucleoplasm (B) Plasma
(C) Chloroplast (D) Cytoplasm

7. *Lungs and hearts are present in ------- organisms such as frogs and rabbits.*
(A) Unicellular (B) Multicellular
(C) Living (D) Non-living

8. *Amoeba and bacteria are both single celled:*
(A) Animals (B) Plants
(C) Insects (D) Reptiles

9. *Amoeba is different from other unicellular organisms because it is:*
(A) Regular shaped (B) Oval shaped
(C) Irregular shaped (D) Shoe shaped

10. *Vacuole in unicellular organisms, stores the food material and removes the ---- material.*
(A) Organic (B) Useful
(C) Waste. (D) Food

11. *Which is the controlling center of the cell ?*
(A) Cell membrane (B) Nucleus
(C) Nucleolus (D) Cytoplasm

12. *---------- plays an important role in cell division.*
(A) Cell (B) Nucleus
(C) Vacuole (D) Cell wall

13. *Chloroplasts are absent in ------- cells.*
(A) Animal (B) Plant
(C) Blood (D) Body

14. *Unicellular organisms are formed by only _______ cell(s).*
(A) Two (B) One
(C) Ten (D) Five

15. *The exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide)is possible through:*
(A) Digestive system (B) Circulatory system
(C) Environment (D) Respiratory system

16. *The heart ---- blood to all parts of our body.*
(A) Takes (B) Provide
(C) Flows (D) Pumps

17. *The outermost boundary of plant cells is:*
(A) Solid wall (B) Cell membrane
(C) Cell wall (D) Nuclear membrane

18. *The ---- produced in body is used by us to work, to move and to grow.*

(A) Power (B) Energy
(C) Oxygen (D) Food

19. What is the correct sequence ?
(A) Sperm-Egg-Zygote-Embryo (B) Sperm-Zygote-Egg-Embryo
(C) Zygote-Embryo-Sperm-Egg (D) Embryo-Zygote-Egg-Sperm

20. The thin layer which encloses the nucleus is called:
(A) Cell membrane (B) Vacuole
(C) Nucleus membrane (D) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	B	13.	A	14.	B	15.	D
16.	D	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C

2. Major Life Process-I

- ***Select the right answer:***

1. The process of getting energy from food is called:
(A) Digestion (B) Respiration
(C) Breathing (D) Nutrition

2. The food we eat is known as:
(A) Material (B) Nutrient
(C) Meal (D) Starch

3. Things like glucose, cane sugar and starch are known as:
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Fats
(C) Proteins (D) Inorganic material

4. -------- is present in potatoes, rice, corn and wheat.
(A) Sugar (B) Starch
(C) Fat (D) Oils

5. -------- is processed to make cream, butter and ghee.
(A) Oil (B) Starch
(C) Milk (D) Protein

6. Fats and oils are also very high -------- food.
(A) Power (B) Energy
(C) Lubricant (D) Value

7. Proteins form about -------- by weight of human body.
(A) 12-16 % (B) 10-12 %
(C) 30-40 % (D) 12-18 %

8. To regulate functions of thyroid glands, we need:
(A) Iodine (B) Calcium
(C) Phosphorous (D) Iron

9. Iron is necessary for the formation of blood:
(A) Red blood cells (B) Haemoglobin
(C) White blood cells (D) Plasma

10. ------- are chemical substances needed by the body in very small quantities.
(A) Minerals (B) Proteins
(C) Vitamins (D) Starch

11. Calcium, Sodium and Iron are:
(A) Salts (B) Proteins
(C) Vitamins (D) Minerals

12. -------- are very often represented by English alphabets.
(A) Minerals (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Vitamins (D) Fats

13. Deficiency of Vitamin -------- causes night blindness.
(A) B (B) A
(C) K (D) C

14. Deficiency of Iodine causes:
(A) Beri Beri (B) Goitre
(C) Weakness (D) Rickets

15. Deficiency of Vitamin A causes:
(A) Malaria (B) Night Blindness
(C) Tuberculosis (D) Beri Beri

16. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes:
(A) Rickets (B) Scurvy
(C) Pellagra (D) Beri Beri

17. Carbohydrates consist of:
(A) Carbon-Hydrogen-Oxygen (B) Carbon-Hydrogen-Nitrogen
(C) Carbon-Nitrogen-Oxygen (D) Oxygen-Hydrogen-Nitrogen

18. Saliva is secreted by three -------- situated above, below and back of the tongue.
(A) Tissues (B) Organs

(C) Bodies (D) Glands

19. *The human kidney collects urea from ——— and passes it to the bladder as urine.*

(A) Stomach (B) Intestines
(C) Blood (D) Water

20. *Iodine solution is used for testing the presence of ——— in potato.*

(A) Starch (B) Oil
(C) Fats (D) Vitamins

21. *Chyme is a thick liquid form of food present in the:*

(A) Oesophagus (B) Stomach
(C) Liver (D) Pancreas

22. *Removal of ——— and other waste products is essential in healthy bodies.*

(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen
(C) Water (D) Fats

23. *Which one of the following contains the greatest proportion of fat ?*

(A) Milk (B) Tomatoes
(C) Spinach (D) Pulses

24. *Sun flower seeds are used in manufacturing:*

(A) Ghee (B) Butter
(C) Cheese (D) Cooking Oil

25. *The basic unit for preparation of food in green plants is:*

(A) Leaves (B) Cytoplasm
(C) Chloroplast (D) Protoplasm

26. *The first product prepared by the process of photosynthesis is:*

(A) Oil (B) Sugar
(C) Protein (D) Fat

27. *The process during which energy is produced in the body from food is:*

(A) Breathing (B) Digestion
(C) Excretion (D) Respiration

28. *——— are the small pores present on the surface of leaves.*

(A) Stomata (B) Spots
(C) Fungus (D) Sacs

29. *Kidneys contain many small microscopic tubes called:*

(A) Capillaries (B) Nephrons
(C) Veins (D) Tracheas

30. *The removal of carbon dioxide, urine and sweat is a process of:*

(A) Digestion (B) Respiration
(C) Breathing (D) Excretion

31. *The juices secreted by the walls of stomach are called:*

(A) Bile (B) Pancreatic juices
(C) Gastric juices (D) Saliva

32. *The juice secreted by the walls of stomach acts on:*

(A) Proteins (B) Carbohydrates
(C) Salts (D) Fats

33. *Saliva helps the digestion of:*

(A) Proteins (B) Fats
(C) Minerals (D) Carbohydrates

34. *Water and mineral salts are absorbed by:*

(A) Stomach (B) Small intestine
(C) Large intestine (D) None of these

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	B	7.	D	8.	A	9.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	C	13.	B	14.	B	15.	B
16.	A	17.	A	18.	D	19.	C	20.	A
21.	B	22.	A	23.	A	24.	A	25.	C
26.	B	27.	D	28.	A	29.	B	30.	B
31.	C	32.	A	33.	D	34.	C		

3. Major Life Process-II

- ***Mark with a (✓) the right answer in each of the following questions:***

1. *The temperature of plant is regulated by a process called:*

(A) Transportation (B) Respiration
(C) Breathing (D) Walking

2. *In the blood circulatory system, the ——— works as pump.*

(A) Heart (B) Capillary
(C) Vein (D) Lung

3. *The messages, we receive from the environment are sent as signals to the spinal cord by sensory:*

(A) Cells (B) Muscles
(C) Nerves (D) Cords

4. *A neuron is a long —— cell.*

(A) Nerve (B) Muscle
(C) Divided (D) Branched

5. *The pores present on the surface of -*

------- are called stomata.

(A) Skin (B) Body
(C) Plants (D) Leaves

6. *The amount of blood in the circulatory system of a 25 years old person of an average size is:*

(A) Less than 2 litres (B) Between 2 and 4 litres
(C) Between 4 and 6 litres (D) Between 6 and 10 litres

7. *Which one of the following causes blood to exit from the heart ?*

(A) An auricle relaxes (B) An auricle contracts
(C) A ventricle relaxes (D) An auricle contracts

8. *Which one of the following contain mostly deoxygenated blood ?*

(A) Aorta (B) Veins
(C) Arteries (D) Pulmonary artery

9. *Which one of the following is not true for arteries ?*

(A) They have thick walls (B) They have many valves
(C) Carry blood away from heart (D) Pulse rate is measured from them

10. *Which one of the following part of a plant absorbs water, minerals and salts ?*

(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Leaf (D) Flower

11. *Which one of the following carries messages through the body ?*

(A) Muscles (B) Tissues
(C) Nerves (D) Blood

12. *Select one of the following organs which is protected by ribs:*

(A) Kidney (B) Brain
(C) Heart (D) Stomach

13. *Blood from the body first enters the ------- of heart.*

(A) Right auricle (B) Left auricle
(C) Right ventricle (D) Left ventricle

14. *The Aorta is ------- which supplies oxygenated blood to all parts of the body.*

(A) A vein (B) An artery
(C) A muscle (D) A tube

15. *A reflex action is a ------- reaction in response to a stimulus.*

(A) Slow (B) Fast
(C) Quick (D) Sudden

16. *Human heart has:*

(A) One chamber (B) Two chambers
(C) Three chambers (D) Four chambers

17 *Which one of the following carries message through the body:*

(A) Muscles (B) Blood
(C) Nerves (D) Tissues

18 *A reflex action is the sudden response to a:*

(A) Brain order (B) Stimulus
(C) Human needs (D) None of these

19. *The brain consists of:*

(A) Two major parts (B) Three major parts
(C) Four major parts (D) Five major parts

20. *The vessels which take blood away from heart to various organs are called:*

(A) Arteries (B) Veins
(C) Capillaries (D) Tubes

21. *Blood is a mixture of cells suspended in a liquid called:*

(A) Mixture (B) Plasma
(C) Saliva (D) Fluid

22. *Evaporation of water from the surface of the plant is known as:*

(A) Diffusion (B) Osmosis
(C) Transportation (D) Photosynthesis

23. *Water absorbed by the roots, rises up in the stem through:*

(A) Phloem vessels (B) Vessels
(C) Tubules (D) Xylem vessels

24. *The pulling force of transportation is known as the -------.*

(A) Sucking pull (B) Transportational pull
(C) Absorption (D) Pressure

25. *Transportation provides water to the plants for the -------.*

(A) Life activity (B) Photosynthesis
(C) Respiration (D) Evaporation

26. *A human skeleton consists of ------- bones.*

(A) 106 (B) 206
(C) 306 (D) 406

27. *Human bones have been divided into ------- types.*

(A) Four (B) Three
(C) Two (D) Five

28. *Flat bones are found in skull and -------.*

(A) Legs (B) Chest
(C) Shoulders (D) Ankle

29. *------- bones are found in legs, arms and chest.*

(A) Flat (B) Small
(C) Round (D) Long

30. *Small bones are found in wrist and -------.*

(A) Ankle (B) Skull
(C) Arms (D) Legs

31. *Vertebrae and hip bones are the examples of ------- bones.*

(A) Long (B) Irregular
(C) Flat (D) Small

32. *------- directs and determines human activities.*

(A) Heart (B) Blood
(C) Brain (D) Head

33. *The brain, the spinal cord and the nerves form the ------- nervous system.*

(A) Total (B) Whole
(C) Complete (D) Central

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	D
6.	C	7.	D	8.	B	9.	A	10.	A
11.	C	12.	C	13.	B	14.	B	15.	D
16.	D	17.	C	18.	B	19.	B	20.	A
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	B	25.	B
26.	B	27.	A	28.	C	29.	D	30.	A
31.	B	32.	C	33.	D				

4. Reproduction

- ***Pick the correct answer:***

1. *------- is the process by which all organisms produce next generation members of their own kind.*

(A) Development (B) Reproduction
(C) Growth (D) Transmission

2. *When organisms reproduce by ------- methods, sex cells are not involved in the reproductive process.*

(A) Asexual (B) Reproduction
(C) Sexual (D) Bisexual

3. *In flowers, the main purpose of the ------- is to protect the inner parts.*

(A) Petals (B) Stamens
(C) Ovary (D) Sepals

4. *During pollination, the ------- of a flower receives pollen grains.*

(A) Style (B) Ovary
(C) Stigma (D) Carpel

5. *New plants develop from runners when roots and ------- form at joints.*

(A) Branches (B) Leaves
(C) Stem (D) Shoots

6. *Which one of the following is not a process involved in asexual reproduction of plants:*

(A) Budding (B) Fertilization
(C) Cutting (D) Grafting

7. *Select from the following that reproduce both sexually and asexually:*

(A) Frog (B) Hydra
(C) Amoeba (D) Bacteria

8. *In animals, fertilization of an egg takes place in the:*

(A) Ovary (B) Testes
(C) Oviduct (D) Tubule

9 *Which one of the following is the correct sequence:*

(A) Zygote-Embryo-Sex cells-Baby (B) Sex cells-Zygote-Embryo-Baby
(C) Embryo-Zygote-Sex cells-Baby (D) None of these

10. *Suppose you read that a particular plant can form gametes. Which one of the following must be true:*

(A) The plant can produce nectar (B) The plant has several ovules
(C) The plant can reproduce (D) The plant is self-pollinating

sexually

11. A fertilized egg divides and re-divides to form the:

(A) Zygote (B) Baby
(C) Gamete (D) Embryo

12. When a seed germinates, the -------- emerges first and this grows into the stem of the new plant.

(A) Radicle (B) Root
(C) Plumule (D) Leaf

13. The three primary conditions for the germination of a seed are a supply of water, the presence of -------- and a suitable temperature.

(A) Nitrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Hydrogen (D) Carbon

14. The insoluble substance contained in a seed is called:

(A) Membrane (B) Starch
(C) Pollen (D) None of these

15. To mature the human embryo takes:

(A) Four months (B) Six months
(C) Nine months (D) One year

16. Sperm and egg cells fuse to form a --------.

(A) Zygote (B) Embryo
(C) Baby (D) Individual

17. The sperms and eggs are together given the name of:

(A) Pollen (B) Cell
(C) Gamete (D) Granule

18. The fusion of male and female cells is known as:

(A) Reproduction (B) Fertilization
(C) Combination (D) Pollination

19. A flower is the -------- organ of plants.

(A) Vegetative (B) Reproductive
(C) Central (D) Sex

20. Each stamen consists of a filament and a/an:

(A) Stigma (B) Carpel
(C) Stalk (D) Anther

21. The -------- grows up to form the fruit.

(A) Flower (B) Carpel
(C) Ovary (D) Ovule

22. The sepals and petals are regarded as -------- parts of a flower.

(A) Non-essential (B) Essential
(C) Necessary (D) Important

23. The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the flower is called:

(A) Pollination (B) Fertilization
(C) Germination (D) Reproduction

24. Fruit is sometimes defined as a:

(A) Ripened ovule (B) Ripened ovary
(C) Ripened flower (D) None of these

25. When the pollen grains of a flower are transferred to the stigma of the same flower, it is called:

(A) Pollination (B) Cross-pollination
(C) Self-pollination (D) Germination

26. During respiration and growth, -------- reactions take place.

(A) Physical (B) Chemical
(C) Reverse (D) Slow

27. Asexual reproduction in plants is also known as --------- reproduction.

(A) Sexual (B) Rapid
(C) Bisexual (D) Vegetative

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	D	4.	C	5.	D
6.	B	7.	B	8.	A	9.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	C	13.	B	14.	B	15.	C
16.	A	17.	C	18.	B	19.	B	20.	D
21.	C	22.	A	23.	A	24.	B	25.	C
26.	B	27.	D						

5. Matter

- ***Choose the correct word which best completes each statement:***

1. All things which occupy space and have weight are called:

(A) Matter (B) Compounds
(C) Substances (D) None of these

2. Matter is made up of:

(A) Crystals (B) Vapours
(C) Drops (D) Particles

3. The -------- energy of the particles of solids is not great enough.

(A) Potential (B) Electric

(C) Magnetic (D) Kinetic

4. *In gases, the binding force between particles is:*

(A) Strong (B) Weak
(C) Negligible (D) None of these

5. *The smallest particle. of water retains its properties is called a -------- of water.*

(A) Atom (B) Compound
(C) Drop (D) Molecule

6. *A molecule of a compound is formed of two or more than two:*

(A) Atoms (B) Particles
(C) Parts (D) Grains

7. *The smallest indivisible particle of matter is called:*

(A) Atom (B) Molecule
(C) Drop (D) Nucleus

8. *Atoms are made up of protons, neutrons and:*

(A) Positrons (B) Electrons
(C) Isotopes (D) Particles

9. *The sum of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom is called its:*

(A) Molecular mass (B) Molecular weight
(C) Atomic mass (D) Atomic number

10. *The number of protons in an atom is called its:*

(A) Molecular number (B) Atomic mass
(C) Molecular mass (D) Atomic number

11. *Atomic number of Hydrogen is:*

(A) 0 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 3

12. *Atomic number of Helium is:*

(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

13. *The change in which new substances are formed is called a:*

(A) Physical change (B) Chemical change
(C) Permanent change (D) New change

14. *In a molecule, the atoms of elements are always present in a -------- proportion.*

(A) Definite (B) Proper
(C) Indefinite (D) Equal

15. *The space around the nucleus is called the -------- nuclear space of the atom.*

(A) Super (B) Magnetic
(C) Extra (D) Excess

16. *Molecules are made up of:*

(A) Electrons (B) Protons
(C) Neutrons (D) Atoms

17. *The chemical change of rust is -------.*

(A) Iron chloride (B) Iron oxide
(C) Iron hydride (D) Iron sulphide

18. *Helium gas has:*

(A) One proton (B) Two protons
(C) Three protons (D) Four protons

19. *On heating, the kinetic energy of molecules:*

(A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remains constant (D) May increase or decrease

20. *Three of the following substances are alike in an important way. Select the one that is different.*

(A) Water (B) Sugar
(C) Common Salt (D) Air

21. *Water is being heated from 30^oC to 60^oC. During this process, the average kinetic energy of the molecules of water:*

(A) Is increasing (B) Is decreasing
(C) Is constant (D) Varies

22. *Steam is being cooled into water. The inter-molecular attractions between the molecules of the water:*

(A) May be higher or lower than those in steam (B) Are lower than those in steam
(C) Are equal to those in steam (D) Are higher than those in steam

23. *The atoms of elements combined in a fixed proportion is a:*

(A) Mixture (B) Compound
(C) Solution (D) None of these

24. *The formation of ice-cream involves:*

(A) Physical (B) Chemical

change

(C) Both A and B (D) None of these

change

25. *Burning is a -------- process, during burning new substances are formed.*

(A) Chemical (B) Permanent

(C) Physical (D) Slow

26. *In a --------, none of the component retains its original properties.*

(A) Mixture (B) Compound

(C) Solution (D) Syrup

27. *A molecule of sugar, for example, glucose, is formed of atoms of Hydrogen, Oxygen and:*

(A) Nitrogen (B) Carbon

(C) Helium (D) Sodium

28. *-------- is a pure substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances by ordinary chemical processes.*

(A) Matter (B) Compound

(C) Mixture (D) Element

29. *Calcium Oxide is a:*

(A) Metal (B) Pearl

(C) Stone (D) Liquid

30. *Calcium Oxide + Water --------.*

(A) Calcium (B) Calcium Hydroxide

(C) Hydride (D) Oxygen and Hydrogen

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	D	4.	C	5.	D
6.	A	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	B	13.	B	14.	A	15.	C
16.	D	17.	B	18.	B	19.	A	20.	D
21.	A	22.	D	23.	B	24.	C	25.	A
26.	B	27.	B	28.	D	29.	C	30.	A

6. Force and Work

● ***Choose the correct answer:***

1. *A body will remain at rest until a -------- acts on it.*

(A) Man (B) Boy

(C) Force (D) Pressure

2. *A -------- pulley changes the direction of the load.*

(A) Fixed (B) Movable

(C) Both A and B (D) Strong

3. *Push and pull are both words used in place of --------.*

(A) Work (B) Pulley

(C) Force (D) Axle

4. *Fraction can be ------- by using oil or grease.*

(A) Removed (B) Increased

(C) Balanced (D) Reduced

5. *An object falls towards the Earth due to the force of:*

(A) Gravitation (B) Friction

(C) Earth (D) Air

6. *The propeller of a small plane pushes the -------- to make the plane move forward.*

(A) Air (B) Space

(C) Plane (D) Force

7. *A wheel only becomes a -------- when it is combined with an axle.*

(A) Pulley (B) Machine

(C) Gear (D) Cart

8. *When a force moves a body, the force does -------- on the body.*

(A) Move (B) Work

(C) Act (D) Play

9. *A fixed pulley changes the:*

(A) Function of machine (B) Direction of load

(C) Efficiency of machine (D) None of these

10. *When a surface slides over another, the force of friction between them acts:*

(A) In the direction of sliding surface (B) Perpendicular to the direction of sliding surface

(C) Opposite to the direction of sliding surface (D) In all directions

11. *When a force is applied in one direction, this is called:*

(A) Action (B) Reaction

(C) Work (D) Push

12. *To every action, there is an equal and -------- reaction.*

(A) Balanced (B) Forceful

(C) Same (D) Opposite

13. *A swimmer pushes the water in a backward direction to move:*

(A) Backward (B) Fast
(C) Forward (D) Slow

14. The motion of boats and ships on water is due to the force of:
(A) Reaction (B) Pull
(C) Push (D) Water

15. A rocket is used to carry men and equipment in:
(A) Environment (B) Air
(C) Space (D) Universe

16. Tension is the force produced in a body when it is -------.
(A) Pressed (B) Stretched
(C) Pushed (D) Strengthened

17. Friction is the force that resists or tries to resist the ------ of one material over another material.
(A) Work (B) Force
(C) Movement (D) Pressure

18. To stop moving vehicles, we use:
(A) Brakes (B) Shaft
(C) Clutches (D) Paddle

19. ------- is often performed with the help of machines.
(A) Function (B) Sliding
(C) Movement (D) Work

20. A pulley or wooden planks are termed as:
(A) Instruments (B) Machines
(C) Tools (D) Equipments

21. Simple machines are usually grouped into:
(A) Five categories (B) Six categories
(C) Four categories (D) Seven categories

22. ------- is the simplest of all the machines.
(A) Pulley (B) Wedge
(C) Lever (D) Screw

23. Levers are usually of:
(A) Two types (B) One type
(C) Four types (D) Three types

24. A ------- is one of the most important inventions of man.
(A) Computer (B) Wheel
(C) Pulley (D) Engine

25. A ------ is a wheel with a groove made along its circumference so that a rope can move around it.
(A) Circle (B) Pulley
(C) Lever (D) Fulcrum

26. There are two types of pulley ------ fixed pulley and:
(A) Closed pulley (B) Unmovable pulley
(C) Movable pulley (D) Open pulley

27. Movable pulleys have wide use in heavy industries for lifting and moving:
(A) Heavy machinery (B) Light machinery
(C) Important machinery (D) Delicate machinery

28. An inclined plane is also a simple:
(A) Plank (B) Mechanism
(C) Machine (D) Wedge

29. A ------ is a sort of double inclined plane.
(A) Machine (B) Wedge
(C) Pulley (D) Axle

30. ------ is an agent which changes the state of an object.
(A) Work (B) Power
(C) Energy (D) Force

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	A	7.	B	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	D	13.	C	14.	A	15.	C
16.	B	17.	C	18.	A	19.	D	20.	B
21.	A	22.	C	23.	D	24.	B	25.	B
26.	C	27.	A	28.	C	29.	B	30.	D

7. Heat

- ***Mark with a (✓) the right answer in each of the following questions:***

1. The Sun is a major source of:
(A) Light (B) Energy
(C) Power (D) Heat

2. Heat is a form of:
(A) Light (B) Power
(C) Energy (D) Temperature

3. Heat from the Sun reaches Earth by:
(A) Conduction (B) Radiation
(C) Convection (D) Vaporisation

4. When the air in a car tyre becomes hot, it expands causing the pressure

it exerts to:

(A) Increase (B) Decrease
(C) Contract (D) Expand

5. *A sea breeze occurs during the day when the air over the land is ------- than the air over the sea.*

(A) Hotter (B) Lighter
(C) Cooler (D) Heavier

6. *There are 100 Celsius degrees between the freezing point of water and the ------ point of water.*

(A) Heating (B) Boiling
(C) Cooling (D) Evaporating

7. *Heat energy is because of the movement of:*

(A) Atoms (B) Particles
(C) Molecules (D) Electricity

8. *Heat is transmitted through solids by a process called:*

(A) Radiation (B) Convection
(C) Diffusion (D) Conduction

9. *On heating, solids expand in all:*

(A) Spaces (B) Directions
(C) Parts (D) None of these

10. *A thermometer is the instrument used for measuring:*

(A) Heat (B) Energy
(C) Temperature (D) Length

11. *On heating, the kinetic energy of molecules:*

(A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remains constant (D) May increase or decrease

12. *Ice point on Celsius Scale is taken as:*

(A) 32 degrees (B) Zero degree
(C) 100 degrees (D) 212 degrees

13. *The boiling point of water on Centigrade Scale is:*

(A) 212°C (B) 100°C
(C) 150°C (D) 90°C

14. *Melting point of ice on Fahrenheit Scale is taken as:*

(A) Zero degree (B) 32 degrees
(C) 212 degrees (D) 12 degrees

15. *Mercury is a good thermometric material because:*

(A) It is opaque (B) It is shining
(C) Its thermal expansion is constant (D) It is transparent

16. *The formulae for conversion of C to F is:*

(A) $C = {}^5/_9 (F+32)$ (B) $F = {}^5/_9 (C-32)$
(C) $C = {}^9/_5 (F-32)$ (D) $C = {}^5/_9 (F-32)$

17. *A vacuum flask minimizes:*

(A) Conduction (B) Convection
(C) Radiation (D) All of these

18. *Heat and temperature are:*

(A) The same thing (B) Not the same thing
(C) The new thing (D) None of these

19. *Different objects expand at:*

(A) Different rates (B) Same rates
(C) Noon (D) Night

20. *Temperature of human body is measured by:*

(A) Fahrenheit thermometer (B) Clinical thermometer
(C) Minimum thermometer (D) Maximum thermometer

21. *Liquids expand ------- than solids.*

(A) Less (B) Better
(C) More (D) None of these

22. *A black surface is a better ------ and absorber of heat than a white surface.*

(A) Reflector (B) Conductor
(C) Evaporator (D) Radiator

23. *All metals are good:*

(A) Conductors (B) Absorbers
(C) Radiators (D) Insulators

24. *Substances which do not allow heat to pass through them are called:*

(A) Conductors (B) Insulators
(C) Absorbers (D) Radiators

25. *------- is the transmission of heat by waves emitted by hot substances.*

(A) Conduction (B) Convection
(C) Radiation (D) None of these

26. *The normal temperature of a healthy person's body is about:*

(A) 97.4° F (B) 98.6° F
(C) 96.4° F (D) 98.4° F

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	C	3.	B	4.	A	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C

11.	A	12.	B	13.	B	14.	B	15.	C
16.	D	17.	D	18.	B	19.	A	20.	B
21.	C	22.	D	23.	A	24.	B	25.	C
26.	D								

8. Light

- ***Pick the correct answer:***

1. Light is a form of:
(A) Energy (B) Force
(C) Electricity (D) Power

2. Light travels in:
(A) Vertical lines (B) Zigzag lines
(C) Perpendicular lines (D) Straight lines

3. Speed of light is approximately ------- kilometres per second.
(A) 3,00,00,000 (B) 30,00,000
(C) 3,00,000 (D) 3,000

4. With respect to light, materials have been divided into:
(A) Two kinds (B) Three kinds
(C) Four kinds (D) Five kinds

5. Materials which do not allow the light to pass through them are called:
(A) Transparent (B) Opaque
(C) Translucent (D) Thick

6. Transparent materials make no ------- when placed in the path of light.
(A) Shadows (B) Images
(C) Figures (D) Ways

7. Light is able to pass partially through:
(A) Opaque materials (B) Translucent materials
(C) Liquid materials (D) Transparent materials

8. A solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in between the Sun and:
(A) The Earth (B) The clouds
(C) The stars (D) The air

9. ------- occurs when the Earth moves in between the Sun and the Moon.
(A) Solar eclipse (B) Eclipse
(C) Lunar eclipse (D) Sun eclipse

10. When the light falls on a cricket bat, a shadow is formed because the bat is:
(A) Transparent (B) Translucent
(C) Solid (D) Opaque

11. In a candle, ------- energy is changed into light energy.
(A) Electrical (B) Potential
(C) Chemical (D) Heat

12. How long after an explosion on the Moon would we first see its light on Earth?
(A) About $^1/_{10}$ sec (B) About 1 sec
(C) About 10 sec (D) About 1 min

13. Select one from the following which do not emit light:
(A) Moon (B) Sun
(C) Satellite (D) Star

14. Select one from the following which emits light:
(A) Glass (B) Mirror
(C) Moon (D) Stars

15. The Sun is approximately ------- million kilometres away from the Earth.
(A) 300 (B) 150
(C) 600 (D) 50

16. Light from the Sun reaches the Earth in about:
(A) 15 minutes (B) 2 minutes
(C) 8 minutes (D) 18 minutes

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	D	3.	C	4.	B	5.	B
6.	A	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	D	15.	B
16.	C								

9. Electricity and Magnetism

- ***Select the best suitable answer from A, B, C and D.***

1. A body which is short of electrons has a ------- charge on it.
(A) Negative (B) Positive
(C) Neutral (D) Positive and Negative

2. Metals which allow an electric current to flow through them easily are called:
(A) Conductors (B) Radiators

(C) Transmitters (D) Electromagnetics

3. *Electromagnetics are sometimes called conductor magnetics and have a:*

(A) Hard iron core (B) Soft magnetic core
(C) Soft iron core (D) Soft zinc core

4. *The filament of light bulb is usually made of:*

(A) Iron (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) Nichrome

5. *Nichrome is a metal which -------- the flow of electricity.*

(A) Allows (B) Resists
(C) Increases (D) Decreases

6. *The area around the magnet is called a:*

(A) Magnetic field (B) Electric field
(C) Magnetic cloud (D) Positive field

7. *As the distance from the magnet increases, the strength of magnetic field:*

(A) Increases (B) Decreases
(C) Remains the same (D) May increase or decrease

8. *The complete name for the north pole of a magnet is the:*

(A) North seeking pole (B) South seeking pole
(C) Attracting pole (D) Repelling pole

9. *The north poles of two magnets ------ each other.*

(A) Attract (B) Stroke
(C) Repel (D) Pull

10. *North pole of one magnet -------- the south pole of another magnet.*

(A) Repels (B) Pushes
(C) Attracts (D) Pulls

11. *An electric current is flow of:*

(A) Protons (B) Electrons
(C) Neutrons (D) Particles

12. *Nichrome is a high resistance:*

(A) Solid (B) Material
(C) Element (D) Metal

13. *Electricity can be converted into:*

(A) Mechanical energy (B) Light energy
(C) Sound energy (D) All of these

14. *Electricity can flow through:*

(A) Copper (B) Wood
(C) Plastic (D) Rubber

15. *Electricity is a form of:*

(A) Heat (B) Energy
(C) Light (D) Power

16. *Electricity flows easily through some -------- like copper and aluminium.*

(A) Metals (B) Solids
(C) Radiators (D) Conductors

17. *Electricity -------- easily through brass, nichrome and tungsten.*

(A) Flows (B) Passes
(C) Does not flow (D) Does not resist

18. *An unbroken path for the flow of electricity is called a:*

(A) Series circuit (B) Parallel circuit
(C) Complete circuit (D) Open circuit

19. *If the path is incomplete and the current cannot flow the circuit is called:*

(A) An open circuit (B) A parallel circuit
(C) A close circuit (D) A series circuit

20. *A circuit which allows only one path for the flow of electricity is called:*

(A) Parallel circuit (B) Series circuit
(C) Open circuit (D) Close circuit

21. *A circuit which allows several paths for the flow of electricity is called:*

(A) Series circuit (B) Parallel circuit
(C) Open circuit (D) Complete circuit

22. *Magnets made by using electric current are called:*

(A) Magno-electrics (B) Electrodes
(C) Magnetics (D) Electromagnets

23. *An electromagnet loses its magnetism when:*

(A) Current is increased (B) Current is decreased
(C) Current is stopped (D) Current is supplied

24. *-------- magnets are used in loud-speakers and electric meters.*

(A) Permanent (B) Electro

(C) Dynamos (D) None of these

25. When an electromagnet is switched on, there is a current:

(A) Only in the coil (B) Only in the core

(C) In both the coil and the core (D) In one of them but which it does not matter

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	A	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	D	14.	A	15.	B
16.	D	17.	C	18.	C	19.	A	20.	B
21.	B	22.	D	23.	C	24.	A	25.	B

10. Earth

- ***Choose the correct answer from the given choices:***

1. Oceans and seas cover about ——— of the Earth's surface.

(A) 60 % (B) 70 %

(C) 80 % (D) 90 %

2. Rocks are of:

(A) Two types (B) Three types

(C) Four types (D) Five types

3. When a glacier reaches the sea, large pieces of ice break off from:

(A) Icebergs (B) Ice

(C) Glaciers (D) Snow

4. Oceans and seas were formed from water vapours which were released in the atmosphere by:

(A) Evaporation (B) Transportation

(C) Cooling process (D) Volcanic activities

5. The taste of sea-water is:

(A) Salty (B) Sweet

(C) Bitter (D) Normal

6. Rocks are ——— parts of the Earth's crust.

(A) Essential (B) Solid

(C) Useless (D) Ancient

7. Pakistan has ——— mineral resources.

(A) Few (B) Costly

(C) Rich (D) No

8. Minerals are chemical:

(A) Elements (B) Ores

(C) Mixtures (D) Metals

9. Extrusive and intrusive rocks are:

(A) Sedimentary rocks (B) Igneous rocks

(C) Metamorphic rocks (D) Natural rocks

10. The molten material of the Earth is called:

(A) Crust (B) Clay

(C) Loam (D) Magma

11. Basalt is common example of:

(A) Intrusive rocks (B) Sedimentary rocks

(C) Extrusive rocks (D) Metamorphic rocks

12. Igneous rocks are of:

(A) Two types (B) Three types

(C) Several types (D) Only one kind

13. Potash is used for making:

(A) Cement (B) Iron

(C) Gun-powder (D) Utensils

14. Granite is a common example of:

(A) Extrusive rocks (B) Intrusive rocks

(C) Metamorphic rocks (D) Sedimentary rocks

15. We get pearls from sea animals called:

(A) Pearl marine (B) Pearl oysters

(C) Pearl crabs (D) Pearl shrimps

16. Marble is formed from:

(A) Gypsum (B) Gemstone

(C) Silica (D) Limestone

17. Gemstone is used for making:

(A) Utensils (B) Glass

(C) Jewellery (D) Cement

18. Fuel is a substance which stores:

(A) Energy (B) Minerals

(C) Power (D) Heat

19. Remains of plants and animals that lived long ago on our Earth are known as:

(A) Fossils (B) Rocks

(C) Minerals (D) Fuels

20. Sand, clay and loam are the main types of:

(A) Rocks (B) Soil

(C) Minerals (D) Fossils

21. Coal is an organic:

(A) Metamorphic rock (B) Igneous rock
(C) Sedimentary rock (D) Chemical

22. All organic materials contain the elements of:

(A) Carbon and Nitrogen (B) Carbon and Hydrogen
(C) Nitrogen and Oxygen (D) Oxygen and Hydrogen

23. "Rock Oil" means:

(A) Coal (B) Natural gas
(C) Gypsum (D) Petroleum

24. The product of the decomposition is called:

(A) Crust (B) Mineral
(C) Humus (D) Fossil

25. Soil consists of about ------- rock material.

(A) 60 % (B) 70 %
(C) 80 % (D) 90 %

26. Glacier is nothing but tonnes of:

(A) Snow (B) Ice
(C) Water (D) Soil

27. Water in oceans warms up and cools down -------- than land.

(A) More slowly (B) More rapidly
(C) Fastly (D) None of these

28. Broken blocks of glacier which happen to float in the sea are called:

(A) Seabergs (B) Icebergs
(C) Snowbergs (D) Glacierbergs

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	B	3.	A	4.	D	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	C	12.	A	13.	C	14.	B	15.	B
16.	D	17.	C	18.	A	19.	A	20.	B
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	C	25.	D
26.	B	27.	A	28.	B				

SET-II

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Encircle the correct answer in the following:

(1) The movement of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration is called:

(a) Conduction (b) Diffusion
(c) Evaporation (d) Osmosis

(2) Fruit is formed from:

(a) Ovary (b) Ovule
(c) Stem (d) Leaves

(3) Endosperm is present in:

(a) Anther (b) Xylem
(c) Stigma (d) Seed

(4) Which is not a part of the embryo?

(a) Cotyledon (b) Radicle
(c) Pedicel (d) Plumule

(5) Which statement is not true for insectivorous plants?

(a) Chlorophyll is not present (b) Unable to make glucose
(c) Capture insects through roots (d) Utilize their nitrogenous needs from insects

(6) Which part of the plant is called the food factory?

(a) Fruit (b) Leaves
(c) Root (d) Stem

(7) Speed of sound through water is:

(a) 100 m/sec (b) 500 m/sec
(c) 1000 m/sec (d) 1500 m/sec

(8) An electric generator converts:

(a) Electrical energy in mechanical energy (b) Both a and d
(c) Neither a and d (d) Mechanical energy into electrical energy

(9) Coal, petroleum and natural gas are called:

(a) Inorganic (b) Fossil fuels
(c) Mineral fuels (d) Natural fuels

(10) Carbohydrates are digested in:
(a) Mouth and small intestine (b) Mouth and stomach
(c) Mouth and large intestine (d) Stomach and small intestine

(11) The function of a large intestine is to:
(a) Digest fats and proteins (b) Digest carbohydrates and salts
(c) Absorb water and salts (d) Absorb carbohydrates and salts

(12) Which part of the brain controls the heart-beat and breathing?
(a) Cerebrum (b) Cerebellum
(c) Medulla (d) Midbrain

(13) Taste buds for bitter taste are present:
(a) On the tip of the tongue (b) On the sides of the tongue
(c) At the back of the tongue (d) On the whole tongue

(14) Circulation of blood in heart is due to:
(a) Dilation of atrium (b) Contraction of atrium
(c) Dilation of ventricle (d) Contraction of ventricle

(15) In one million years, the moon will move away from the earth:
(a) 10 km (b) 20 km
(c) 30 km (d) 40 km

(16) Which one is noble gas?
(a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
(c) Chlorine (d) Nitrogen

(17) The type of environment an organism lives in is called:
(a) Ecosystem (b) Habitat
(c) Community (d) Population

(18) Herbivores are:
(a) Primary consumers (b) Secondary consumers
(c) Tertiary consumers (d) Omnivores

(19) Animals are:
(a) Producers (b) Consumers
(c) Decomposers (d) Autotrophs

(20) All feeding relationships in an ecosystem are expressed by:
(a) Food pyramid (b) Food chain
(c) Food web (d) Energy flow

(21) The topmost level in a food pyramid is generally occupied by:
(a) Primary consumers (b) Secondary consumers
(c) Tertiary consumers (d) Producers

(22) Which one is voice box?
(a) Bronchi (b) Larynx
(c) Pharynx (d) Trachea

(23) Beneath the surface of the ocean, the sunlight penetrates upto the depth of:
(a) 300 metres (b) 350 metres
(c) 400 metres (d) 450 metres

(24) An electric motor converts:
(a) Electrical energy into mechanical energy (b) Both a and d
(c) Neither a and d (d) Mechanical energy into electrical energy

(25) Chemically, gene is made up of:
(a) Protein (b) DNA
(c) Protein and DNA

(26) Number of chromosomes in somatic (body) cells of human being are:
(a) 8 (b) 14
(c) 23 (d) 46

(27) Chromosomes are made up of:
(a) Protein (b) DNA
(c) Protein and DNA

(28) Which one is liberated by plants during daylight:
(a) Hydrogen (b) Nitrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Carbon dioxide

(29) According to the scientist, the Moon is moving away from the Earth every year:
(a) 2 cm (b) 3 cm
(c) 4 cm (d) 5 cm

(30) An atom which does not have a neutron:
(a) Beryllium (b) Helium
(c) Protium (d) Deuterium

(31) Atomic number of boron is 5. The number of electrons in its K-shell will be:

(a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 3

(32) Cortex consists of many layers of cells. It stores:
(a) Water and air (b) Water and food
(c) Water (d) Food

(33) An atom has 8 electrons, 8 protons and 8 neutrons. What will be its atomic mass?
(a) 8 (b) 16
(c) 24 (d) 32

(34) Isotopes of an element have:
(a) Same physical and chemical properties (b) Different physical and chemical properties
(c) Same physical properties but different chemical properties (d) Different physical properties but same chemical properties

(35) Which metal has been transferred into plutonium?
(a) Uranium (b) Gold
(c) Silicon (d) Iron

(36) In Pacific Ocean near Guam, the depth of Mariana Trench is:
(a) 10,100 metres (b) 10,400 metres
(c) 11,300 metres (d) 11,500 metres

(37) Neon has atomic number 10. The number of electrons in L-shell will be:
(a) 2 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 10

(38) The Earth is revolving around the Sun at the speed:
(a) 1,08,000 km per hour (b) 1,50,000 km per hour
(c) 1,68,000 km per hour (d) 1,93,000 km per hour

(39) Most abundantly found element in the Earth's crust is:
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen

(40) Which one is the liquid non-metal of the following?
(a) Phosphorus (b) Mercury
(c) Bromine (d) Iodine

(41) The element which has the greatest quantity in Earth's crust:
(a) Oxygen (b) Potassium
(c) Aluminium (d) Sodium

(42) The metal prepared artificially:
(a) Uranium (b) Plutonium
(c) Aluminium (d) Chromium

(43) Which one is not a metalloid among the following elements:
(a) Silicon (b) Aluminium
(c) Antimony (d) Boron

(44) Metal found in liquid at common temperature:
(a) Sodium (b) Potassium
(c) Mercury (d) Antimony

(45) Which metal exists in liquid form?
(a) Gallium (b) Tin
(c) Gold (d) Potassium

(46) A constituent of fuel used in a spaceship is:
(a) Nitrogen (b) Chlorine
(c) Oxygen (d) Bromine

(47) The gas liberated by plants during daylight is:
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen
(c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Hydrogen

(48) Hydrogen gas was discovered by:
(a) Scheele (b) Robert Boyle
(c) Cavendish (d) Van Helmont

(49) The most abundantly found element in the Earth's crust is:
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon (d) Aluminium

(50) Percentage of carbon dioxide present in air by volume:
(a) 0.5% (b) 1%
(c) 0.03% (d) 3%

(51) Human brain weight about:
(a) 0.75 kg (b) 1.5 kg
(c) 1.75 kg (d) 2.00 kg

(52) Height of Mount Everest is:
(a) 6,575 metres (b) 7,390 metres
(c) 8,850 metres (d) 9,230 metres

(53) In whose preparation is manganese dioxide as a catalyst:
(a) Hydrogen (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

(54) Which physical state of water do the clouds represent?
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) Gas (d) Vapours

(55) Which method is applied for the removal of suspended impurities?
(a) Boiling (b) Filtration
(c) Aeration (d) Decantation

(56) Compounds which can cause temporary hardness of water are:
(a) Carbonates of calcium and magnesium (b) Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
(c) Sulphates of calcium and magnesium (d) Chlorides of calcium and magnesium

(57) Clark's method is applied:
(a) For removal of water pollution (b) For removal of temporary hardness of water
(c) For removal of permanent hardness of water (d) For removal of waterlogging and salinity

(58) Gypsum or calcium sulphate is used:
(a) To remove impurities present in water (b) To remove hardness of water
(c) To eradicate waterlogging (d) To eradicate salinity

(59) Average height of continent is:
(a) 850 metres (b) 950 metres
(c) 1,050 metres (d) 1,150 metres

(60) The height of mercury column in the Barometer at sea-level:
(a) 66 cm (b) 70 cm
(c) 76 cm (d) 80 cm

(61) If driving wheel is larger and driven wheel is smaller, then speed of small wheel:
(a) Decreases (b) Increases
(c) Remains same (d) Zero

(62) What is used in a better way to split timber?
(a) Scissors (b) Iron rod
(c) Hammer (d) Axe

(63) The instrument used to measure air pressure in the tyre of a car is:
(a) Simple barometer (b) Aneroid barometer
(c) Manometer (d) Galvanometer

(64) Which one is different in nature?
(a) Axe (b) Chisel
(c) Ruler (d) Knife

(65) Which non-metal shown metallic lustre?
(a) Sulphur (b) Iodine
(c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon

(66) Which one is 300 times larger than the Earth?
(a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
(c) Venus (d) Uranus

(67) How does heat pass through vacuum?
(a) By conduction (b) By convection
(c) By radiation

(68) Why is the water heating coil placed near bottom of kettle?
(a) Water is a good conductor (b) Hot water rises up
(c) Water is good radiator

(69) From which surface does the heat radiate quickly?
(a) From black surface (b) From red surface
(c) From silver surface

(70) Sun heats the doorknob. Which method of heat transfer contributes to heat the inside doorknob?
(a) By conduction (b) By convection
(c) By radiation

(71) The atomic number of nitrogen in 7 and its atomic mass is 14. The number of neutrons is:
(a) 7 (b) 14
(c) 21 (d) 28

(72) The biggest abyssal plain is probably located in:
(a) Arabian Sea (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Bay of Bengal

(73) A ray of light passing through the focus after reflection from a concave mirror becomes:
(a) Horizontal (b) Vertical
(c) Parallel

(74) If the object lies at C, then the image formed by the concave mirror will be at:
(a) F (b) C
(c) P

(75) The image formed by a convex mirror is always:
(a) Virtual (b) Real
(c) None of the two

(76) The ray of light passing through the C of concave mirror:
(a) Retraces its path (b) Absorbed in the mirror

(c) Becomes parallel to the principal axis

(77) Which one turns lime water milky, when passed through:
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Hydrogen
(c) Oxygen (d) Nitrogen

(78) Which one is a metalloid?
(a) Iron (b) Boron
(c) Aluminium (d) Gold

(79) Sound cannot pass through:
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) Gas (d) Vacuum

(80) The speed of sound in air is approximately:
(a) 30 m/sec (b) 330 m/sec
(c) 3300 m/sec (d) 30000 m/sec

(81) Sound travel fastest in:
(a) Iron (b) Water
(c) Air (d) Vacuum

(82) The speed of sound in liquid medium is more than its speed in air:
(a) 2 times (b) 5 times
(c) 10 times (d) 100 times

(83) Nerve cells contain by human brain are:
(a) 10,000,000,000 (b) 1000,000,000
(c) 1,000,000,000 (d) 10,000,000,000,000

(84) How far is the Sun from the Earth?
(a) 50 million km (b) 100 million km
(c) 150 million km (d) 200 million km

(85) Turns blue litmus paper into red:
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen (d) None of these

(86) Energy is provided for the flow of charges in a circuit by a:
(a) Bulb (b) Switch
(c) Electric cell (d) Wire

(87) To avoid short circuiting, we need:
(a) Damaged insulation (b) Overloading
(c) Damp conditions (d) Circuit breaker

(88) To cut off the electricity supply for the whole house, we should use:
(a) Main switch (b) Fuse
(c) Circuit breaker (d) Plug

(89) The cause of blowing a fuse is:
(a) Very thick wire (b) Sub-standard material
(c) Very high melting point (d) Too much heating

(90) Which has one proton, one electron and no neutron?
(a) Carbon (b) Helium
(c) Hydrogen (d) Boron

(91) Magnetic force is more:
(a) Near the poles of the magnet (b) At the middle of the magnet
(c) Away from the magnet (d) Far away from the magnet

(92) If current is passing through a straight wire, then near to it:
(a) A current starts flowing in other objects (b) A coil starts moving
(c) There is no effect on the compass needle (d) Magnetic field is produced

(93) Magnetic lines of force:
(a) Cross one another (b) Enter into the north pole
(c) Are always parallel (d) Are always directed in a straight line

(94) A microphone:
(a) Converts electric current into sound (b) Converts electrical energy into mechanical energy
(c) Converts sound into current vibrations (d) Is a device used to make an electromagnet

(95) Which has maximum number of moons?
(a) Saturn (b) Uranus
(c) Jupiter (d) Venus

(96) How much part of the surface of the Earth contains oceans?
(a) One-third (b) Half
(c) Two-third (d) Three-fourth

(97) What is the name of the maximum sloppy area in the ocean?
(a) Continental shelf (b) Continental slope
(c) Continental floor (d) Abyssal plain

(98) What is the name of the levelled area in the bottom of ocean?
(a) Continental shelf (b) Continental slope
(c) Continental floor (d) Abyssal plain

(99) What is the average maximum depth of the continental shelf?
(a) 50 metre (b) 180 metre
(c) 850 metre (d) 3,500 metre
(100) What is the average depth of ocean?
(a) 180 metre (b) 850 metre
(c) 3,500 metre (d) 3,700 metre
(101) Which one is not a part of flower?
(a) Petal (b) Cotyledon
(c) Stigma (d) Filament
(102) Which is the biggest planet of the Solar System?
(a) Saturn (b) Jupiter
(c) Mars (d) Uranus
(103) Which planet of the Solar System revolves the fastest around its axis?
(a) Saturn (b) Uranus
(c) Jupiter (d) Neptune
(104) What is the colour of Uranus?
(a) Bluish (b) Greenish
(c) Red (d) Yellow
(105) Which is not the main internal part of a stem?
(a) Cortex (b) Epidermis
(c) Mesophyll (d) Vascular bundle
(106) Which are occupies 21% volume of our atmosphere?
(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen
(107) Which one is used in the preparation of magnalium?
(a) Iron and Sodium (b) Magnesium and Aluminium
(c) Magnesium (d) Aluminium
(108) Which has no moon?
(a) Mars (b) Saturn
(c) Jupiter (d) Mercury
(109) A leaf has numerous tiny pores in:
(a) Lower epidermis (b) Outside epidermis
(c) Upper epidermis (d) Central epidermis
(110) A speaker:
(a) Converts electrical energy into mechanical energy (b) Is a device used to make an electromagnet
(c) Converts electric current into sound vibrations (d) Converts sound into current
(111) Protium is the isotopes of:
(a) Nitrogen (b) Potassium
(c) Sodium (d) Hydrogen
(112) The diameter of the Earth is:
(a) 12,500 km (b) 12,800 km
(c) 13,400 km (d) 13,900 km
(113) Which is not the main internal part of a leave?
(a) Vascular bundle (b) Epidermis
(c) Cortex (d) Mesophyll
(114) Which one has the largest diameter of all the planets of Solar System?
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter
(115) Human skeleton has:
(a) 206 bons (b) 209 bons
(c) 212 bons (d) 215 bons
(116) Which has the smallest diameter of all the planets of Solar System?
(a) Pluto (b) Jupiter
(c) Venus (d) Mercury
(117) How does heat pass from one end of metallic rod to its other end?
(a) By convection (b) By conduction
(c) By radiation
(118) Which one is used in the preparation of gun powder?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Sulphur
(c) Carbon (d) Hydrogen
(119) Which one has the maximum temperature among all the planets of Solar System?
(a) Pluto (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Venus
(120) An atom of an element has seven electrons in its outermost shell. Its valency will be:
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 7
(121) Which one has least temperature among all the planets of Solar System?
(a) Earth (b) Neptune
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter
(122) When one is heavier than air?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen
(123) An atom has 7 protons and 8 neutrons in it. Its atomic mass is:
(a) 5 (b) 8

(c) 15 (d) 18

(124) Which one has the maximum period of rotation among all the planets of Solar System?

(a) Pluto (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Venus

(125) Diamond is an allotropes of:

(a) Carbon (b) Tin
(c) Phosphorous (d) Sulphur

(126) The smallest planet of the Solar System is:

(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

(127) An atom has 6 protons and 7 neutrons in it. Its atomic number is:

(a) 1 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

(128) Apart from the Earth, which one has only one moon?

(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Pluto

(129) The human heart lies under the:

(a) 2^{nd} and 5^{th} rib (b) 2^{nd} and 6^{th} rib
(c) 2^{nd} and 7^{th} rib (d) 2^{nd} and 8^{th} rib

(130) Which one has the least period of rotation among the all planets of Solar System?

(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

(131) Which planet's spin motion is opposite to all other planets of the Solar System?

(a) Pluto (b) Venus
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter

(132) Hydrogen was discovered in:

(a) 1771 (b) 1774
(c) 1775 (d) 1776

(133) Which one is light?

(a) Nitrogen (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Oxygen (d) Hydrogen

(134) Which one is the farthest planet to the Sun?

(a) Pluto (b) Saturn
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter

(135) Oxygen was discovered in:

(a) 1770 (b) 1771
(c) 1772 (d) 1773

(136) Hydrogen was discovered by:

(a) Lavocsier (b) Scheele
(c) Van Helmont (d) Cavendish

(137) Which one has 24 moons?

(a) Saturn (b) Mars
(c) Neptune (d) Uranus

(138) Oxygen was discovered by:

(a) Lavoisier (b) Van Helmont
(c) Scheele (d) Cavendish

(139) Which one is known as the red planet?

(a) Uranus (b) Mars
(c) Neptune (d) Saturn

(140) Carbon dioxide gas was discovered by:

(a) Van Helmont (b) Scheele
(c) Lavoisier (d) Cavendish

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	C
5.	a	6.	b	7.	d	8.	D
9.	b	10.	a	11.	c	12.	C
13.	b	14.	d	15.	c	16.	a
17.	b	18.	a	19.	b	20.	a
21.	b	22.	b	23.	d	24.	a
25.	b	26.	d	27.	c	28.	c
29.	b	30.	c	31.	c	32.	b
33.	b	34.	d	35.	a	36.	d
37.	c	38.	a	39.	b	40.	c
41.	c	42.	b	43.	b	44.	c
45.	a	46.	c	47.	b	48.	c
49.	b	50.	c	51.	b	52.	c
53.	d	54.	d	55.	b	56.	b
57.	b	58.	d	59.	a	60.	c
61.	b	62.	d	63.	c	64.	c
65.	b	66.	a	67.	c	68.	b
69.	a	70.	a	71.	a	72.	d
73.	c	74.	c	75.	a	76.	a
77.	a	78.	b	79.	d	80.	B
81.	a	82.	a	83.	d	84.	C
85.	a	86.	c	87.	d	88.	a
89.	d	90.	c	91.	a	92.	d
93.	c	94.	c	95.	a	96.	d
97.	b	98.	d	99.	b	100.	d
101.	b	102.	b	103.	a	104.	b
105.	c	106.	a	107.	b	108.	d
109.	a	110.	c	111.	d	112.	b
113.	c	114.	c	115.	a	116.	d
117.	b	118.	b	119.	d	120.	a
121.	c	122.	b	123.	c	124.	d
125.	a	126.	b	127.	c	128.	d
129.	c	130.	b	131.	b	132.	d
133.	d	134.	a	135.	c	136.	d
137.	a	138.	c	139.	b	140.	a

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OBJECTIVE MCQs TESTS

TEST NO. 1

Choose the correct answer:

1. ***Which is the latest theory of evolution of the universe:***
   (A) Big Bang Theory
   (B) Steady State Theory
   (C) Pulsating Universe Theory
2. ***The total number of planets in our solar system is:***
   (A) 9
   (B) 10
   (C) 32
3. ***______ is the nearest planet to the Sun.***
   (A) Mercury
   (B) Venus
   (C) Pluto
4. ***______ is the farthest planet from the Sun.***
   (A) Neptune
   (B) Pluto
   (C) Uranus
5. ***Which of the planets has rings round it?***
   (A) Earth
   (B) Saturn
   (C) Jupiter
6. ***Which of all the 9 planets is the largest?***
   (A) Earth
   (B) Saturn
   (C) Jupiter
7. ***Spring tides are caused when:***
   (A) Sun and Moon are in line in relation to the Earth
   (B) Sun and Moon are at right angles.
   (C) Sun and Moon are on the opposite sides of the Earth
8. ***The outermost halo of the Sun is called:***
   (A) Photosphere
   (B) Corona
   (C) Chromosphere
9. ***The sunlight takes ______ to reach the Earth.***
   (D) 8.3 minutes
   (E) 9 minutes
   (F) less than 5 minutes
10. ***70% of the Sun's mass consists of:***
   (A) helium
   (B) hydrogen
   (C) other elements
11. ***Which of the following pairs is wrong:***
   (A) Mars ____ two satellites
   (B) Saturn ____ thirty satellites
   (C) Jupiter ___ one satellite
12. ***Skylab was launched into space by the U.S. in:***
   (D) 1974
   (E) 1975

(F) 1973

13. ***The speed of sound is:***
    (A) 760 miles per hour
    (B) 680 miles per hour
    (C) 920 miles per hour

14. ***The first country, to launch any vehicle in space was:***
    (A) U.S.A.
    (B) U.S.S.R.
    (C) Canada

15. ***The name of the man who walked first on the Moon was:***
    (A) Yuri Gagarin
    (B) Neil Armstrong
    (C) Edward White

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(A)	4.	(B)	5.	(B)
6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)
11.	(C)	12.	(C)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(B)

TEST NO. 2

1. ***Which planet is farthest from the sun and which is nearest to it?***
    (A) Jupiter is the farthest and Pluto, the nearest planet
    (B) Pluto is the farthest and Mercury, the nearest
    (C) Venus is the farthest and Mercury, the nearest
    (D) Venus is the farthest and Mars, the nearest

2. ***Which of the following statements is true about the largest and smallest planets of solar system?***
    (A) Jupiter is the largest and Mercury is the smallest
    (B) Pluto is the smallest and Mars is the largest
    (C) Jupiter is the largest and Neptune is the smallest
    (D) Mercury is the largest and Jupiter is the smallest

3. ***Which planet has the largest number of satellites?***
    (A) Jupiter
    (B) Venus
    (C) Mercury
    (D) Mars

4. ***Of the nine planets, six are accompanied by their satellites while two are without satellites. Out of the following spot out the group of satellite -less planets.***
    (A) Venus, Mercury
    (B) Earth, Jupiter
    (C) Venus, Neptune
    (D) Mars, Pluto

5. ***What is a light year?***
    (A) The year in which the sun radiates more light making one complete extra day in February
    (B) The distance travelled by light in one year
    (C) The year marked by extraordinary amount of radiation of sunlight
    (D) The year marked by extraordinary less amount of radiation of sunlight reaching the earth due to protracted cloudy weather on earth making the year lighter than the normal

6. ***What are Red Giants?***
   - (A) Stars which consume some of their oxygen and thus appear red due to lack of oxygen
   - (B) Powerful communist countries namely Soviet Union and China
   - (C) The cluster of giant sized stars visible near Mars
   - (D) Stars which appear red because of their consuming a portion of their hydrogen
7. ***Lunar eclipse takes place when:***
   - (A) Sun shines behind the moon making the side of moon facing the earth dark
   - (B) The moon comes in between the earth and the sun
   - (C) The moon's hydrogen is exhausted causing the loss of moon's lustre
   - (D) The earth comes in between the sun and the moon hindering the passage of sunlight to moon
8. ***Which of the following statements is true about lunar eclipse ?***
   - (A) Lunar eclipse occurs at the new moon
   - (B) Lunar eclipse does not occur at every new moon
   - (C) Lunar eclipse occurs on a full moon
   - (D) Lunar eclipse occurs when moon is in conjunction with sun
9. ***What are sun spots ?***
   - (A) They are holes on the surface of the sun
   - (B) They are black patches on the sun's surface
   - (C) They are regions on sun's photosphere visible as dark patches
   - (D) They are beauty spots
10. ***What are Asteroids?***
    - (A) Pieces of falling stars
    - (B) Rocks found on the moon
    - (C) Very small planets revolving round the sun
    - (D) Satellites of other planets
11. ***How many planets are there in the solar system?***
    - (A) 12 planets
    - (B) 15 planets
    - (C) 31 planets
    - (D) 9 planets
12. ***What is the approximate mean distance that separates the sun from the earth?***
    - (A) 16,00,90,000 km.
    - (B) 18,80,70,000 km.
    - (C) 15,00,00,000 km.
    - (D) 14.80,00,000 km.
13. ***The outer surface of the sun is called:***
    - (A) ionosphere
    - (B) lithosphere
    - (C) photosphere
    - (D) thermosphere
14. ***The temperature of sun's photosphere is about:***
    - (A) 10,000°C
    - (B) 15,000°C
    - (C) 6,000°C
    - (D) 9,000°C

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(A)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)

6.	(D)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9	(C)	10.	(C)
11.	(D)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(C)		

TEST NO. 3

1. ***Rust is a disease which affects wheat. It is caused by:***
   (A) Bacteria
   (B) Fungi
   (C) Virus
   (D) None of the above
2. ***The other name of Vitamin C is:***
   (A) Formic acid
   (B) Acetic acid
   (C) Ascorbic acid
   (D) Riboflavin
3. ***Who is credited with the discovery of neutron?***
   (A) Chadwick
   (B) Bohr
   (C) Newton
   (D) Rutherford
4. ***Benzene hexachloride (BHC) is used by farmers for:***
   (A) Removing salinity of the soil
   (B) Killing harmful insects
   (C) Making up mineral deficiency
   (D) Making the soil rich in nitrogen
5. ***Who, amongst the following, is credited with the discovery of penicillin?***
   (A) Edward Jenner
   (B) Louis Pasteur
   (C) Alexander Fleming
   (D) William Harvey
6. ***Which of the following statements regarding the use of mercury in thermometers is not correct?***
   (A) It has a low vapour pressure at ordinary temperatures
   (B) Being a good conductor of heat it responds more rapidly to change of temperature
   (C) It expands easily
   (D) It is transparent and can easily be seen in the thermometric tube
7. ***Cellulose is a:***
   (A) Carbohydrate
   (B) Fat
   (C) Protein
   (D) None of the above
8. ***Lightening flash and thunderbolt occur at one and the same time. In this context, which of the following is correct?***
   (A) The light is seen after the sound is heard
   (B) The sound is heard at the same time as the light is seen
   (C) The light is seen first and sound is heard afterwards
   (D) Sometimes light is seen first and sometimes sound is heard first
9. ***Which of the following statements in regard to diabetes is not correct?***
   (A) It is a disease of metabolism
   (B) It occurs when the blood sugar level decreases
   (C) Proper dose (through injection) of the hormone insulin helps to keep the disease under control
   (D) If not controlled, it results in loss of weight

10. ***Which of the following instruments is used for measuring the approximate height above ground level?***
   (a) Altimeter
   (b) Anemometer
   (c) Manometer
   (d) Micrometer

11. ***On a hot day if you are sweating, you will feel cooler* than on *cooler moist day. This is because:***
   (A) There is loss of energy when you sweat
   (B) On a cooler moist day you lose less energy
   (C) The evaporation of sweat on a cooler moist day raises the body temperature
   (D) The evaporation of sweat on a hot day causes more cooling

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(D)	7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)
11.	(D)								

TEST NO. 4

1. ***Who is the* inventor *of the printing press?***
   (A) Gail Borden
   (B) R. W. Thomson
   (C) Johann Gutenburg
   (D) R.R. Bennett

2. ***Neutron was discovered by:***
   (A) Dalton
   (B) Chadwick
   (C) Neils
   (D) Harvey

3. ***The most important discovery* of *Arthur Compton was:***
   (A) Laser rays
   (B) X-rays and cosmic rays
   (C) Ultra-violet radiations
   (D) Infra-red radiations

4. ***A couple, famous for getting Nobel prize twice in their life, first* for Physics and thence for Chemistry was:**
   (A) M.Curie and Pierre Curie
   (B) M.Cavendish and Mme Cavendish
   (C) P.Robert and Mme P.Robert.
   (D) G.Marconi and Mme.Marconi

5. ***"Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection " was the work* of:**
   (A) Lamarck
   (B) De Vries
   (C) Darwin
   (D) Dr.Birbal Sahni

6. ***Diesel engine was invented by:***
   (A) George Stephenson
   (B) James Watt
   (C) Rudolph Diesel
   (D) R. L. Stevenson

7. ***Gramophone was invented by:***
   (A) Albert Einstein
   (B) Emile Berliner

(C) Thomas Addison
(D) George Abraham

8. ***Penicillin was invented by:***
(A) Alexander Fleming
(B) Robert Fleming
(C) Alexander Graham Bell
(D) John Fleming

9. ***Telescope was invented by:***
(A) Galileo
(B) Graham
(C) Goodyear
(D) Marconi

10. ***The father of Homoeopathy is:***
(A) Hahnemann
(B) Honeyman
(C) Harvey
(D) Harman

11. ***Discoverer of blood pressure and father of physiology is:***
(A) Hahnemann and Honeyman
(B) William Harvey
(C) Hippocrates
(D) Halliurton

12. ***Coating of objects by electrodeposition of metals from solution of their salts is called:***
(A) Electrolysis
(B) Electrosynthesis
(C) Electroplating
(D) Electrometallurgy

13. ***The material used in nuclear reactors as moderator is:***
(A) Water
(B) Platinum
(C) Gold
(D) Heavy water

14. ***R. B. C. and W. B. C. in blood are counted by the apparatus called:***
(A) Blood counter
(B) Electro-cardiogram
(C) Hemocytometer
(D) Dialyser

15. ***Blood typing is the method for:***
(A) Typing the paper by red carbon
(B) Determining the blood group of an individual
(C) Determining the Rh factor of blood
(D) Measuring the haemoglobin

16. ***Immunisation is the method in which the cure of disease is done by:***
(A) Use of sulpha drug
(B) Use of homoeopathie drugs
(C) Use of natural plant products
(D) Use of vaccine

17. ***Archimedes worked on:***
(A) Law of floatation of bodies
(B) Principle of lever
(C) Both of the above
None of the above

18. ***The founder of Physical Chemistry is:***
    (A) Arrhenius
    (B) Avogadro
    (C) Sir John Dalton
    (D) None of the above
19. ***Magnifying glass was invented by:***
    (A) Galileo
    (B) Newton
    (C) Roger Bacon
    (D) Alfred Nobel
20. ***John Logie Baird invented:***
    (A) Radar
    (B) Gun powder
    (C) Radio
    (D) Television
21. ***Insulin, used for the treatment of diabetes was isolated by an American scientist named:***
    (A) Hargobind Khurana
    (B) Banting
    (C) Tahob
    (D) Fleming
22. ***Telephone was invented by:***
    (A) Mohr
    (B) Galileo
    (C) Edison
    (D) Bell

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(A)	10.	(A)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13	(D)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(D)	17.	(C)	18.	(A)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)
21.	(B)	22.	(D)						

TEST NO. 5

1. ***Sodium depletion occurs in excessive sweating, and cannot be corrected by drinking water alone. When uncorrected, it may lead to:***
    (A) Muscle cramps, loss of energy, fatigue and faintness
    (B) Increase of urea in blood
    (C) Swelling of ankles and feet
    (D) Renal failure
2. ***Which of the following regulates and controls the entry of light into the human eye:***
    (A) Anterior chamber
    (B) Cornea
    (C) Iris
    (D) Retina
3. ***Retina in the eye acts as a:***
    (A) Lens in the camera
    (B) Shutter in the camera
    (C) Film in the camera
    (D) None of the above

4. ***The heart of a normal adult human being weighs about:***
   (A) 200 grams
   (B) 300 grams
   (C) 400 grams
   (D) 500 grams

5. ***In a normal human adult (at resting position), how much blood does the heart pump per minute?***
   (A) 1 litre
   (B) 3 litre
   (C) 5 litre
   (D) 7 litre

6. ***A term that may be applied to all disease producing micro organisms is:***
   (A) Pathogenic
   (B) Saprophytic
   (C) Stapto-Cocci
   (D) Viruses

7. ***In certain diseases antibiotics are administered. The object is to:***
   (A) Stimulate production of white blood cells for fighting the disease
   (B) Stimulate the production of antibodies
   (C) Inhibit the growth of bacteria
   (D) Produce toxins against bacteria

8. ***Sulfa drugs are effective against disease caused by:***
   (A) Bacteria
   (B) Glandular upsets
   (C) Vitamin deficiency
   (D) Worms

9. ***A substance used for destroying micro-organisms and rendering the material sterile is called:***
   (A) An antibody
   (B) An antitoxin
   (C) An antigen
   (D) An disinfectant

10. ***Which of the following organisms causes Tuberculosis?***
    (A) Bacillus
    (B) Cocci
    (C) Protozoan
    (D) Virus

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)	10.	(A)

TEST NO. 6

1. ***The temperature above which a substance can exist only in its gaseous state and cannot be liquified regardless of the magnitude of pressure exerted on it, is called:***
   (A) absolute temperature
   (B) surface temperature
   (C) critical temperature
   (D) boosting temperature'

2. ***Atoms of an element having the same atomic number but different atomic weights are called:***

(A) cathode
(B) laser
(C) isotopes
(D) iron

3. ***The quantity of heat, that 1 gm of a substance absorbs or evolves during the change of its state at a constant temperature from solid to liquid and from liquid to saturated vapour, is called:***
(A) specific heat
(B) heat of transformation
(C) heat of vaporisation
(D) latent heat

4. ***The phenomenon, in which two or more compounds are made up of the same number and kind of atoms but differ in their properties due to different arrangements of atoms with their molecules, is called:***
(A) hydrolysis
(B) isomerism
(C) halogenation
(D) isomorphism

5. ***Similarity of crystalline form, indicating similar or analogous chemical composition is called:***
(A) mercapatan
(B) isomorphism
(C) isomerism
(D) allotropy

6. ***The phenomenon of existence of an element in more than one form in the same physical state is called:***
(A) allotropy
(B) isomerism
(C) isomorphism
(D) dimorphism

7. ***A property of some substances of absorbing moisture from the air on exposure is called:***
(A) desiccation
(B) deliquescence
(C) dimorphism
(D) efflorescence

8. ***The substance which acts both as a base and as an acid under different circumstances is called:***
(A) amorphous
(B) amphoteric
(C) halogen
(D) cation

9. ***A mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids in the ratio 1:3 is called:***
(A) aquasol
(B) aqua fortis
(C) aqua regia
(D) aqua culture

10. ***The phenomenon in which a chemical reaction is accelerated or retarded by the mere presence of a substance which remains unchanged at the end of the reaction is called:***
(A) catabolism
(B) catalysm

(C) catalysis
(D) cataphoresis

11. ***A substance which changes readily into vapour without heating is called:***
(A) synthetic
(B) effervescent
(C) efflorescent
(D) volatile

12. ***Chemical union of two or more molecules of the same compund to form larger molecules is called:***
(A) oxidation
(B) chemical change
(C) sublimation
(D) polymerization

13. ***Which of the following statements is not correct about oxidation?***
(A) Process involving removal of Oxygen
(B) Process involving addition of Oxygen
(C) Process involving removal of hydrogen
(D) Process involving removal of electropositive radical atom

14. ***Pyrolusite is the:***
(A) ore of manganese
(B) ore of copper
(C) ore of lead
(D) ore of potassium

15. ***Which of the following statements is true about reduction?***
(A) Process involving addition of Oxygen
(B) Process involving removal of electronegative radical
(C) Process involving addition of electropositive radical
(D) Process involving addition of hydrogen

16. ***The conversion of a solid directly into vapour and its subsequent condensation without melting is called:***
(A) deliquescence
(B) desiccation
(C) sublimation
(D) evaporation

17. ***The atomic state of an element as a result of chemical reaction in which it is more active than in ordinary molecular state is called:***
(A) critical slate
(B) nacent state
(C) nuclear state
(D) neutral state

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(B)
6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(C)	10.	(C)
11.	(D)	12.	(D)	13.	(A)	14.	(A)	15.	(A)
16.	(C)	17.	(B)						

TEST NO. 7

1. ***In a normal healthy body, the number of red cells or erythrocytes in each cubic millimetre of blood is:***
(A) 40 lakh
(B) 50 lakh
(C) 60 lakh
(D) 70 lakh

2. ***The average life of a red blood cell in the body is about:***
   (A) 95 days
   (B) 105 days
   (C) 115 days
   (D) 130 days
3. ***The red blood cells originate in the:***
   (A) Bone marrow
   (B) Brain
   (C) Ligaments
   (D) Muscles
4. ***The amount of haemoglobin present in blood is about 15 gm per 100 ml blood and this amount is usually called '100 per cent'. What percentage is considered normal?***
   (A) 70 per cent
   (B) 80 per cent
   (C) 85 per cent
   (D) Over 90 per cent
5. ***Which of the following is used as a preservative of food articles?***
   (A) Sodium benzoate
   (B) Sodium bicarbonate
   (C) Sodium carbonate
   (D) Sodium chloride
6. ***DNA is:***
   (A) Acetic acid
   (B) Citric acid
   (C) A class of nucleic acids
   (D) An enzyme
7. ***The lustre of diamond is due to:***
   (A) Reflection
   (B) Total internal reflection
   (C) Refraction
   (D) Its being the purest form of carbon
8. ***Milk in natural form has a certain amount of sugar. This sugar is called:***
   (A) Glucose
   (B) Fructose
   (C) Lactose
   (D) Sucrose
9. ***'Circulation of blood' in the body was discovered by:***
   (A) Joseph Lister
   (B) Robert Hooke
   (C) Jonas Salk
   (D) William Harvey
10. ***Which of the following is a source of ready energy that an athlete can use after strenuous exercises?***
   (A) Glucose
   (B) Milk
   (C) Sucrose
   (D) Tomato soup

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(D)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)	10.	(A)

TEST NO. 8

1. ***Cyclotron is an instrument for:***
   (A) measuring the velocity of cyclones
   (B) prediction of incoming of cyclones
   (C) accelerating energies of charged particles of atomic magnitude
   (D) preparing the cycles and motor cycles
2. ***Drinker's apparatus is:***
   (A) used by alcoholics to measure the concentration of alcohol in the beverages
   (B) used by alcoholics during drinking to measure the quantity of alcohol that they have inhaled
   (C) used by doctors to measure the blood alcohol content in the body of an alcoholic person
   (D) used for giving artificial respiration
3. ***For determining the depth of oceans, the instrument used is called:***
   (A) fathom
   (B) fathomometer
   (C) hydrometer
   (D) none of the above
4. ***Instrument to measure sound under water is called:***
   (A) phonometer
   (B) hydrophone
   (C) hydrosonic receiver
   (D) potometer
5. ***Hydrometer is used for measuring:***
   (A) content of water in crystals
   (B) contents of water in different liquids
   (C) relative humidity in the atmosphere
   (D) none of the above
6. ***Magnetometer is:***
   (A) used for igniting petrol vapours in a petrol internal combustion engine
   (B) used for determining the strength of magnets in petrol vehicles
   (C) used for preparing magnets
   (D) an instrument designed to compare the magnetic movements and fields
7. ***Mariner's compass is made up of:***
   (A) Aluminium
   (B) Copper
   (C) Magnetised iron needle
   (D) Platinum
8. ***Periscope is used for:***
   (A) measuring periphery of big circles
   (B) viewing objects lying beyond the limits of eyes of observer and whose direct vision is obstructed
   (C) measuring the height of huge buildings, bridges and similar objects whose height cannot easily be measured
   (D) none of the above
9. ***Potometer is used for:***
   (A) comparing luminous intensities of two sources of light
   (B) measuring the amount of transpiration in plants
   (C) taking the photos of objects in dark
   (D) measuring the rate of respiration in animals and plants
10. ***Pyrheliometer is:***

(A) an instrument used for measuring the percentage of heum gas in atmosphere
(B) an instrument used for measuring the rate of pyrolysis (breaking of organic material) in sun
(C) an instrument used for measuring solar radiations
(D) none of the above

11. Radar is a device for:
(A) locating the position of aircraft flying within the range of action
(B) increasing the range of transmission by radio stations
(C) increasing the strength of receiver of radio-sets
(D) all of the above

12. Rain-gauge is a device that:
(A) stops rains
(B) produces artificial rain
(C) is used for filtering the rain water
(D) is used for measuring rainfall

13. Sextant is an apparatus to determine:
(A) the sexuality in lower animals and plants
(B) the angular distance between two objects
(C) the type of strains in algae and fungi
(D) the blood pressure of animals

14. Arterial blood pressure is measured by:
(A) manometer
(B) cardiograph
(C) sphygmomanometer
(D) barometer

15. Voltameter:
(A) measures potential difference between two points
(B) measures voltage of electric current
(C) is an electrolytic cell for conducting electrolytic dissociation of electrolyte
(D) measures the magnetic strength of a field

16. Atomic pile is:
(A) a furnace in which heat is obtained by nuclear energy
(B) a nuclear reactor where the nuclear fission is made
(C) a furnace in which the metals are broken to the atomic state
(D) a pile of atoms

17. Thresher is:
(A) atomic powered submarine
(B) atomic fusion apparatus
(C) atomic fission apparatus
(D) one who thrashes somebody

18. Fire extinguisher contains:
(A) sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate solution and sulphonic acid
(B) slightly cooled water
(C) high pressure carbon dioxide gas
(D) high pressure chlorine gas

19. Loudspeaker:
(A) converts sound energy to electrical energy
(B) converts electrical energy to sound energy
(C) converts magnetic energy to sound energy
(D) converts sound energy to magnetic energy

20. Refrigerators:

(A) have ice in them, which cools down the temperature
(B) work on the principle of compression and expansion of liquids
(C) work on the principle of cooling of gases
(D) none of the above

21. ***Tape recorder:***
(A) uses a magnetic tape
(B) utilises the wave motion for reproduction of sound
(C) uses an electronic type
(D) all of the above

22. ***Dewar's flask is:***
(A) also called a thermos
(B) also called a conical flask
(C) also called a wash bottle
(D) also called a measuring flask

23. ***Atomic weights of chemical compounds are determined through:***
(A) electrical balance
(B) mass spectroscopy
(C) spring balance
(D) chemical balance

24. ***Dry ice is:***
(A) solid carbon dioxide
(B) ice when kept below 0°C temperature
(C) solid hydrogen
(D) ice which is dried

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(B)	9.	(D)	10.	(C)
11.	(A)	12.	(D)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(C)
16.	(B)	17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(C)	22.	(A)	23.	(B)	24.	(A)		

TEST NO. 9

1. ***Which of the following organisms causes Pneumonia?***
(A) Bacillus
(B) Cocci
(C) Protozoan
(D) Virus

2. ***Which of the following organisms causes common cold?***
(A) Bacillus
(B) Cocci
(C) Protozoan
(D) Virus

3. ***Which of the following organisms causes Cholera?***
(A) Bacillus
(B) Cocci
(C) Protozoan
(D) Virus

4. ***The chief food of a male mosquito is:***
(A) Decaying organic matter
(B) Leaves of plants
(C) Nectar and fruit juices
(D) Micro-organisms found in water

5. ***The chief food of a housefly is:***

(A) Decaying organic matter
(B) Leaves of plants
(C) Nectar of flowers
(D) Micro-organisms found in water

6. ***The chief food of a mosquito larva is:***
   (A) Decaying organic matter
   (B) Leaves of plants
   (C) Nectar and fruit juices
   (D) Micro-organisms found in water

7. ***The chief food of a butterfly larva is:***
   (A) Decaying organic matter
   (B) Leaves of plants
   (C) Nectar of flowers
   (D) Micro-organisms found in water

8. ***The part of the body directly affected by Rickets is:***
   (A) Bone tissue
   (B) Epidermal tissue
   (C) Nervous system
   (D) Respiratory system

9. ***The part of the body directly affected by Pneumonia is:***
   (A) Bone tissue
   (B) Epidermal tissue
   (C) Nervous system
   (D) Respiratory system

10. ***The part of the body directly affected by Rabies is:***
   (A) Bone tissue
   (B) Epidermal tissue
   (C) Nervous system
   (D) Respiratory system

11. ***The part of the body directly affected by Beri Beri disease is:***
   (A) Nervous system
   (B) Epidermal tissue
   (C) Respiratory system
   (D) Bone tissue

12. ***As the amount of clay in a soil increases, its water retaining capacity:***
   (A) Decreases
   (B) Increases
   (C) Remains unchanged

13. ***As the number of micro-organisms in a soil increases, the amount of humus in the same soil:***
   (A) Increases
   (B) Decreases
   (C) Remains unchanged

14. ***Which of the following plants adds more oxygen to the* atmosphere than it removes?**
   (A) Bread mould
   (B) Corn
   (C) Mushroom
   (D) Yeast

15. ***Which of the following blood groups of human beings is a tint universal donor?***
   (A) AB
   (B) A

(C) B
(D) O

16. ***It is customary to transfuse blood of the same group as that of the patient, and only in emergency to give the blood of the donor whose blood group is:***
(A) O
(B) A
(C) B
(D) AB

17. ***Haemoglobin in the blood is a complex protein rich in:***
(E) Copper
(F) Gold
(G) Iron
(H) Silver

18. ***Haemoglobin is rich in a mineral which has great affinity for:***
(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Chlorine
(C) Hydrogen
(D) Oxygen

19. ***Amino acids are a product of the digestion of:***
(A) Carbohydrates
(B) Fats
(C) Proteins
(D) Vitamins

20. ***Which of the following is a starch digesting enzyme?***
(A) Insulin
(B) Ptyalin
(C) Lipase
(D) Renin

21. ***Which of the following has the highest fat content?***
(A) Milk
(B) Potato
(C) Rice
(D) Sugar

22. ***Which one of the following secretions does not contain enzymes?***
(A) Gastric juice
(B) Saliva
(C) Pancreatic juice
(D) Bile

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(D)	3.	(A)	4.	(C)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)	10.	(C)
11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(C)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(D)						

****

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

1. A particular set of ideas on which a political, social, cultural or economic system is based is called:
   (A) Democracy (B) Ideology
   (C) Fraternity (D) Patriotism
2. Which term is used to express the finality of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?
   (A) Sovereignty (B) Justice
   (C) Risalat (D) Fraternity
3. Which term means that Allah alone is all Powerful and everything is under His control?
   (A) Risalat (B) Equality
   (C) Brotherhood (D) Sovereignty
4. Into how many major communities, the people of the world are divided according to the Muslims?
   (A) Two (B) Three
   (C) Four (D) Five
5. Which type of government is run with the consent of common man?
   (A) Monarchy (B) Aristocracy
   (C) Democracy (D) Despotism
6. Identify the year in which London branch of All India Muslim League was established.
   (A) 1906 (B) 1907
   (C) 1908 (D) 1910
7. Which Muslim leader established London branch of the Muslim League?
   (A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Allama Iqbal
   (C) Sir Syed Ahmad (D) Syed Ameer Ali
8. The enlightened personal judgment in Islam is termed as:
   (A) Tauheed (B) Risalat
   (C) Ijtihad (D) Ijma
9. In which year, Allama Iqbal issued the following statement:
   "After visiting different European countries and seeing the general moral chaos of the modern world, I am convinced that the great opportunity for Islam as a faith has come."
   (A) 1933 (B) 1935
   (C) 1937 (D) 1938
10. Which Muslim leader in 1930 had stated that:
   "India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions."
   (A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Rehmat Ali
   (C) Allama Iqbal (D) Liaquat Ali

11. In which year, Quaid-e-Azam said:

"We maintain and hold that the Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of hundred millions and what is more we are a nation with our distinctive culture."

(A) 1940 (B) 1944
(C) 1947 (D) 1948

12. In which year, Quaid-e-Azam had observed that:

"You have carved out a territory, vast territory it is all yours, it does not belong to a Punjabi or a Sindhi or a Pathan or a Bengali, it is yours."

(A) 1935 (B) 1940
(C) 1945 (D) 1948

13. Give the name of the Muslim leader who had said:

"Fundamentally in an Islamic state, all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Quranic principles and injunctions."

(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Liaquat Ali (D) Fazl-ul-Haq

14. In which year, Quaid-e-Azam was given the title of "The Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity?"

(A) 1916 (B) 1920
(C) 1924 (D) 1928

15. Give the year in which Quaid-e-Azam joined the All India Muslim League.

(A) 1906 (B) 1913
(C) 1916 (D) 1920

16. In which city, Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League held their sessions jointly in the year 1916?

(A) Bombay (B) Calcutta
(C) Lucknow (D) Delhi

17. Identify the year in which Quaid-e-Azam resigned from Congress due to differences with its leaders.

(A) 1907 (B) 1913
(C) 1916 (D) 1920

18. Give the year in which Quaid-e-Azam accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan.

(A) 1946 (B) 1947
(C) 1948 (D) 1949

19. "We have got the greatest message in the Quran for our guidance and enlightenment". Give the year in which Quaid-e-Azam issued this statement.

(A) 1940 (B) 1943
(C) 1945 (D) 1947

20. On which date, Quaid-e-Azam delivered his first speech to the First Constituent Assembly?

(A) 2nd August, 1947 (B) 4th August, 1947
(C) 8th August, 1947 (D) 11th August, 1947

ANSWERS

1.	B	2	C	3	D	4.	A	5.	C
6.	C	7.	D	8.	C	9.	A	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	B	14.	A	15.	B
16	C	17	D	18	A	19	B	20	D

2. THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN (CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT)

1. Which Act was adopted as the interim constitution of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947?
   (A) Government of India Act 1892 (B) Government of India Act 1909
   (C) Government of India Act 1919 (D) Government of India Act 1935
2. On which date, Quaid-e-Azam was elected the President of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
   (A) 10th August, 1947 (B) 14th August, 1947
   (C) 18th August, 1947 (D) 26th August, 1947
3. "The Constitution of Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be but I am sure it will be of a democratic type embodying the essential principles of Islam." Give the month in which Quaid-e-Azam passed these remarks.
   (A) August 1947 (B) December 1947
   (C) February 1947 (D) April 1947
4. The first Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution and constituted a Basic Principles Committee on the same date of:
   (A) 12th March, 1949 (B) 20th March, 1949
   (C) 24th March, 1949 (D) 28th March, 1949
5. Give the year in which the Basic Principles Committee submitted its first report.
   (A) 1949 (B) 1950
   (C) 1951 (D) 1952
6. Identify the month in which the Basic Principles Committee submitted its second report.
   (A) 22nd December, 1952 (B) 22nd December, 1953
   (C) 22nd December, 1954 (D) 22nd December, 1955
7. Give the date on which One Unit of West Pakistan was established.
   (A) 12th November, 1954 (B) 6th March, 1955
   (C) 14th October, 1955 (D) 7th April, 1956
8. On which date, Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra put forward his famous Bogra Formula?
   (A) 8th April, 1953 (B) 9th June, 1953
   (C) 15th August, 1953 (D) 7th October, 1953
9. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan originally comprised of 69 members but later on this number was raised to:

(A) 71 (B) 79
(C) 83 (D) 86

10. Which Prime Minister piloted the Objectives Resolution in the first Constituent Assembly in 1949?
(A) Nazimuddin (B) M.A. Bogra
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Feroz Khan Noon

11. Which Governor General dissolved the first Constituent Assembly on 24th October, 1954?
(A) Nazimuddin (B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) M.A. Bogra (D) Iskander Mirza

12. On which date, the second Constituent Assembly approved the bill of 1956 Constitution?
(A) 12th January, 1956 (B) 30th January, 1956
(C) 8th February, 1956 (D) 29th February, 1956

13. Give the date on which the 1956 Constitution was promulgated in the country.
(A) 15th February, 1956 (B) 23rd March, 1956
(C) 31st March, 1956 (D) 6th April, 1956

14. The 1956 Constitution established a federal system in which the number of the provincial governments was:
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

15. Give the number of the Houses of Parliament established by the 1956 Constitution.
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four

16. On which date, the 1956 Constitution was abrogated?
(A) 25th September, 1958 (B) 2nd October, 1958
(C) 8th October, 1958 (D) 20th October, 1958

17. How many B. D members took part in the presidential elections won by General Ayub Khan in 1965?
(A) 50 Thousand (B) 60 Thousand
(C) 70 Thousand (D) 80 Thousand

18. What was the total number of the members of Supreme Judicial Council established under 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?
(A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) Seven

19. In which year, a list of fundamental rights was included in the Constitution of 1962?
(A) November 1963 (B) December 1963
(C) March 1964 (D) April 1964

20. What was the original strength of the National Assembly of Pakistan under the 1962 Constitution?
(A) 140 (B) 156
(C) 176 (D) 200

21. On which date, General Yahya Khan suspended the 1962 Constitution?
(A) 25th May, 1969 (B) 6th April, 1969

(C) 12th May, 1969 (D) 8th June, 1969

22. In February 1973, the Assembly passed the bill of 1973 Constitution with 135 votes. Give the number of votes which abstained from voting.
(A) Three (B) Six
(C) Twelve (D) Sixteen

23. Give the date on which the President ratified the bill of 1973 Constitution.
(A) 8th February, 1973 (B) 15th March, 1973
(C) 31st May, 1973 (D) 12th April, 1973

24. What was the minimum age fixed for voters in the 1973 Constitution?
(A) 18 years (B) 21 years
(C) 23 years (D) 25 years

25. The Constitution of 1973 declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. For how many years, English was retained as an official language?
(A) 5 years (B) 10 years
(C) 15 years (D) 20 years

26. Under which amendment passed in 1985, the Objectives Resolution was made a substantive part of the Constitution of 1973?
(A) Sixth Amendment (B) Eighth Amendment
(C) Ninth Amendment (D) Tenth Amendment

27. Under which Article of the 1973 Constitution, the Prime Minister is bound to preserve the Islamic Ideology of Pakistan?
(A) Article 61 (4) (B) Article 71 (4)
(C) Article 81 (4) (D) Article 91 (4)

28. Identify the name of the Prime Minister who was responsible for the promulgation of 1973 Constitution.
(A) M.A. Bogra (B) Feroz Khan Noon
(C) Z.A. Bhutto (D) H. S. Suhrawardy

29. Give the number of seats won by Awami League out of 169 seats in East Pakistan in the 1970 elections.
(A) 145 seats (B) 154 seats
(C) 160 seats (D) 167 seats

30. In the 1970 elections, the PPP won absolute majority in West Pakistan by capturing:
(A) 74 seats (B) 86 seats
(C) 92 seats (D) 98 seats

31. In 1966, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman Announced his famous agenda which consisted of:
(A) Six Points (B) Seven Points
(C) Eight Points (D) Ten Points

32. Give the name of the city in which President Gen. Yahya Khan met Mujib-ur-Rehman on 12th January, 1971, and referred him to be the future Prime Minister of Pakistan.
(A) Islamabad (B) Dhaka
(C) Karachi (D) Lahore

33. Which date was fixed for the meeting of National Assembly by General Yahya Khan after the 1970 elections?

(A) 3rd March, 1971 (B) 13th March, 1971
(C) 23rd March, 1971 (D) 31st March, 1971

34. On which date, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman launched the Disobedience Movement in 1971?
(A) 2nd February, 1971 (B) 22nd February, 1971
(C) 2nd March, 1971 (D) 22nd March, 1971

35. On which date, Awami League decided to proclaim independence because Yahya Regime had failed to transfer power to the elected representatives of people after the 1970 elections?
(A) 4th March, 1971 (B) 10th March, 1971
(C) 14th March, 1971 (D) 24th March, 1971

36. Give the name of the hijacked Indian plane which was taken by Indian agents to the Lahore airport on 30th January, 1971.
(A) Jamna (B) Ganga
(C) Ghandi (D) Raman

37. What was the name of the military arm of Awami League which carried out terrorist activities in East Pakistan in 1971?
(A) Shakti Bangla (B) Shakti Bahini
(C) Mukti Bahini (D) Awami Bahini

38. "What India must realize is that the break up of Pakistan is in our interest and the opportunity the like of which will never come again." On which date, these remarks were given by Mr. Subrahmaniyam Director of Indian Institute of Defence Studies?
(A) 31st March, 1971 (B) 8th April, 1971
(C) 12th May, 1971 (D) 17th June,1971

39. On which date, Yahya Khan resigned and Z. A. Bhutto took over as the President of Pakistan after the Fall of Dhaka in 1971?
(A) 17th December, 1971 (B) 18th December, 1971
(C) 19th December, 1971 (D) 20th December, 1971

40. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman put forward his Six Points for the autonomy of East Pakistan. However, after the 1971 Indo Pak War, the Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed on:
(A) 16th December, 1971 (B) 21st December, 1971
(C) 25th December, 1971 (D) 30th December, 1971

41. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was released on 8th January, 1972. He returned to Bangladesh and was sworn in as the first Prime Minister on:
(A) 9th January, 1972 (B) 10th January, 1972
(C) 11th January, 1972 (D) 12th January, 1972

42. After the proclamation of Bangladesh on 21st December, 1971, Pakistan took more than two years to acknowledge this reality. When Pakistan extended recognition to Bangladesh?
(A) December 1973 (B) January 1974
(C) February 1974 (D) March 1974

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	A	5.	B.
6.	A	7.	C	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	B	14.	A	15.	A
16.	C	17.	D	18.	B	19.	A	20.	B
21.	A	22.	A	23.	D	24.	B	25.	C
26.	B	27.	D	28.	C	29.	D	30.	B
31.	A	32.	B	33.	A	34.	C	35.	D
36.	B	37.	C	38.	A	39.	D	40.	B
41.	B	42.	C						

3. PAKISTAN: LAND AND CLIMATE

1. Pakistan has a population of 130.58 million (1998) and covers an area of 796096 sq. km. It is located in:
(A) Far East (B) East Africa
(C) South Asia (D) Middle East
2. Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 24 degree to:
(A) 36.75 degree North (B) 36.75 degree East
(C) 36.75 degree West (D) 36.75 degree South
3. The length of Pakistan from North to South is:
(A) 1200 km (B) 1400 km
(C) 1500 km (D) 1600 km
4. Give the percentage of South Asian land covered by Pakistan.
(A) 12.24 percent (B) 18.78 percent
(C) 26.32 percent (D) 32.21 percent
5. With which country, Pakistan shares 2250 km long border?
(A) India (B) Iran
(C) Afghanistan (D) China
6. Pakistan shares 1600 Km long border with:
(A) India (B) Iran
(C) China (D) Afghanistan
7. Durand Line was demarcated in 1893. This line forms:
(A) Pak-China border (B) Pak-Afghan border
(C) Pak-India border (D) Pak-Iran border
8. Which mountain range has a length of 2700 km?
(A) Himalayas (B) Karakorum
(C) Hindu Kush (D) Pir Panjal
9. Which mountain range has an average altitude of 4200 to 4500 meters?
(A) Koh Sulaiman (B) Koh Hindu Kush
(C) Pir Panjal (D) Karakoram
10. Which peak is located in Karakoram Range?
(A) Nanga Parbat (B) Rakaposhi
(C) Takht-e-Sulaiman (D) K-2

11. What is the height of Nanga Parbat?
(A) 26660 feet (B) 27512 feet
(C) 27815 feet (D) 28214 feet

12. Trich Mir is the highest mountain peak of the Hindu Kush Mountain Range. What is height of this peak?
(A) 6600 meters (B) 7700 meters
(C) 8800 meters (D) 9900 meters

13. Which valley is located at the end of the Karrum Pass?
(A) Peshawar valley (B) Quetta Valley
(C) Bannu valley (D) Kohat valley

14. Which river lies to the South of Safed Koh Range?
(A) Kabul River (B) Swat River
(C) Kurram River (D) Gomal River

15. Which valley lies to the South of Kabul River?
(A) D.I. Khan valley (B) Peshawar valley
(C) Bannu valley (D) Abbotabad valley

16. Which dam has been built on the Kabul River?
(A) Mangla Dam (B) Tarbela Dam
(C) Gomal Dam (D) Warsak Dam

17. Takht-e-Sulaiman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Range. It has a height of:
(A) 3535 meters (B) 3712 meters
(C) 3918 meters (D) 4214 meters

18. Give the name of the river which originates from Sulaiman Range and falls into River Gomal.
(A) River Hingol (B) River Zobe
(C) River Lyari (D) River Soan

19. The height of the Balochistan Plateau ranges between 600 meters to:
(A) 700 meters (B) 800 meters
(C) 900 meters (D) 1000 meters

20. Which river flows through the Salt Range?
(A) River Gomal (B) River Zobe
(C) River Swat (D) River Soan

21. Give the name of river which originates from Lake Mansarowar in Tibet.
(A) River Indus (B) River Jhelum
(C) River Chenab (D) River Ravi

22. The Upper Indus Plain consists of areas between Attock to:
(A) Hyderabad (B) Sukkur
(C) Multan (D) Mithankot

23. Which city is fomous for its Karana Hill?
(A) Lahore (B) Quetta
(C) Sangla Hill (D) Sahiwal

24. River Indus starts making delta near the city of:
(A) Attock (B) Multan
(C) Khairpur (D) Thatha

25. Which desert stretches over the districts of Mianwali, Bhakkar, Khushab and D.G Khan?

(A) Thar Desert (B) Thal Desert
(C) Cholistan Desert (D) Kharan Desert

26. Give the name of the district covered by Tharparkar Desert.
(A) Thar Desert (B) Thal Desert
(C) Tharparkar Desert (D) Nara Desert

27. Climate is the average weather conditions at a particular place over a period of:
(A) 11 to 40 years (B) 15 to 50 years
(C) 20 to 60 years (D) 30 to 70 years

28. What is the maximum temperature of Sibbi and Jacobabad (Balochistan) which are among the hottest places in the world?
(A) 32 degree celcius (B) 35 degree celcius
(C) 52 degree celcius (D) 72 degree celcius

29. What is the mean monthly temperature of the coastal areas in Pakistan?
(A) 21 degree celcius (B) 32 degree celcius
(C) 40 degree celcius (D) 45 degree celcius

30. Which percentage of land of every country should be covered with forests according to international standards?
(A) 10 percent (B) 15 percent
(C) 20 percent (D) 25 percent

31. What is the name of the combination of smoke and fog?
(A) Smogra (B) Smogum
(C) Smog (D) Smoga

32. Give the length of Karakoram Mountain from Hunza to Shyok.
(A) 300 km (B) 400 km
(C) 500 km (D) 600 km

ANSWERS

1.	C	2	A	3	D	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	D	17.	A	18.	B	19.	C	20.	D
21.	A	22.	D	23.	C	24.	D	25	B
26.	C	27.	A	28.	C	29.	B	30.	D
31.	C	32.	B						

4. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Soil is the material which forms the upper layer of the Earth's crust. What is the number of layers of soil?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

2. Give the colour of Loess.
(A) White (B) Red
(C) Black (D) Brown

3. Which soils are found along the river sides?
(A) Bangar Soil (B) Loess

(C) Khaddar Soil (D) Alluvial

4. Which desert is located in Eastern part of Punjab?
(A) Thal Desert (B) Cholistan Desert
(C) Kharan Desert (D) Thar Desert

5. Give the areas covered by forests in Pakistan.
(A) 2.8 percent (B) 3.8 percent
(C) 4.8 percent (D) 5.8 percent

6. Water logging takes place when the level of underground water rises to:
(A) 1.5 meters (B) 2.5 meters
(C) 3.5 meters (D) 4.5 meters

7. How much land of Pakistan has been destroyed by erosion so far?
(A) One million acres (B) Two million acres
(C) Three million acres (D) Four million acres

8. How much irrigated land was fixed as the maximum limit for landholding according to 1972 Reforms?
(A) 50 acres (B) 100 acres
(C) 150 acres (D) 250 acres

9. Pick out the major Kharif crop among the following:
(A) Wheat (B) Barley
(C) Gram (D) Cotton

10. Which crop is given the name of Silver Fibre?
(A) Cotton (B) Wheat
(C) Tobacco (D) Maize

11. The karez system of irrigation is used in the province of:
(A) Sindh (B) Balochistan
(C) NWFP (D) Punjab

12. From which weir, the Upper Chenab Canal originates?
(A) Mangla weir (B) Rasul weir
(C) Marala weir (D) Trimmu weir

13. Indus Water Treaty was signed by Pakistan and India in September 1960. How many rivers were given to India through this accord?
(A) Two rivers (B) Three rivers
(C) Four rivers (D) Five rivers

14. In which year, Mangla Dam became operational?
(A) 1964 (B) 1965
(C) 1966 (D) 1967

15. What is the total length of Pakistan's coastline?
(A) 600 km (B) 700 km
(C) 800 km (D) 900 km

ANSWERS

1.	B	2	D	3	C	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	A	8.	C	9.	D	10.	A
11.	B	12.	C	13.	B	14.	D	15.	C

5. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

1. At the time of partition, India has a total of 921 factories out of which the share of Pakistan was:
   (A) 24 (B) 34
   (C) 44 (D) 54
2. What was the number of sugar mills in Pakistan in 1947?
   (A) Nine (B) Fifteen
   (C) Twenty (D) Thirty
3. Presently, Pakistan has 78 sugar mills out of which 32 are located in the province of:
   (A) Punjab (B) Sindh
   (C) NWFP (D) Balochistan
4. What is the number of sugar mills in NWFP?
   (A) 3 (B) 5
   (C) 6 (D) 8
5. Give the number of cement factories in Pakistan.
   (A) 10 (B) 15
   (C) 20 (D) 25
6. In 1947, Pakistan has only 17 textile mills but now this number has increased to:
   (A) 303 (B) 403
   (C) 503 (D) 603
7. Share of textile sector in Pakistan's total exports is:
   (A) 42 percent (B) 52 percent
   (C) 62 percent (D) 72 percent
8. What is the total number of spindles in textile industry of Pakistan?
   (A) 4 million (B) 5 million
   (C) 6 million (D) 7 million
9. In 1947, there was only one woolen mill in Pakistan but now this number has increased to:
   (A) 40 (B) 50
   (C) 60 (D) 70
10. What is the quality of raw wool produced by Pakistan?
    (A) 50 thousand tons (B) 60 thousand tons
    (C) 70 thousand tons (D) 80 thousand tons
11. Give the quantity of Art Silk produced by Pakistan on 47000 looms.
    (A) 200 million meters (B) 300 million meters
    (C) 400 million meters (D) 600 million meters
12. Which country assisted Pakistan to establish a Steel Mills at Karachi in 1976?
    (A) USA (B) USSR
    (C) UK (D) Japan
13. What is the contribution of carpet industry in total exports of Pakistan?
    (A) 5 percent (B) 10 percent
    (C) 15 percent (D) 20 percent
14. Presently, Pakistan has 30 cigarette manufacturing units. Pick the city which is without a cigarette factory.

(A) Jhelum (B) Lahore
(C) Karachi (D) Okara

15. What is the number of ghee factories in Pakistan.
(A) 115 (B) 132
(C) 166 (D) 182

16. What was the length of the first railway line established between Karachi and Kotri in 1861?
(A) 105 miles (B) 160 miles
(C) 190 miles (D) 205 miles

17. Give the number of railway stations in Pakistan:
(A) 712 (B) 880
(C) 995 (D) 1200

18. What is the total length of railway tracks in Pakistan?
(A) 4719 route km (B) 5843 route km
(C) 6512 route km (D) 8775 route km

19. Presently, total length of road network in Pakistan is 249959 km which includes 138726 km of good quality roads. How many times the length of roads has increased since independence?
(A) 5 times (B) 7 times
(C) 11 times (D) 14 times

20. Give the length of the Grand Trunk (GT) Road which is the most important highway of Pakistan.
(A) 1346 km (B) 1750 km
(C) 1896 km (D) 2175 km

21. On which date, the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway was opened to public traffic?
(A) 8th July, 1995 (B) 16th August, 1996
(C) 26th November, 1997 (D) 12th December, 1998

22. Give the year in which Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) was established.
(A) 1963 (B) 1964
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

23. What is the number of ships included in the fleet of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation?
(A) 10 (B) 15
(C) 20 (D) 25

24. In which year, the First Five Year Plan was launched in Pakistan?
(A) 1947-1952 (B) 1948-1953
(C) 1950-1955 (D) 1955-1960

25. What does E-Commerce stand for?
(A) Efficient Commerce (B) Everyday Commerce
(C) Electronic Commerce (D) Emergency Commerce

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	A	3.	B	4.	C	5.	D
6.	C	7.	C	8.	A	9.	D	10.	A

11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	D	15.	C
16.	A	17.	B	18.	D	19.	C	20.	B
21.	C	22.	A	23.	B	24.	C	25.	C

6. POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

1. The term demography is composed of two words "Demo" and "Graphy". Out of these, demo means human beings or people and graphy stands for writing. The term demography has a:
   (A) Latin root (B) English root
   (C) Greek root (D) French root
2. What is the ratio of urban population according to the 1998 Census?
   (A) 26 percent (B) 32 percent
   (C) 38 percent (D) 46 percent
3. Give the percentage of persons belonging to age group 15-64 years in Pakistan.
   (A) 50 percent (B) 55 percent
   (C) 60 percent (D) 65 percent
4. In 1998, the percentage of children (0-14 years) in Pakistan was:
   (A) 28.1 percent (B) 31.8 percent
   (C) 36.6 percent (D) 43.2 percent
5. What was the percentage of women in the labour force of Pakistan in 1998?
   (A) 13.5 percent (B) 18.2 percent
   (C) 25.6 percent (D) 30.6 percent
6. Punjab province covers 25.8 percent of total area of Pakistan but its ratio in total population of Pakistan in 1998 was:
   (A) 42 percent (B) 48 percent
   (C) 56 percent (D) 65 percent
7. In 1998, Balochistan covered 43.6 percent area of Pakistan but its contribution to the population was:
   (A) 5 percent (B) 15 percent
   (C) 25 percent (D) 35 percent
8. Give the percentage of area covered by NWFP out of the total area of Pakistan.
   (A) 6.2 percent (B) 9.4 percent
   (C) 15.8 percent (D) 26.7 percent
9. Sindh province covers 17.7 percent area of Pakistan. Give the percentage of population (Pakistan) it had according to the 1998 Census.
   (A) 16 percent (B) 18 percent
   (C) 23 percent (D) 42 percent
10. What was the population density per km^2 in Punjab in 1998?
   (A) 212 per km^2 (B) 276 per km^2
   (C) 315 per km^2 (D) 354 per km^2
11. In 1998, the population density per km^2 in Sindh was 213 and in FATA it was 115. What was the density in Islamabad?
   (A) 514 (B) 770
   (C) 882 (D) 992

12. Pakistan's total labour force was 9.8 million in 1951 but it increased in 1998 to:
(A) 26.6 million (B) 37.7 million
(C) 46.2 million (D) 54.8 million

13. In 1951, the participation rate in Pakistan was 36.7% which in 1998 stood at:
(A) 28.7 percent (B) 36.2 percent
(C) 42.4 percent (D) 45.5 percent

14. Literacy rate of Pakistan was 16.1 percent which increased to 47 percent in 2000. What was the literacy rate in year 2007?
(A) 50 percent (B) 54 percent
(C) 58 percent (D) 61 percent

15. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of Pakistan was $669 in 2003-04 but in 2007-08 increased to:
(A) $1042 (B) $1100
(C) $1210 (D) $1280

16. Population of Pakistan stood at 32.7 million in 1947 and 130.6 million in 1998. Give Pakistan's population in 2008-09.
(A) 154.4 million (B) 158.6 million
(C) 160.2 million (D) 163.7 million

17. In how many main sectors, Pakistan's employed labour force is divided?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

18. Give the percentage of the households which speak Urdu language in Pakistan.
(A) 7.6 percent (B) 10.2 percent
(C) 12.8 percent (D) 15.5 percent

19. Which percentage of households in Pakistan speak the Punjabi language?
(A) 30.5 percent (B) 36.6 percent
(C) 48.2 percent (D) 51.4 percent

20. Give the percentage of households which speak Pushto language in Pakistan.
(A) 6.4 percent (B) 11.6 percent
(C) 13.2 percent (D) 15.4 percent

21. What is the percentage of households which speak Sindhi language in Pakistan?
(A) 11.8 percent (B) 14.2 percent
(C) 16.8 percent (D) 20.6 percent

22. The percentage of Muslim population in Punjab province is 97.5 percent and this ratio is 92.3 percent in Sindh, 98.3 percent in Balochistan and 99.5 percent in NWFP. What is the percentage of Muslims in Pakistan:
(A) 86.1 percent (B) 88.2 percent
(C) 92.6 percent (D) 96.7 percent

23. What is the current growth rate of population?
(A) 1.73 percent (B) 2.6 percent
(C) 3.0 percent (D) 3.6 percent

24. How many Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan in 1947?
(A) 3.5 million (B) 5.0 million
(C) 6.5 million (D) 7.0 million

25. Give the number of Hindus and other non-Muslims who migrated to India from Pakistan in 1947?

(A) 3.2 million (B) 4.7 million
(C) 5.1 million (D) 5.8 million

26. Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan which Presently, has a population of over 10 million. What was its population in 1998?
(A) 6.8 million (B) 7.5 million
(C) 8.4 million (D) 9.2 million

27. Which is the second largest city of Pakistan with a population of over 5 million?
(A) Rawalpindi (B) Lahore
(C) Hyderabad (D) Faisalabad

28. In Pakistan, the percentage of urban population was 17.8 percent in 1951 and 32.5 percent in 1998. What was this ratio in 2008?
(A) 33.2 percent (B) 34.1 percent
(C) 36.0 percent (D) 39.0 percent

29. What is the Pakistan's total development expenditure on education sector as the percentage of GNP?
(A) 2.3 percent (B) 3.4 percent
(C) 4.8 percent (D) 6.2 percent

Answers

1.	C	2	B	3	A	4.	D	5.	A
6.	C	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D
11.	C	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	B	18.	A	19.	C	20.	C
21.	A	22.	D	23.	A	24.	C	25.	B
26.	D	27.	B	28.	C	29.	A		

7. CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

1. Give the name of the Lingua Franca of Pakistan.
(A) Punjabi (B) Sindhi
(C) Urdu (D) Pushto

2. Which percentage of households of Pakistan speak Punjabi language?
(A) 28 percent (B) 48 percent
(C) 58 percent (D) 68 percent

3. In which language, famous poets like Shah Hussain, Waris Shah, Khawaja Ghulam Farid, Sultan Bahu, Fazal Shah and Mian Muhammad wrote poetry?
(A) Urdu (B) Punjabi
(C) Sindhi (D) Pushto

4. Twelve percent people of Pakistan speak Sindhi. Give the percentage of the people of Sindh province which speaks Sindhi language.
(A) 52 percent (B) 60 percent
(C) 62 percent (D) 72 percent

5. In which Indian language, the Holy Quran was first translated?
(A) Urdu (B) Punjabi
(C) Balochi (D) Sindhi

6. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (1689-1752) was a famous saint poet. He belonged to

the province of:
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) Balochistan (D) NWFP

7. Sachal Sarmast wrote mystic poetry in the Sindhi language. He flourished from 1739 to:
(A) 1826 AD (B) 1836 AD
(C) 1846 AD (D) 1856 AD

8. Sheikh Ayaz, Karim Bukhsh Nizamani and Asad Ullah Bhutto are famous writers of:
(A) Punjabi language (B) Balochi language
(C) Sindhi language (D) Pushto language

9. Which percentage of people of Pakistan speak the Pushto language?
(A) 6.5 percent (B) 13.2 percent
(C) 16.4 percent (D) 20.8 percent

10. In which year, the first Balochi Journal was published?
(A) 1950 (B) 1955
(C) 1960 (D) 1965

11. Give the language in which Lalla Arifah composed her poetry.
(A) Punjabi (B) Sindhi
(C) Balochi (D) Kashmiri

12. Identify the tie and dye process which is a speciality of Sindh deserts.
(A) Banarsi (B) Kimkhab
(C) Chikan Kari (D) Bandhana

13. Which area is famous for Tilli Shawls and Pashmina?
(A) Karachi (B) Peshawar
(C) Kashmir (D) Lahore

14. Which city is famous for Chappal and Khussas?
(A) Gwadar (B) Peshawar
(C) Gujranwala (D) Sukkur

15. Abdul Majeed Parveen Raqam was a famous calligrapher who died in the year of:
(A) 1946 (B) 1956
(C) 1966 (D) 1976

16. Famous calligrapher Sayyed Anwar Hussain Nafees Raqam belonged to the city of:
(A) Peshawar (B) Multan
(C) Lahore (D) Karachi

17. Which art concerns inlaying or encrusting gold and silver wire on baser metal and was introduced by the Mughals?
(A) Mina (B) Jarao
(C) Kundan (D) Koftgari

ANSWERS

1.	C	2	B	3	B	4.	A	5.	D
6.	B	7.	A	8.	C	9.	B	10.	C
11.	D	12.	D	13.	C	14.	B	15.	A
16.	C	17.	D						

8. EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

1. The word Education has a:
   (A) Latin root (B) Greek root
   (C) French root (D) German root
2. Which ancient Greek Philosopher defined education as a process for the creation of a sound mind?
   (A) Socrates (B) Aristophanes
   (C) Plato (D) Aristotle
3. A democratic education system should be guided by:
   (A) Economy (B) Principles of morality
   (C) Politics (D) Culture
4. Which Pakistani leader addressed the First All Pakistan Education Conference and said, "There is now a general agreement that it is in our own interest that state should provide for its boys and girls universal and compulsory education?"
   (A) Fazal-ur-Rahman (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
   (C) Quaid-e-Azam (D) Muhammad Ali
5. In the first phase of development lasting up to the year 1960, all economic planning was directed towards the development of:
   (A) Armed forces (B) Sports activities
   (C) Culture (D) Physical resources
6. A cultured man is defined as a person having a good education and refined:
   (A) Personality (B) Character
   (C) Social behaviour (D) Sportsmanship
7. National Education Commission report was published in the year:
   (A) 1959 (B) 1960
   (C) 1961 (D) 1962
8. Special arrangements to enhance women's participation in the teacher's cadre were made under the Education Policy announced in:
   (A) 1960 (B) 1966
   (C) 1968 (D) 1970
9. Education was introduced as an elective subject at Intermediate and degree levels in the year:
   (A) 1970 (B) 1975
   (C) 1980 (D) 1982
10. The aim of vocational education is to train a person for:
    (A) Military service only (B) Government jobs
    (C) Specific jobs (D) Sea voyage
11. Total development expenditure on the education sector in Pakistan in respect to GDP is:
    (A) 2.3 percent (B) 3.5 percent
    (C) 4.5 percent (D) 5.5 percent
12. I.T is the abbreviation of:
    (A) Internet Training (B) Information Technology
    (C) Internal Test (D) Inner Teaching
13. The oldest agricultural university of Pakistan is located at:

(A) Lahore (B) Bahawalpur
(C) Faisalabad (D) Hyderabad

14. Give the name of the person who declared that "The education of the citizens is the heart of the modern state."
(A) Dewey (B) Johnson
(C) Aristotle (D) Laski

15. Which article of the UN Declaration of Human Rights observes that "Everyone has the right to education?"
(A) Article 24 (B) Article 26
(C) Article 28 (D) Article 30

16. The First All Pakistan Education Conference was held in November 1947 in:
(A) Karachi (B) Islamabad
(C) Lahore (D) Peshawar

17. What was the number of tiers in the Education System of Pakistan before 1979?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

18. Which Education Act lays down guidelines for the curriculum development?
(A) Act 1947 (B) Act 1972
(C) Act 1959 (D) Act 1976

19. University of Health and Sciences is located at:
(A) Karachi (B) Lahore
(C) Multan (D) Sukkur

20. What is the target of Literacy Rate set by National Education Policy to be achieved by the year 2010?
(A) 60 percent (B) 65 percent
(C) 70 percent (D) 75 percent

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	D	3.	B	4.	A	5.	D
6.	C	7.	A	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C
11.	A	12.	B	13.	C	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	C	18.	D	19.	B	20.	C

9. PAKISTAN A WELFARE STATE

1. An Islamic state aims at:
(A) Shelter only (B) Education only
(C) Health only (D) Spiritual and moral uplift

2. Pakistan is not a child of history or:
(A) Physics (B) Geography
(C) Chemistry (D) Mathematics

3. After how many days following creation of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam said,
"No doubt we have achieved Pakistan but that is only yet the beginning of an end."
(A) Three days (B) Four days
(C) Five days (D) Six days

4. Give the date on which Quaid-e-Azam said,
"The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is by the grace of God an established fact today."
(A) 3rd October, 1947 (B) 6th October, 1947
(C) 9th October, 1947 (D) 11th October, 1947

5. In which city, the First All Pakistan Educational Conference was held on 27th November, 1947?
(A) Dhaka (B) Lahore
(C) Karachi (D) Peshawar

6. An egalitarian society stands for distribution of:
(A) Poverty (B) Corruption
(C) Ignorance (D) Justice and resources

7. On which date, the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held its first meeting?
(A) 6th August, 1947 (B) 11th August, 1947
(C) 15th August, 1947 (D) 20th August, 1947

8. To which group of citizens, Quaid-e-Azam gave a message by addressing them on 22nd December, 1947?
(A) Teachers (B) Scouts
(C) Govt. servants (D) Army officers

9. On 11th August, 1947, the Constitution Assembly of Pakistan held its meeting in:
(A) Lahore (B) Peshawar
(C) Dhaka (D) Karachi

10. In which month, Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated State Bank of Pakistan?
(A) November 1947 (B) March 1948
(C) July 1948 (D) August 1948

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	B	3.	A	4.	D	5.	C
6.	D	7.	B	8	B	9.	D	10.	C

****

ISLAMIAT

1. *One pair of books is not among the Sahahe Sitta:*
   (A) Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim
   (B) Sahih Bukhari, Sunnan Tirmizi
   (C) Sahih Bukhari, Shamail Tirmizi
   (D) Sahih Bukhari, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
2. *It is the first Book of Hadith that was compiled by anyone:*
   (A) Sahih Bukhari
   (B) Sunnan Ibne Dawood
   (C) Muata Imam Malik
   (D) Sahih Muslim
3. *Hazrat Adam (AS) is a word of ______ language.*
   (A) Hebrew (B) Syriani
   (C) Arabic (D) Persian
4. *Height of Hazrat Adam (AS) was:*
   (A) 50 feet (B) 70 feet
   (C) 90 feet (D) 100 feet
5. *Hazrat Adam's (AS) grave is present in:*
   (A) Sri Lanka (B) Saudi Arabia
   (C) Palestine (D) Jordan
6. *Hazrat Adam (AS) had _______ daughters.*
   (A) 2 (B) 5
   (C) 7 (D) 10
7. *Cane killed Abel because he (Abel) wanted to marry:*
   (A) Akleema (B) Ghaza
   (C) Both (D) None of the above
8. *Hazrat Adam (AS) had ______ sons.*
   (A) Two (B) Three
   (C) Four (D) Five
9. *He was the youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS):*
   (A) Hazrat Shees (AS) (B) Cane
   (C) Abel (D) None of the above
10. *Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by _______ first of all.*
    (A) Hazrat Shees (AS)
    (B) Hazrat Idrees (AS)

(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(D) None of them

11. *______ "Sahifay' were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).*
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40

12. *He was called Abu-ul-Bashr Sani:*
(A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(B) Hazrat Shees (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

13. *The Nation of Noah worshipped ______ idols.*
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Eight

14. *The nation of ______ was exterminated through the scourage of floods.*
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Yakoob (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS) (D) None of the above

15. *Hazrat Noah (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where had his boat stopped?*
(A) Saudia Arabia (B) Syria
(C) India (D) Turkey

16. *About ______ people were with him in the boat.*
(A) 40 (B) 50
(C) 60 (D) 80

17. *'Aad' was the nation of:*
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) None of the above

18. *After seven day's continuous thunderous rain and storm the nation of ______ was destroyed.*
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Noah (AS)

19. *The nation of Samood was preached by:*
(A) Hazrat Yakoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Haroon (AS)

20. *The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of:*
(A) A'd (B) Samood
(C) Israel (D) None of them

21. *The soap was made by ______ first of all.*
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Yusha (AS)

(C) Hazrat Younas (AS) (D) Hazrat Salih (AS)

22. ***Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was born in the present day _______.***
(A) Iraq (B) Palestine
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) Syria

23. ***Only ______ Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Ibraheem (AS).***
(A) 3 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

24. ***Hazrat Sara (RA) the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (AS) was the sister of Prophet:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

25. ***She was the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the daughter of the Pharoah of Egypt:***
(A) Hazrat Sara (RA) (B) Hazrat Hajra (RA)
(C) None of them

26. ***Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was _____ years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) was born to Hazrat Hajra (RA).***
(A) 70 (B) 86
(C) 90 (D) 100

27. ***Hazrat Ibraheem's (AS) grave is found in:***
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Palestine
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

28. ***The nation of ______ (AS) was destroyed by a rain of stones.***
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

29. ***Israel was the son of:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismael (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

30. ***Israel was ______ years old when Hazrat Ishaq (AS) died.***
(A) 50 (B) 100
(C) 120 (D) 147

31. ***The following Prophet suffered from blindness in his old age:***
(A) Hazrat Yunas (AS) (B) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) (D) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)

32. ***Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was the son of:***
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (D) None of the above

33. ***The mountains would break by the miracle of:***
(A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

34. *Hazrat Musa (AS) married the daughter of the Prophet ______.*

(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

35. *He sacrificed a bull, placed woods on it and the fire came from the sky to cook that meat. Which Prophet is credited with this miracle?*

(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

36. *After sleeping for a 100 years he again woke up:*

(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Zu-al-Kafl (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (D) None of the above

37. *As a result of Hazrat Zakria's (AS) prayer the following Prophet was born?*

(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Imran (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

38. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers. What was his age at that time?*

(A) 10 years (B) 15 years
(C) 20 years (D) 25 years

39. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) remained in the well for:*

(A) 5 days (B) 10 days
(C) 3 days (D) 15 days

40. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into the jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for:*

(A) 3 years (B) 5 years
(C) 10 years (D) 15 years

41. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of:*

(A) 20 years (B) 30 years
(C) 40 years (D) 50 years

42. *The following Prophet was the maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS):*

(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

43. *Hazrat Ayub (AS) was famous for his quality of:*

(A) Generosity (B) Patience
(C) Sympathy (D) All of the above

44. *The nation of _____ committed embezzlement in the trusts.*

(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Idrees (AS)

45. *He was given the title of the "Speaker of the Prophets" (خطیب الانبیا).*

(A) Hazrat Hood (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)

(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) (D) None of the above

46. ***He wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded:***
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

47. ***Which Prophet had to commit a murder at the age of 30?***
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

48. ***When the army of Pharoah was pursuing the Israelis, Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the following sea:***
(A) The Mediterranean Sea (B) The Red Sea
(C) The Dead Sea (D) None of the above

49. ***When Hazrat Ilyas (AS) prayed for his nation, it rained after a period of:***
(A) 2 years (B) 3 years
(C) 3 12 years (D) 5 years

50. ***At the time of Bait-ul-Makdas' destruction, all the copies of Taurait (تورات) were destroyed and scattered. He reassembled Taurait:***
(A) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

51. ***Which Prophet would ride a donkey?***
(A) Hazrat Zu-al-Kalf (ذوالکفل) (AS)
(B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

52. ***At the order of King Bakht Nasr Hazrat Uzair (AS) spent _____ years in jail:***
(A) 50 (B) 60
(C) 70 (D) 90

53. ***Taloot (طالوت) was the father-in-law of ________.***
(A) Hazrat Dawood (داؤد) (AS)
(B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

54. ***He was a good player of flute:***
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (یوشع)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

55. ***He knew the language of the birds (besides Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)):***
(A) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) (D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

56. ***The fountain of metal ______ flowed for Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) as a miracle.***
(A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) None of the above

57. ***Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following famous mosque:***
(A) Al-Aqsa (B) Al-Kartaba
(C) Blue Mosque of Istanbul (D) None of the above

58. ***The following bird would convey the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the queen Saba:***
(A) Dove (B) Pigeon
(C) The Woodpecker (D) None of the above

59. ***Which Prophet would earn his living by making wallets (تھیلے)?***
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (D) None of the above

60. ***Which Prophet has been called as Zun-Noon (ذوالنون) in the Holy Quran?***
(A) Hazrat Yousaf (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Younas (AS)

61. ***How long Hazrat Younas (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish?***
(A) 20 days (B) 30 days
(C) 40 days (D) 50 days

62. ***He was a carpenter:***
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Zakria (AS)

63. ***Hazrat Zakria (AS) was the contemporary of:***
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (RA) (D) None of the above

64. ***Hazrat Isa (AS) was the cousin of:***
(A) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

65. ***King Herodus ordered the execution of ______ at the behest of a dancer Sloma.***
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

66. ***He married at the age of 30:***
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(C) Both (D) None of the above

67. ***He would cure the victims of leprosy as a miracle:***
(A) Hazrat Idrees (AS) (B) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Isa (AS)

68. ***The following Roman governor ordered the execution of Hazrat Isa (AS):***
(A) Theodore (B) Herodus

(C) Politus (D) None of the above

69. ***He is called as Najeeb-Ullah (نجیب اللہ):***

(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

70. ***Atiq was the title of:***

(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (D) Hazrat Umar (RA)

71. ***He levied Zakat on horses:***

(A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

72. ***He adopted the title of Ameer ul-Momneen (امیر المومنین) for the first time:***

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA) (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik

73. ***He is called as Sani Asnain (ثانی اثنین):***

(A) Hazrat Noah (AS) (B) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

74. ***He had knowledge of the interpretation of dreams:***

(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

75. ***"He would have been Prophet were I not the last one," the Prophet (PBUH) said this about:***

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Masa'b bin Umair (RA)
(D) None of the above

76. ***Who added the words (الصلوٰۃ خیر من النوم) into the 'Fajr' Azan?***

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)
(D) Abdul Malik bin Marwan

77. ***He added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers:***

(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

78. ***He exempted horses from Zakat:***

(A) Hazrat Ali (RA) (B) Walid bin Abd-ul-Malik
(C) Haroon-ur-Rashid (D) None of the above

79. ***The tragic incident of 'Karbala' (کربلا) took place in Moharram ______.***

(A) 58 A.H. (B) 61 A.H.
(C) 65 A.H. (D) 70 A.H.

80. *She was alive at the time of 'Karbala' tragedy:*
(A) Hazrat Ayesha (RA) (B) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
(C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA) (D) Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA)

81. *The Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) was damaged due to fire in the reign of:*
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed
(D) Motasim Billah (معتصم باللہ)

82. *The Jamia Mosque of Damascus was built by:*
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA) (B) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik (D) None of the above

83. *Al-Azhar Mosque was completed in:*
(A) 920 A.D. (B) 950 A.D.
(C) 972 A.D. (D) 990 A.D.

84. *The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was got built by:*
(A) Akbar (B) Alamgir
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Jahangir

85. *Faisal Mosque of Islamabad is the biggest mosque in Pakistan. It was opened for the public in:*
(A) 1975 (B) 1980
(C) 1987 (D) 1990

86. *It is the 3rd source of Islamic Fiqh:*
(A) The Quran (B) The Hadith
(C) Ijtehad (D) Ijma

87. *It is called as Umm-us-Saheehain (ام الصحیحین):*
(A) Bukhari Sharif (B) Muslim Sharif
(C) Sunan Nisai (D) Mauta Imam Malik

88. *Muhammad bin Ismaeel's Bukhari comprises:*
(A) 1,000 Hadiths (B) 2,000 Hadiths
(C) 3,000 Hadiths (D) 4,000 Hadiths

89. *Imam Bukhari (RA) was born in _______ and died in ______.*
(A) 190 and 250 A.H. (B) 190 and 270 A.H.
(C) 194 and 256 A.H. (D) 120 and 200 A.H.

90. *These two books are called Sahihain (صحیحین):*
(A) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
(B) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Dawood
(C) Bukhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif
(D) None of the above

91. *Hazrat Imam Tirmazy (RA) was a student of:*

(A) Imam Bukhari (RA)
(B) Imam Muslim bin Hajaj (RA)
(C) Imam Abu Dawood (RA)
(D) Imam Nisai (RA)

92. ***Sulaiman bin Ashat is the name of Imam Abu Dawood (RA). Who was Ahmad bin Shoaib?***
(A) Imam Bukhari (RA) (B) Imam Nisai (RA)
(C) Ibn-e-Maja (RA) (D) None of the above

93. ***The famous book of Fiqh "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" (درس نظامیہ) was written by:***
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) (B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA) (D) Amam Abu Yousaf (RA)

94. ***He was called as the kidnapper of the scholars:***
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (B) Abu-Jafar al-Mansoor
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi (D) None of the above

95. ***Which of the following was a mystic?***
(A) Shah Jahan (B) Alamgir
(C) Dara Shakoh (D) None of the above

96. ***He founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia (کتاب الخراج) in Indo-Pak:***
(A) Mulla Umar (B) Mulla Nizam-ud-Din
(C) Fareed-ud-Din Atar (D) None of the above

97. ***When was Rabia Basry (RA) born?***
(A) 80 A.H. (B) 95 A.H.
(C) 110 A.H. (D) 120 A.H.

98. ***He revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all:***
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (RA)
(B) Khawaja Baqee Billah (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(D) None of them

99. ***Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhand (RA) was given the title of Mujadid Alf Sani by:***
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Mulla Abdul Hakeem
(D) Abu-ul-Fazl

100. ***Hazrat Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr (RA) was married to the daughter of:***
(A) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
(B) Al-Tutmash
(C) Muhammad Tughluk
(D) Balban

101. ***He founded the chain of Nakshbandy in the Sub-continent:***

(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(B) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA)
(C) Khawaja Baqee Billah (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)

102. ***He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA):***
(A) Sultan Mahmood
(B) Shahab-ud-Din Ghori
(C) Rukn-ud-Din Alam
(D) None of them

103. ***What was the relation between Hazrat Baba Fareed and Hazrat Zakria Multani (RA)?***
(A) Cousins (B) Father and son
(C) Father and son-in-law (D) None of the above

104. ***He was founder of the system of Chishtia (چشتیہ) in the Subcontinent:***
(A) Hazrat Baba Fareed (RA)
(B) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
(C) Zakria Multani (RA)
(D) Mueen-ud-Din Chishti Ajmaree (RA)

105. ***Kashf-ul-Mahjub (کشف المحجوب) is the book of:***
(A) Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA)
(B) Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(D) Imam Ghazali (RA)

106. ***He had ordered Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA) to come to Lahore for preaching:***
(A) Hazrat Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaky (RA)
(B) Mueen-ud-Din Chishty Ajmaree (RA)
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi (RA)
(D) Masood Ghaznavi (RA)

107. ***He got built the mausoleum of Hazrat Ali Hajvary (RA):***
(A) Masood Ghaznavi (RA)
(B) Muhammad Ghori (RA)
(C) Zaheer-ud-Dola
(D) None of the above

108. ***He implemented the system of extracting labour from prisoners first of all:***
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Al-Saffa
(C) King Zain-ul-Abdeen of Kashmir
(D) None of the above

109. ***The rule of the pious caliphs lasted for about 30 years. How long the Banu Ummayad ruled?***

(A) 100 years (B) 150 years
(C) 90 years (D) 200 years

110. ***The total number of Ummayad rulers was:***

(A) 10 (B) 14
(C) 18 (D) 25

111. ***He made the Arabic official language:***

(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(C) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(D) None of the above

112. ***Begging was a crime during the reign of:***

(A) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(B) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(D) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)

113. ***This battle ended the rule of the Ummayads:***

(A) Rahta (B) Zob
(C) Ajnadayn (D) None of the above

114. ***He dismissed Tariq bin Ziad and Muhammad bin Qasim:***

(A) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) (B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik (D) Haroon-ur-Rasheed

115. ***Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA) was given the title of 5th pious Caliph by:***

(A) Imam Abu Haneefa (RA) (B) Hazrat Sufyan Sory (RA)
(C) Imam Bukhari (RA) (D) Imam Hanbal (RA)

116. ***He established the Postal system:***

(A) Hazrat Usman (RA) (B) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(C) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA) (D) Walid bin Abdul Malik

117. ***He was the founder of Abbasids:***

(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (B) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor
(C) Abu Al-Abbas Al-Saffa (D) Mehdi

118. ***The Abbasids ruled from 132 A.H. to:***

(A) 640 A.H. (B) 656 A.H.
(C) 660 A.H. (D) 670 A.H.

119. ***Baghdad was inhabitated by:***

(A) Abu Jafar Al-Mansoor (B) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed (D) Mehdi

120. ***Baghdad remained capital of the Abbasids for about:***

(A) 450 years (B) 490 years
(C) 500 years (D) 509 years

121. ***How many caliphs died at Baghdad?***

(A) None (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 35

122. ***He performed Hajj on foot from Baghdad to Makkah:***

(A) Al-Saffa (B) Al-Mansoor
(C) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (D) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed

123. ***The first capital of the Abbasids was:***

(A) Baghdad (B) Madeenat-ul-Islam
(C) Hashmia (D) None of the above

124. ***Shah Wali Ullah (RA) was influenced by:***

(A) Imam Ibn-e-Tamia (RA) (B) Imam Ghazali (RA)
(C) Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhind (RA) (D) All of them

125. ***Ibn-e-Khaldun is the founder of Sociology. His real name was:***

(A) Abdullah (B) Abd-ur-Rehman
(C) Mansoor (D) Waleed

126. ***Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in 732 A.H. in:***

(A) Spain (B) Tunisia
(C) Iran (D) Turkey

127. ***Science of "Philosophy of History" was founded by:***

(A) Ibn-e-Rushd (B) Ibn-e-Khaldun
(C) Jabir bin Hayan (D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

128. ***Sun spots were discovered by _____ first of all.***

(A) Ibn-ul-Baitar (B) Ibn-e-Rushd
(C) Avicenna (D) None of the above

129. ***Averroes is the English name of:***

(A) Muhammad Bin Musa Al-Khawarzami
(B) Jabir Ibn Hayyan
(C) Abu Ali Sina
(D) Ibn-e-Rushd

130. ***The famous book "Hisab al Jabr Wal Muqabala" translated in Latin and taught in the European universities until the 16th century was written by:***

(A) Al-Gorism (B) Avicenna
(C) Averroes (D) None of the above

131. ***He laid the foundation of geographical science in Arabic:***

(A) Avicenna (B) Rhazes
(C) Al-Gorism (D) Ibn-ul-Haitham

132. He prepared methods for dying of cloth and leather:
(A) Al-Kindus (B) Rhazes
(C) Al-Hazan (D) Geber

133. Al-Gorism is the English name of:
(A) Abu Ishaq Kindi (B) Zakaria Al-Razi
(C) Abu Ali Sina (D) Musa Khawarzami

134. He is called as the father of Paediatrics:
(A) Abu Ali Sina (B) Al-Mawardi
(C) Toosi (D) None of the above

135. 'Al Qanun fil Tib' is a famous book of:
(A) Al-Gorism (B) Avicenna
(C) Al-Razi (D) Averroes

136. He discovered that light travels faster than sound:
(A) Ibn Al-Baitar (B) Alhazan
(C) Al-Baruni (D) None of the above

137. He gave an understanding to the terms of longitudes and latitudes:
(A) Al-Gorism (B) Avicenna
(C) Al-Baruni (D) Abu Ishaq Kindi

138. He is famous for his optical works:
(A) Al-Baitar (B) Alhazan
(C) Ibn-e-Rushd (D) Averroes

139. He identified gravity as a force:
(A) Alhazan (B) Al-Gorism
(C) Al-Baruni (D) Kindi

140. Alhazan is the English name of:
(A) Al-Bairuni (B) Toosi
(C) Ibn Al-Haitham (D) None of the above

141. He was a Spanish Muslim Botanist and made a complete collection of plants and herbs extending from Spain to Syria:
(A) Al-Mawardi (B) Ibn Al-Baitar
(C) Al-Battani (D) Nasir-ud-Din Toosi

142. He was an authority on Islamic Fiqh and Jurisprudence:
(A) Al-Mawardi (B) Al-Zahrwi
(C) Averroes (D) Toosi

143. He was a learned political economist and the author of Al Ahkam-us-Sultaniah:
(A) Ibn-e-Rushd (B) Al-Battani
(C) Al-Zahrawi (D) Al-Mawardi

144. He is better known as Mamoon of the West:

(A) Avicenna (B) Al-Gorism
(C) Al-Zahrawi (D) Averroes

145. ***He got built the Maragha Observatory for astronomical researches:_***
(A) Al-Zahrawi (B) Al-Mawardi
(C) Toosi (D) Al-Battani

146. ***He was an excellent observer of lunar and solar eclipses and explained the phenomenon of Equinoxes and prepared Islamic Lunar Calendar:***
(A) Abul-Qasim Al-Zahrawi (B) Nasir Toosi
(C) Al-Mawardi (D) Al-Battani

147. ***The decimal system in place of sexagecimal system was introduced by:***
(A) Al-Fazin (B) Al-Kindi
(C) Al-Khwarizami (D) Al-Nasai

148. ***Noman was the name of:***
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA) (B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA) (D) Imam Hanbal (RA)

149. ***It is the only international organisation established in the name of religion:***
(A) European Union
(B) Organisation of African Countries
(C) ASEAN (D) OIC

150. ***Organisation of Islamic Countries has a membership of:***
(A) 40 countries (B) 50 countries
(C) 55 countries (D) 60 countries

151. ***The OIC was established in 1969 (Sept.) at:***
(A) Dhaka (B) Rabat
(C) Casablanca (D) Cairo

152. ***Headquarters of OIC is situated in:***
(A) Makkah (B) Jaddah
(C) Riyadh (D) Madina

153. ***The second OIC meeting was held in 1974 at:***
(A) Rabat (B) Tehran
(C) Lahore (D) Makkah

154. ***Lahore was the place of _______ summit of the OIC.***
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) 5th

155. ***What is the name of the minaret built at the place of 2nd summit conference at Lahore in 1974?***
(A) Yadgar (B) Summit Minar
(C) Conference Minar (D) None of the above

156. ***The height of Summit Minar is:***

(A) 120 feet (B) 130 feet
(C) 138 feet (D) 150 feet

157. ***The Summit Minar has been constructed at:***
(A) Iqbal Park (B) Badshahi Mosque
(C) State Guest House (D) Assembly Hall, Lahore

158. ***The Eighth Summit of the OIC was held at Tehran in:***
(A) Dec. 1995 (B) Dec. 1997
(C) Dec. 1999 (D) None of the above

159. ***During the 2nd Summit of the OIC the Muslim heads of state offered their Juma prayers in the Imamat of ______.***
(A) Shah Ahmad Noorani (B) Abdul Sattar Niazi
(C) Maulana Maudoodi (D) Sheikh Abdul Qadir Azad

160. ***Shah Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia managed to arrange the first meeting of the Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami (مؤتمر عالم اسلامی) in the year:***
(A) 1915 (B) 1920
(C) 1926 (D) 1930

161. ***The first conference of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami was held at Makkah and the 2nd was held at:***
(A) Makkah (B) Madina
(C) Bait-ul-Makdis (D) Riyadh

162. ***The 3rd and 4th conferences were held in 1949 and 1951 at:***
(A) Makkah (B) Karachi
(C) Madina (D) Jaddah

163. ***The present Secretary-General of Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami belongs to:***
(A) Pakistan (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Egypt (D) Iran

164. ***Esmot Abdul Majeed is the Secretary-General of:***
(A) OIC (B) Motamar-e-A'lam-e-Islami
(C) Arab League (D) General Assembly

165. ***He is the Secretary-General of the OIC:***
(A) Raja Zafar-ul-Haq (B) Izud-Din Lawraki
(C) Mamoon Abdul Gayyum (D) None of the above

166. ***Kalima Tayyaba is written on the flag of:***
(A) Kuwait (B) Iran
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) UAE

167. ***It is the largest Islamic country by area:***
(A) Sudan (B) Egypt
(C) Kazakstan (D) Indonesia

168. ***Kazakstan is the ______ largest country in the world.***

(A) 5th (B) 7th
(C) 9th (D) 11th

169. ***It is the most populated Islamic country in the world:***
(A) Bangladesh (B) Pakistan
(C) Indonesia (D) Turkey

170. ***Pakistan is the ______ most populated Islamic country.***
(A) 2nd (B) 3rd
(C) 4th (D) 5th

171. ***Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen was founded by:***
(A) Syed Qutb (B) Hassan-ul-Bana
(C) Hassan-ud-Din Afghani (D) None of the above

172. ***The literal meaning of 'Zam Zam' (زم زم) is:***
(A) Flowing one (B) Stopped one
(C) Stinking one (D) None of the above

173. ***Zam Zam is the word of ______ language.***
(A) Arabic (B) Persian
(C) Urdu (D) Egyptian

174. ***Zam Zam had created a flood-like situation due to its constant bubbling in:***
(A) 805 A.D. (B) 909 A.D.
(C) 1050 A.D. (D) 1150 A.D.

175. ***The present building of Zam Zam was constructed in:***
(A) 1050 A.D. (B) 1350 A.D.
(C) 1490 A.D. (D) 1661 A.D.

176. ***The depth of Zam Zam well is:***
(A) 100 feet (B) 120 feet
(C) 140 feet (D) 170 feet

177. ***Literal meaning of 'Iblees' (ابلیس) is:***
(A) Angry one (B) Disputious
(C) Disappointed one (D) None of the above

178. ***'Iblees" refused to prostrate before Hazrat Adam (AS). How many times this event has been repeated in the Holy Quran?***
(A) 5 times (B) 9 times
(C) 12 times (D) 15 times

179. ***'Ramazan' literally means:***
(A) to stop (B) to hesitate
(C) to burn (D) All of the above

180. ***The following river had dried up at the time of Hazrat Muhammad's (PBUH) birth:***
(A) Sada (B) Euphrates
(C) Tigris (D) Amazon

181. ***In which Ghazwa the Prophet (PBUH) had to miss four prayers?***

(A) Badr (B) Uhad
(C) Ditch (D) Hunain

182. *Initially the Prophet (PBUH) waged defensive wars. In which battle did he has aggressive designs?*
(A) Hunain (B) Al-Ahzab
(C) Khyber (D) Conquest of Makkah

183. *During the Ghazwa Uhad at the martyrdom of Hazrat _______ it was rumoured that the Prophet (PBUH) had been martyred.*
(A) Jafar bin Tayyar (RA) (B) Mas'ab bin Umair (RA)
(C) Abdullah bin Rawaha (RA) (D) None of them

184. *He cried aloud during the Ghazwa of Uhad to announce that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was alive:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Ka'b bin Malik (RA)

185. *The first bow (سجدہ) in the Holy Quran occurs in the Surah:*
(A) Al-Maida (B) Al-Ina'am
(C) Younas (D) Ibraheem

186. *The first bow (سجدہ) occurs in the Para No.:*
(A) 7 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 10

187. *In the following two paras two bows occur:*
(A) 15 and 30 (B) 19 and 30
(C) 20 and 30 (D) 25 and 30

188. *He wrote an interpretation of the Holy Quran in which no dot (نقطہ) has been used:*
(A) Allama Ibn-e-Kaseer (B) Allama Sayuty
(C) Allama Faizi (D) None of the above

189. *According to the Holy Quran the men of Kahf (اصحاب کہف) slept for a period of:*
(A) 200 years (B) 300 years
(C) 309 years (D) 409 years

190. *Jamal-ud-Din Afghani tried to get the translation of the Holy Quran in the following language:*
(A) Russian (B) Afghani
(C) Egyptian (D) None of the above

191. *The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered his prayers in the leadership (امامت) of _______ for the first time.*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS) (D) Hazrat Adam (AS)

192. *Dakhan (دخان) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It literally means:*
(A) Weeping (B) Sleeping
(C) Drinking (D) Smoke

193. ***The Zakhraf (زخرف) is a Surah of the Holy Quran. It means:***
(A) Copper (B) Silver
(C) Zince (D) Gold

194. ***Which Surah was revealed as a complete Surah for the first time:***
(A) Al-Alk (B) Al-Mudassar
(C) Al-Ikhlas (D) Al-Fatiha

195. ***Most systems of mysticism originate from Hazrat Ali (RA) except one which originates from Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Point that out:***
(A) Chishtia (B) Sohrawardia
(C) Nakshbandia (D) None of the above

196. ***Al-Aruba was the name of ______ before Islam.***
(A) Friday (جمعہ) (B) Saturday
(C) Sunday (D) Monday

197. ***The Holy Prophet (PBUH) remained ill for:***
(A) 10 days (B) 13 days
(C) 15 days (D) 20 days

198. ***During his Ascension the Holy Prophet (PBUH) led the prayer of all the Prophets. Who had performed Azan (اذان)?***
(A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) (B) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(C) Hazrat Musa (AS) (D) Hazrat Jibraeel (AS)

199. ***Zabur (زبور) was revealed to Hazrat Dawood (AS). Its literal meaning is:***
(A) Perfect (B) Incomplete
(C) Piece (D) Melodius

200. ***He had advised the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to use catapult during the Ghazva of Taif:***
(A) Hazrat Salman (RA) the Persian (B) Hazrat Ayub Ansari (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA) (D) Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Wakas (RA)

201. ***In the Ghazwa Uhad the Muslims had only two horses. One was ridden by the Prophet (PBUH) and the other by:***
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Abu Hurraira (RA)

202. ***A Hafiz (حافظ) of Hadith means:***
(A) A person who has crammed all the Hadiths
(B) A person who has crammed Sahih Bukhari
(C) A person who has crammed one lakh Hadiths
(D) A person who has crammed Sihai Sitta

203. ***Abu Kasm (ابو قاسم) was the title of:***
(A) Holy Prophet's (PBUH) father Abdullah
(B) Hazrat Abdul Muttalib
(C) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abbas (RA)

204. ***Hazrat Samia (RA) was the first female martyr of Islam. She was martyred by:***

(A) Abu Sufyan (B) Abu Lahb
(C) Abu Jahl (D) Ummaya bin Khalf

205. ***The meat of donkey was declared prohibited by the Prophet (PBUH) during Ghazwa:***

(A) Badr (B) Uhad
(C) Al-Ahzab (D) Khyber

206. ***Sultan Muhammad 'The Conqueror' conquered a famous city ________ in 1453.***

(A) Istanbul (Constantinople) (B) Ankara
(C) Madrid (D) Tunisia

207. ***How many wives of the Prophet (PBUH) were Hafiz of the Quran?***

(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

208. ***The angels who keep daily account of our deeds are called:***

(A) Munkir, Nakeer (B) Jajuj, Majuj
(C) Kiraman Katibeen (کراماً کاتبین) (D) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)

209. ***The prayer (نماز) stops man from committing sin and bad deeds. This has been stated in the Surah:***

(A) Ale-Imran (B) Al-Bakra
(C) Al-Ankbut (D) Al-Nisa

210. ***The famous prayer of Hazrat Musa (AS) for increase in the knowledge is found in the Surah:***

(A) Maryam (AS) (B) Al-Ankbut
(C) Taha (D) None of the above

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)
5.	(B)	6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(D)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(D)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(B)	26.	(B)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)
29.	(C)	30.	(D)	31.	(B)	32.	(C)
33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)
37.	(D)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(B)
45.	(C)	46.	(D)	47.	(A)	48.	(B)
49.	(C)	50.	(C)	51.	(D)	52.	(C)
53.	(A)	54.	(D)	55.	(D)	56.	(C)
57.	(A)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(D)

61.	(C)	62.	(D)	63.	(C)	64.	(A)
65.	(D)	66.	(D)	67.	(D)	68.	(C)
69.	(B)	70.	(C)	71.	(C)	72.	(B)
73.	(D)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)	76.	(B)
77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(D)
81.	(D)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(C)
85.	(C)	86.	(D)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)
89.	(C)	90.	(C)	91.	(C)	92.	(B)
93.	(D)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)	96.	(B)
97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(D)
101.	(C)	102.	(C)	103.	(A)	104.	(D)
105.	(A)	106.	(B)	107.	(C)	108.	(C)
109.	(C)	110.	(B)	111.	(C)	112.	(C)
113.	(B)	114.	(C)	115.	(B)	116.	(C)
117.	(C)	118.	(B)	119.	(A)	120.	(D)
121.	(A)	122.	(C)	123.	(C)	124.	(A)
125.	(B)	126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(B)
129.	(D)	130.	(A)	131.	(C)	132.	(D)
133.	(D)	134.	(D)	135.	(B)	136.	(C)
137.	(C)	138.	(B)	139.	(A)	140.	(C)
141.	(B)	142.	(C)	143.	(D)	144.	(C)
145.	(C)	146.	(D)	147.	(D)	148.	(A)
149.	(D)	150.	(C)	151.	(B)	152.	(B)
153.	(C)	154.	(A)	155.	(B)	156.	(C)
157.	(D)	158.	(B)	159.	(D)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(B)	163.	(A)	164.	(C)
165.	(B)	166.	(C)	167.	(C)	168.	(C)
169.	(C)	170.	(A)	171.	(B)	172.	(B)
173.	(D)	174.	(B)	175.	(D)	176.	(C)
177.	(C)	178.	(B)	179.	(C)	180.	(A)
181.	(C)	182.	(C)	183.	(B)	184.	(D)
185.	(B)	186.	(C)	187.	(B)	188.	(C)
189.	(C)	190.	(A)	191.	(C)	192.	(D)
193.	(D)	194.	(D)	195.	(C)	196.	(A)
197.	(B)	198.	(D)	199.	(C)	200.	(A)
201.	(D)	202.	(C)	203.	(A)	204.	(C)
205.	(C)	206.	(A)	207.	(C)	208	(C)
209.	(C)	210.	(C)				

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Miscellaneous Information

Muslim Calendar :

No.	Month	Urdu
1.	Moharram	(محرم)
2.	Safar	(صفر)
3.	Rabi-ul-Awwal	(ربیع الاول)
4.	Rabi-us-Sani	(ربیع الثانی)
5.	Jamadi-ul-Awwal	(جمادی الاول)
6.	Jamadi-us-Sani	(جمادی الثانی)
7.	Rajab	(رجب)
8.	Shaaban	(شعبان)
9.	Ramazan	(رمضان)
10.	Shawwal	(شوال)
11.	Ziqa'ad	(ذیقعد)
12.	Zilhaj	(ذوالحجہ)

Q. Who were the martyrs of the Battle of Badr?
A. There were six Muhajirs and eight Ansars.

Q. What were the number of martyrs of Uhad?
A. Seventy.

Q. When the Muslim women entered war for the first time?
A. In the Battle of Uhad.

Q. What was the first Islamic non-Arab war.
A. Battle of Mauta in 8th A.H.

Q. What was the number of Muslims in the Battle of Ditch?
A. 3,000.

Q. How many companions were along with the Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Badr?
A. 313.

Q. The number of Mujahidden was 1,420 and 20 women, name the battle?
A. Battle of Khybar.

Q. What was the number of Muslim army on the eve of Conquest of Makkah?
A. 10,000.

Q. How many armymen were with the Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Tabuk?
A. 30,000.

Q. Which was the largest Muslim army?
A. Of Tabuk, 30,000.

Q. What was the last 'Ghazva' of the Prophet (PBUH)?
A. Tabuk.

Q. Who was deputed Governor of Medina by Prophet (PBUH) when the Prophet (PBUH) left for Tabuk?

A. Hazrat Muhammad bin Musalma Ansari (RA).

Q. A place somewhere between Madina nad Tabuk, at which the Prophet (P.B.U.H) debarred the companions from drinking water. Which was this land?

A. Al-Hajr which is also called Medina Saleh or Samood.

Q. The Prophet (P.B.U.H) sent someone from Tabuk to Domat-ul-Jundal with 420 riders. Who was he?

A. Khalid bin Waleed (RA).

Q. What is a Saria?

A. That army which has to fight but without participation of the Prophet (P.B.U.H).

Q. What Is a Ghazva?

A. The battle in which the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) himself participated.

Q. Who was the first commander of Islamic Army?

A. Hazrat Hamza (RA).

Q. When and where the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) took part in military expedition.

A. Ghazva Widawn(غزوہ ودان) in the 12th month of first Hijra.

Names of Some Muslim Scholars:

Abu Kamil	A mathematician (Kitab-ul-Hind)
Al Farabi	A philosopher
Al Masudi	Geographer and Encyclopaedists
Al Bairuni	Geographer and Historian
Ibrahim-bin-Sina	Mathematician and Physician
Jabir-bin-Hayan	Chemist
Muhammad-bin-Ibrahim	Astronomer
Umer-i-Khayam	Mathematician
Yaqub-bin-Tariq	Astronomer
Yaqub Kundi	Musician

Some Islamic Terms.

1. ***Islam.*** It means complete submission to the will of Allah i.e. to sbmit to the orders of Allah and act with His commands.
2. ***Mu'mins and Muslims.*** Those who believe in Allah and obey Him.
3. ***Musthkab.*** Which is not clear whether it is correct or not.
4. ***Makruh.*** Mukruh is that which is not Haraam but is not appreciated.
5. ***Kafar.*** Anyone who does not believe in Allah, Islam (i.e. Tauhid, Prophets, Holy

Revealed Books, Angels, Day of Judgement).

6. ***Ramazan.*** It is one of Islamic months specifred for keeping fasts.
7. ***Fasts.*** They are observed during the holy month of Ramazan.
8. ***Miraj Sharif.*** One night, our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) by the order of Allah, travelled from Makkah to Baitul Muqaddas and then from there to the seven heavens and beyond where Allah wanted him. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) visited the Paradise and Hell and then returned to Makkah the same night. This is known as Miraj Sharif.
9. ***Haraam.*** Anything whichis legally forbidden and absolutely proved to be so by Dalil-e-Qatal (undeniable argument). One who does it is Fasiq and deserves punishment.
10. ***Makruh Tahrimi.*** It is near about Haraam. It is forbidden and proved to be so by Dalil-e-Zanni, but who does not accept it is not Kafir but is very sinful.
11. ***Makruh Tanzihi.*** It is near about Hilal, the act of which brings God's blessings if avoided. If done, it is bad but not punishable.
12. ***Mubah.*** It is an act or doing of which brings neither any blessings nor punishment.
13. ***Qira'at.*** It is the recitation of the Holy Quran.
14. ***Iman.*** It means belief in Allah and all His qualities, angels, heavenly bodies and prophets by heart and to believe as true all that the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) brought from Allah and to proclaim this belief.
15. ***Kufr.*** It is the act of not believing in any one of the important articles of Iman.
16. ***Shirk.*** It is the act of making somebody share in Allah's qualities or in His person.
17. ***A'itikaf.*** Staying in a mosque or at home in a separate room for devotion and prayers is called A'itikaf in the last, ten days of the month of Ramazan.
18. ***Zakat.*** It is that part of the wealth which is given away to the poor according to Allah's order. It is worked out at the rate of 2½ % on 7½ Tola gold or 52½ Tola silver which remains with one for full one year.
19. ***Sadaqa-e-Fitr.*** It is that amount which is paid after the expiry of Ramazan on Eid day as a mark of gratitude. It is worked out equivalent to the marked value of two kilos of wheat on that day, and must be paid before Eid Prayers.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

GENERAL INFORMATION (Q&A)

Q. **Who was the First renowned Muazzin of Islam?**

A. Hazrat Bilal (RA).

Q. **Who was the Imam behind whom Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him) said his Prayers?**

A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA).

Q. **Who was swallowed by the fish?**

A. Hazrat Younas (AS).

Q. **Who was thrown into the fire by Namrud?**

A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).

Q. **What do you know of Sheb-e-Miraj?**

A. 27th Rajab, is the night on which our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was taken over to highest regions to meet Allah.

Q. **What do you know of Laila-tul-Qadr?**

A. Any one of 21, 23, 25, 27 or 29th nights of Ramazan is Laila-tul-Qadr. Revelation of Holy Quran began in any one to these nights and was completed also in any one of these five nights. We are required to search that night by praying to God throughout these nights.

Q. **What do you know about Shab-e-Barat?**

A. 15th Shaaban is the night of record, on which lives and fortunes during the coming year are said to be registered in heavens.

Q. **What to you know about Juma-tul-Wida?**

A. It is the last Juma of the month of Ramazan.

Q. **What do you know of Akhri Chhar Shamba?**

A. The last Wednesday in the month of Safar. On this day Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) found himself well enough to walk around for the first time, after a severe illness.

Q. **What do you know about Ahl-e-Bayat?**

A. It is the family of Prophet (PBUH).

Q. **What is the Kalima of Islam?**

A. La-ila-ha il-lal-la-hu mu-ham-mad-dar ra-sul-laul-lah.
There is no god but Allah, Muhammad (Peace be upon him) is His messenger.

Q. **What is Kalima Shahadat?**

A. Ash-hadu al-la ila-ha il-lal-la-hu wa ash-hadu an-na Muhamma-dan ab-du-hu war ra-su-luh.

I testify that there is no god but Allah and I testify that Muhammad is Allah's worshipper and His messenger.

Q. How long did the Holy Book take for its complete revelation?
A. 23 years.

Q. When was Zakat made an obligation for Muslims?
A. In the year 2 A.H.

Q. Who is called Leader of the Prophets?
A. Hazrat Noah (AS).

Q. Who was the first to perform Hajj?
A. Hazrat Adam (AS) and Bibi Hawa (AS).

Q. When was Hajj made compulsory?
A. In the year 9 A.H.

Q. To which branch of Qurraish the family of Hazrat Usman (RA) belonged?
A. Banu Ummayah.

Q. Give the names of Hazrat Usman's ancestors(حضرت عثمان کے اجداد).
A. Father's name : Affan
Grandfather's name : Abu Alay'as
Great grandfather's name : Ummayah

Q. Who took an oath of allegiance at the hand of Hazrat Usman (RA) first of all?
A. Hazrat Abdul Rehman bin Auf (RA).

Q. Which was the first day of Hazrat Usman's Khilafat.
A. 1st Muharram, 24 A.H.

Q. When were wine and interest decalred Haraam?
A. In the year 8th Hijrah wine was prohibited and interest was prohibited in the year 9th Hijrah.

Q. Name the only Sahabi mentioned in the Holy Quran.
A. Hazrat Zaid ibn Haris (RA).

Q. What was the profession of Hazrat Adam (AS)?
A. Cultivation ad weaving.

Q. How many languages could Hazrat Idress (AS) understand?
A. 72 languages.

Q. How many cities of the 'People of Samood' (آلِ ثمود) were destroyed by the Divine Punishment?
A. 1,700 cities.

Q. Give the name of the hill from which Hazrat Isa (AS) was lifted alive.
A. Kalori.

Q. **Which Prophet ruled the 'Jins' (جنات) in addition to the human beings?**

A. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS).

Q. **Which two Prophets have been addressed by the name of Kalifah in the Holy Quran?**

A. Hazrat Adam (AS) and Hazrat Dawood (AS).

Q. **Give the name of the Prophet other than Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) who could understand the languages of the birds.**

A. Hazrat Dawood (AS).

Q. **Which Prehpet discovered Hajra-e-Aswad (حجر اسود)?**

A. Hazrat Ismail (AS).

Q. **Give the name of the Prohpet who was expert at astronomy.**

A. Hazrat Idress (AS).

Q. **Name the first fruit tree to grow on earth?**

A. Date-plam.

Q. **Give the name of the Sahabi who had the title of Ameen-ul-Ummat.**

A. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah Bin Jirrah (RA).

Q. **Who was the first to propose 'Azan' (اذان) the call for prayers for the first time?**

A. Hazrat Umar (RA).

Q. **Give the types of cases according to Shariah(شرعیہ)?**

A. (1) 'Hudood and Qisas' (حدود و قصاص) (2) Civil and Criminal (3) 'Razat' (رضاعت) (4) Cases of birth and lineage.

Q. **Which cases fall in the category of Hudood and Qisas?**

A. Murder, rape and calumny.

Q. **Do you know when was the Namaz ordained to be compulsory?**

A. During the night of ascension (شب معراج) in the twelfth Nabvi year.

Q. **On how many Prophets, books are revealed by the God?**

A. 315 (Masund Ahmed bin Hunbal RA)

Q. **When was the last revelation descended and who wrote it?**

A. On 3rd Rabi-ul-Awwal in 11 A.H. and Hazrat Abi Bin Ka'b (RA) wrote it.

Q. **Give the Hijra years in which the present procedure of Ablution had been prescribed?**

A. In 5 A.H. (Surah Maidah(سورۃ مائدہ).

Q. **Give the name of the Prophet who was the first to migrate in the name of God?**

A. Hazrat Lut (AS).

Q. **Give the name of the Prophet who become alive after remaining dead for one hundred years?**

A. Hazrat Uzair (AS).

Q. Name the creatures which populated the earth two thousand years before the birth of Hazrat Adam (AS).

A. The Elfs (Jinnat جنات)

Q. In which country lies the mountain on the top of which the Nooh's (AS) Ark had stopped?

A. In Turkey (Jodi Mountain).

Q. What is the differene between Nabi(نبی) and Rasul (رسول)?

A. Every Prophet is Nabi whereas the Rasul (رسول) is the one who brings new Shariah and the Holy Book with him.

Q. In which month the four renowned Divine books were revealed?

A. In the month of Ramazan-ul-Mubarik.

Q. Give the name of the first revealed book?

A. Taurat (revealed on 2nd of Ramzan-ul-Mubarik).

Q. When was the fasting made compulsory?

A. In 2 A.H.

Q. Name the door through which the fasting persons (روزہ دار)shall enter Paradise?

A. Through 'Babul Reyan' (باب الریان).

Q. Do you know in how many days Allah had created the Earth and the Heaven?

A. In six days (Surah Yunus, verse number three).

Q. For how many times Zakat has been mentioned in the Holy Quran?

A. 22 times along with Namaz.

Q. In which Hijra year usury was declared prohibited?

A. In 9 A.H., after the conquest of Makkah.

Q. What is meant by Qasas(قصاص)?

A. Blood is the revenge for blood.

Q. What is the Shah Faisal Award?

A. Late Shah Faisal (martyr) ruler of Saudi Arabia had instituted an award to be given for services to Islam on merit. It is called Shah Faisal Award.

Q. Who is responsible for the propagation of Education in Europe?

A. The Islamic educational institutions of Jamia Qurtabah, Jamia Taletalah etc constructed by Umayyad rulers of Spain.

Q. Give the names of some Muslim scholars.

A.
1. Jaber Bin Hayan, 830 A.D., father of Alchemy.
2. Muhammad Bin Zikria Razi, 925 A.D., famous in the field of mediine.
3. Abu Rehan Muhammad Bin Ahmed Alberuni, 973 to 1048 A.D., famous as a historian.
4. Ibnul Haisham, 965 A.D. famous mathematician.

5. Yaqub Bin Ishaq Alkundi, 850 A.D., renowned philosopher, astrologer and physician.
6. Abu Nasar Muhammad Bin Muhammad Farabi, 951 A.D. great philosopher.

Q. Give the names of a few Muslim scholars who are considered authorities in Mathematics, Medicine, Philosphy, Astrology, Science and other disciplines.

A.
1. Hussain Bin Ishaq, 877 A.D.
2. Abu Ali Hussain Bin Abdullah Bin Sina, 980 to 1037 A.D.
3. Ishaq Misri, 855 A.D to 955 A.D.
4. Ali Abbas, 994 A.D.
5. Ibnul Khatib, 1313 A.D. to 1374 A.D.
6. Ibne Tafail; 1185 A.D.
7. Ibne Tamiyyah, 1327 A.D.
8. Umer Khayam, 1038 A.D. to 1112 A.D.
9. Al Ghazali, 1058 A.D to 1111 A.D.
10. Shahab'ud Din Suhrawardy, 1153 A.D. to 1274 A.D.
11. Naseer-ud-Din Tusi, 1210 A.D. to 1274 A.D.
12. Ibne Rushad, 1126 A.D. to 1198 A.D.

Q. Give the names of some renowned Muslim Geographers.

A.
1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Muhammad Idreesi, 1100 A.D. to 1166 A.D.
2. Salman Basri.
3. Abdul Hassan Ali Bin Hussain Al Masoodi, 956 A.D.
4. Abdul Qasim Muhammad Ibne Muqal, 968 A.D.
5. Shams-ud Din Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Ahmed Al Maqdusi, 946 A.D. to 1000 A.D.
6. Abu Abdullah Yaqut Hamoodi, 1179 A.D. to 1229 A.D.
7. Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Ibrahim Ibne Batuta, 1304 A.D. to 1377 A.D.
8. Sheikh Zikria Bin Muhammad Al Qazweeni.
9. Ibne Jabair, 1185 A.D.

Q. Give the names of some Muslim Historians?

A.
1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Umar Al-Waqdi, 747 A.D.
2. Ibne Sa'd-Abu Abdullah Al Basri 845 A.D.
3. Ahmed Bin Yahya Bin Jaber Al Balazri, 892 A.D.
4. Ibn Qatbah Abu Abad Muhammad Bin Muslim Al Kuni, 828 A.D. to 889 A.D.
5. Ahmed Bin Abi Yaqub Yaqubi, 897 A.D.

6. Uzzud Din Abdul Hassan Ibne Taser, 1160 A.D. to 1234 A.D.
7. Abu Jaffer Muhammad Bin Jareer Tabri, 893 A.D. to 922 A.D.
8. Ibne Khalmqan, 1211 A.D. to 1282 A.D.
9. Ibnul Jozi, 1116 A.D. to 1201 A.D.
10. Ibne Kaseer, 1301 A.D. to 1373 A.D.
11. Jalal-ud Din Siyuti, 1445 to 1506 A.D.
12. Ibne Khaldun (Abdur Rehman), 1332 A.D. to 1406A.D.

Q. Name four major genealogies of Islamic Mysticism.

A. Naqshabandi, Qadri, Suhrawardy, Chishti.

Q. Give the name of that oldest Islamic educational institution of the Sub-continent which is still present these days.

A. Darul Ulum Deuband (India). Its real name of Qasim-ul-Ulum has been due to its founder Maulana Muhammad Qasim.

Q. Give the name of the first Mnslim University whose first batch of outgoing students paved the way for the establishment of Pakistan?

A. Muslim University, Aligarh.

Q. Give the names of four renowned Persian poets of the Sub-continent.

A. Amir Khusro, Abul Fazal, Asadullah Ghalib and Allama Iqbal.

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RENOWNED MUSLIM SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS

(i) Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938 A.D.)
(ii) Al-Farabi (870-950 A.D.)
(iii) Al-Razi (865-925 A.D.)
(iv) Ibn-Arabi (1165-1240 A.D.)
(v) Ibn-Khaldun (1332-1406 A.D.)
(vi) Ibn-Sina (980-1037 A.D.)
(vii) Jabir Ibn Hayyan (777-813 A.D.)
(viii) Maulana Abul Aala Maududi (1903-1979)
(ix) Omar-i-Khayam (1050-1123 A.D.)

(i) Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938)

Born in Sialkot (Pakistan). After taking early education in Pakistan took his Ph.D. degree from Germany. Regarded as one of the greatest philosopher poets of the world. His national poetry inspired the Muslims to freedom. Wrote many poetical works e.g. Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kalim, Zabur-e-Ajam etc.

(ii) Al-Farabi (870-950 A.D.)

Born in Transoxiana in 870 A.D. He travelled widely and studied Aristotle and Plato and wrote many commentaries on these Greek philosphers. His works include Al-Siyasha Al- Madaniyah (a treatise on political economy), Risala

Fusus al- Hakima (Gems of Wisdom) and Kitab al-Musiqi al-Kabir.

(iii) **Al-Razi (865-925 A.D.)**

Born at Rayy (Iran) in 865 A.D. He is regarded as one of the greatest physicians of medieval age. His books on medical science include Kitab-al-Hawi (the comprehensive book) in 20 volumes and Kitab-al-Asrar (the book of secrets).

(iv) **Ibn-Arabi (1165-1240 A.D.)**

Born in Murcia (Spain) in 1165 A.D. He was a great scholar, mystic and theologian. He travelled extensively and visited Baghdad, Mosal, Egypt, Asia Minor and Arabia. His book Al-Futuhat Al-Makkiya (Makkan Revelations) is very important.

(v) **Ibn-Khaldun (1332-1406 A.D.)**

Born in Tunnis in 1332 A.D. He is ranked among the greatest historians of all ages. Considered as the father of sociology. His Muqaddimah (Preface) of his work Kitab-al-Ibar contains his theory about the rise and fall of societies. He also served as grand Qazi of Egypt.

(vi) **Ibn-Sina (980-1037 A.D.)**

Born near Bukhara. He was the greatest Muslim physician and scholar. Known as Aviçenna in Europe. He wrote many works of which Kitab al-Shifa (the book of healing) and Kitab al-Insaf are important treatises on medicine and philosophy respectively.

(vii) **Jabir Ibn-Hayyan (777-813 A.D.)**

Born near Kufa in 777 A.D. Discovered Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Aqua Regia etc. Regarded as the father of Chemistry. He obtained many substances like Antimony, Soda, Boric, Arsenic and Alum in pure form. His works include Kitab-al-Tajmi (Book of Concentration), Kitab-al-Rahmah and Al-Zibaq al-Sharqi.

(viii) **Maulana Abul Aala Maududi (1903-1979)**

Born in 1903 A.D. regarded as one of the greatest Muslim scholars and theologians. Founded Jama'at-I-Islami in 1941. His important works include a commentary on the Holy Quran entitled Tafheem-ul-Quran, Islami Riyasat, Al Jihad fil Islam and Dakkan ki Siasi Tarikh.

(ix) **Omar-i-Khayam (1050-1123 A.D.)**

Born in 1050 A.D. considered as one of the leading poets, astronomers and mathematicians of the world. Formulated new Iranian calendar with a margin of error of 24 hours in every 5000 years. His quatrains (Rubaiyats) are characterized by an agonostic and hedonistic philosophy. In 1859 Edward Fitzgerald translated his 75 quatrains into English. Later on Robert Graves and J.H. Stubbs followed suit.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

1. **Give the age of the planet Earth (World).**
(A) 2.55 billion years (B) 4.55 billion years
(C) 6.55 billion years (D) 8.55 billion years

2. **What is the total area of the world?**
(A) 408.6 million sq. km (B) 510.0 million sq. km
(C) 728.5 million sq. km (D) 948.9 million sq. km

3. **Give the total land area of the world.**
(A) 108.6 million sq. km (B) 128.3 million sq. km
(C) 148.9 million sq. km (D) 168.2 million sq. km

4. **What is the total water area of the world?**
(A) 210.2 million sq. km (B) 215.8 million sq. km
(C) 216.6 million sq. km (D) 361.1 million sq. km

5. **Give the name of the highest peak of the world.**
(A) Mount Everest (B) Mount Helena
(C) K-2 (D) Mount McKinley

6. **What is the lowest depression of Dead Sea?**
(A) –815 feet (B) –1349 feet
(C) –1612 feet (D) –1820 feet

7. **Give the total coastline length of the world.**
(A) 1,96,214 miles (B) 2,06,315 miles
(C) 2,21,208 miles (D) 2,75,186 miles

8. **What is the percentage of water surface on Earth?**
(A) 56.4 percent (B) 60.6 percent
(C) 70.8 percent (D) 74.2 percent

9. **Mariana Trench has the greatest ocean depth of 10,924 metres (35,840 ft.). It is located in:**
(A) Atlantic Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Mediterranean Sea (D) Indian Sea

10. **What is the percentage of arable land on Earth?**
(A) 10.73% (B) 15.5%
(C) 20.5% (D) 25.0%

11. **What is the number of sovereign nations of the world?**
(A) 194 (B) 200
(C) 210 (D) 220

12. **What is the current membership of UNO?**
(A) 182 (B) 188
(C) 190 (D) 192

13. **Which country joined the community of nations in the month of Jnne 2006?**
(A) Bosnia (B) Kosovo
(C) East Timor (D) Montenegro

14. **What is the number of dependent territories in the world?**

(A) 41 (B) 61
(C) 81 (D) 123

15. **Give the number of Australian territories (colonies).**
(A) 6 (B) 10
(C) 14 (D) 26

16. **What is the number of French colonies?**
(A) Ten (B) Twelve
(C) Sixteen (D) Twenty

17. **Give the number of British territories.**
(A) 5 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 25

18. **What is the number of colonies held by USA?**
(A) 8 (B) 10
(C) 12 (D) 14

19. **Which is the largest country of the world in terms of area?**
(A) United States (B) Russian Federation
(C) Canada (D) Kazakhstan

20. **Give the name of the country which has the largest population in the world.**
(A) India (B) USA
(C) China (D) Russia

21. **Which is the smallest country (area) without UN membership?**
(A) Vatican City (B) Monaco
(C) Nauru (D) Tuvalu

22. **Give the name of the country which has the highest population density (per sq. m) in the world.**
(A) Singapore (B) Bahrain
(C) Maldives (D) Monaco

23. **Which region has the lowest population density (per sq. m) in the world?**
(A) Mongolia (B) Western Sahara
(C) Australia (D) Iceland

24. **The present Communist countries of the world include China, Cuba, Laos, Vietnam and:**
(A) South Korea (B) Thailand
(C) North Korea (D) Cambodia

25. **Which of the following countries is not located in the Balkan region?**
(A) Albania (B) Bosnia
(C) Croatia (D) Greece

26. **Which of the following nations was not a part of USSR before 1991?**
(A) Armenia (B) Azerbaijan
(C) Belarus (D) Finland

27. **Which country is not located in Scandinavia?**
(A) Sweden (B) Norway
(C) Finland (D) Latvia

28. **Gaudeloupe is a territory which is under the control of:**
(A) France (B) USA
(C) New Zealand (D) Australia

29. **Which of the following dependencies is not under the control of United States?**
(A) Guam (B) Midway Islands
(C) Virgin Islands (D) Falkland Islands

30. **Which of the following dependencies is not under the control of France?**
(A) Glorioso Islands (B) Guadeloupe
(C) Gibraltar (D) Mayotte

31. **Which of the following territories is under New Zealand?**
(A) Guemsey (B) St. Helena
(C) Cook Islands (D) Virgin Islands

32. **Wake Island is under the control of:**
(A) United Kingdom (B) USA
(C) France (D) New Zealand

33. **Which country has absolute monarchy?**
(A) Bahrain (B) Kuwait
(C) Oman (D) Malaysia

34. **Which country has absolute monarchy?**
(A) Jordan (B) Luxembourg
(C) Netherlands (D) Saudi Arabia

35. **Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest point of Africa. Give its height in metres.**
(A) 4,632 metres (B) 5,895 metres
(C) 7,233 metres (D) 8,144 metres

36. **Which is the lowest point in Africa?**
(A) Lake Assal (B) Dead Sea
(C) Lake Eyre (D) Death Valley

37. **Which is the highest point of North America with a height of 6,960 metres?**
(A) Mount Elbrus (B) Mount McKinley
(C) Mount Everest (D) Mount Mansalu

38. **What is the height of Vinson Massif which is the highest point of South America?**
(A) 3,676 metres (B) 4,214 metres
(C) 5,140 metres (D) 6,788 metres

39. **Mount Elbrus is the highest (5,642 m) point of Europe. It is located in:**
(A) France (B) Hungary
(C) Romania (D) Russia

40. **Mount Kosciusko is the highest point of Australia. It has height of:**
(A) 2,228 metres (B) 3,416 metres
(C) 4,772 metres (D) 5,116 metres

41. **Which is the lowest point of Europe?**
(A) Dead Sea (B) Black Sea
(C) Adriatic Sea (D) Caspian Sea

42. **Bentley Trench is the lowest point of Antarctica. Its depth is:**
(A) 1,512 metres (B) 1,966 metres
(C) 2,538 metres (D) 4,468 metres

43. **Peninsula Valdez (40 m) is the lowest point of:**
(A) North America (B) South America

(C) Africa (D) Australia

44. **Death Valley is the lowest point of North America with a depth of 86 metres. It is located in:**
(A) Mexico (B) Canada
(C) United States (D) Panama

45. **Which continent covers an area of 3,02,63,037 sq. km?**
(A) Asia (B) Africa
(C) North America (D) South America

46. **Antarctica covers 14 million sq. km. What is the percentage of this area to the world area?**
(A) 9.4 percent (B) 12.6 percent
(C) 15.3 percent (D) 20.4 percent

47. **Which continent covers an area of 1,78,22,497 sq. km which is 11.9 percent of the total area of the world?**
(A) Europe (B) Africa
(C) North America (D) South America

48. **Which continent covers 6.6 percent area (98,59,691 sq. km) of the world?**
(A) Asia (B) Africa
(C) Europe (D) North America

49. **Which continent covers 29.8 percent area of the world?**
(A) Asia (B) Africa
(C) Europe (D) Antarctica

50. **Give the name of the continent which covers 16.2 percent area of the world.**
(A) Asia (B) Africa
(C) Europe (D) North America

51. **Taipei Tower is the second tallest building of the world which is located in Taipei (Taiwan). It has a height of:**
(A) 1,398 feet (B) 1,456 feet
(C) 1,667 feet (D) 1,712 feet

52. **The largest island of the world covers an area of 8,22,700 sq. m (21,30,800 sq. km). Its name is:**
(A) New Guinea (B) Borneo
(C) Madagascar (D) Greenland

53. **The highest mountain of Africa Kilimanjaro is located in:**
(A) Kenya (B) South Africa
(C) Tanzania (D) Uganda

54. **K-2 (Godwin Austin) is the second highest peak of the world which is located in Pakistan. It has a height of:**
(A) 28,026 feet (B) 28,251 feet
(C) 28,412 feet (D) 28,615 feet

55. **Mount Blanc is the highest peak of Europe which has a height of 15,771 feet (4,807 m). It is located on the border of:**
(A) France-Belgium (B) Switzerland-Italy
(C) France-Germany (D) France-Italy

56. **Jaya is the highest mountain peak of Oceania which has height of 16,500 feet (5,030 m). It is located in:**

(A) Australia
(B) Philippines
(C) Indonesia
(D) New Zealand

57. Aconcagua is one of the highest peaks of South America which is located in Chile. It has a height of:
(A) 22,831 feet
(B) 23,615 feet
(C) 23,898 feet
(D) 24,217 feet

58. What is the percentage of Christians in the population of the world?
(A) 20.4 percent
(B) 22.6 percent
(C) 29.6 percent
(D) 33.3 percent

59. Which religion has the percentage of 21 in the total population of the world?
(A) Hinduism
(B) Christianity
(C) Islam
(D) Sikhism

60. What is the percentage of Hindus in the population of the world?
(A) 8.6 percent
(B) 13.2 percent
(C) 19.6 percent
(D) 26.4 percent

61. Monte Rosa is among the highest peaks of the world with a height of 15,203 feet. It is located in:
(A) Europe
(B) Asia
(C) North America
(D) Oceania

62. Jungfrau is a mountain peak of Switzerland. It has a height of:
(A) 11,565 feet
(B) 12,884 feet
(C) 13,642 feet
(D) 14,225 feet

63. Lhotse is a famous peak with a height of 27,939 feet. It is located in:
(A) Africa
(B) Europe
(C) Latin America
(D) Asia

64. Which of the following peak is located in Oceania?
(A) Mount Logan
(B) Puncak-Jaya
(C) Nanga Parbat
(D) Makalu

65. Mountain peak called "Ararat" is located in Turkey. It has a height of:
(A) 12,288 feet
(B) 14,174 feet
(C) 15,230 feet
(D) 16,945 feet

Answers

1.	B	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	C	9.	B	10.	A
11.	A	12.	D	13.	D	14.	B	15.	A
16.	C	17.	C	18.	D	19.	B	20.	C
21.	A	22.	D	23.	B	24.	C	25.	D
26.	D	27.	D	28.	A	29.	D	30.	C
31.	C	32.	B	33.	C	34.	D	35.	B
36.	A	37.	B	38.	C	39.	C	40.	A
41.	D	42.	C	43.	B	44.	C	45.	B
46.	A	47.	D	48.	C	49.	A	50.	D
51.	C	52.	D	53.	C	54.	B	55.	D
56.	C	57.	A	58.	D	59.	C	60.	B
61.	A	62.	C	63.	D	64.	B	65.	D.

MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

(1) What was the membership of United Nations after the admission of Montenegro in 2006?
(A) 190 (B) 191
(C) 192 (D) 193

(2) Which country joined UNO in the year 2002 besides East Timor?
(A) Serbia (B) Switzerland
(C) Tuvalu (D) Macedonia

(3) Give the date when UNO officially came into existence.
(A) 24th October, 1945 (B) 26th October, 1945
(C) 28th October, 1945 (D) 30th October, 1945

(4) Czechoslovakia became a member of UNO in 1945 but it ceased to exist on:
(A) 31st August, 1989 (B) 31st October, 1990
(C) 31st November, 1991 (D) 31st December, 1992

(5) Give the number of UN Security Council Resolution in 1971 which gave UN membership to Peoples Republic of China by expelling Taiwan.
(A) 2,758 (B) 2,814
(C) 2,915 (D) 3,217

(6) On which date, Peoples Republic of China replaced Taiwan as the member of UNO?
(A) 25th August, 1971 (B) 25th September, 1971
(C) 25th October, 1971 (D) 25th November, 1971

(7) Which country was admitted to UNO on 25th October, 1945?
(A) Argentina (B) Belarus
(C) Brazil (D) Greece

(8) After the dissolution of Czechoslovakia on 31st December, 1992, two new states viz. Czech Republic and Slovakia emerged on the map of free world. Give the date, on which these new nations joined UNO.
(A) 6th January, 1993 (B) 19th January, 1993
(C) 2nd March, 1993 (D) 7th April, 1993

(9) Which country joined UNO on 30th September, 1947?
(A) Iran (B) Sweden
(C) Pakistan (D) Belgium

(10) On which date, Israel was admitted to UNO?
(A) 11th May, 1948 (B) 11th May, 1949
(C) 12th July, 1949 (D) 6th August, 1949

(11) Give the name of the country which was admitted to UNO on 28th September, 1950.
(A) Philippines (B) Morocco
(C) Myanmar (D) Indonesia

(12) How many countries were granted membership of UNO in the year 1946?
(A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) Seven

(13) Which country other than Pakistan was the second nation to be admitted to UNO on 30th September, 1947?

(A) Yemen (B) Egypt
(C) Kuwait (D) Iran

(14) **Pick the countries which joined UNO on 14th December, 1955.**
(A) Belgium-Iceland (B) Niger-Somalia
(C) Albania-Austria (D) Kenya-Malawi

(15) **On which date, the name of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro?**
(A) 4th February, 2000 (B) 4th February, 2001
(C) 4th February, 2002 (D) 4th February, 2003

(16) **In which year, Serbia and Montenegro became two separate nations?**
(A) 2006 (B) 2007
(C) 2008 (D) 2005

(17) **Iran joined UNO in 1945, Malaysia in 1957, Benin in 1960 but Kenya in the year of:**
(A) 1961 (B) 1962
(C) 1963 (D) 1964

(18) **Malawi, Malta and Zambia joined UNO in the year:**
(A) 1963 (B) 1964
(C) 1965 (D) 1966

(19) **Which country was admitted to UN on 13th October, 1970, to become the only nation to get this honour in 1971?**
(A) Fiji (B) Suriname
(C) Turkey (D) Kiribati

(20) **How many countries joined UNO in the year 2004?**
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) None

(21) **Which African country was admitted to United Nations Organization on 8th March, 1957?**
(A) Lesotho (B) Ghana
(C) Niger (D) Sudan

(22) **How many countries were admitted to UN in 1956?**
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four

(23) **Give the name of the country which was the only nation to get membership of UNO in the year of 1958.**
(A) Micronesia (B) Kenya
(C) Guinea (D) Congo (DR)

(24) **How many countries signed the UN Charter on 26th June, 1945, to complete the requisite number of ratification for the establishment of this organization?**
(A) Fifty (B) Fifty-five
(C) Sixty (D) Sixty-two

(25) **In which city, the UN General Assembly held its first meeting on 10th January, 1946?**
(A) Washington (B) Geneva
(C) New York (D) London

(26) In which single year, Gambia, Maldives and Singapore were admitted to UNO?
(A) 1960 (B) 1965
(C) 1970 (D) 1975

(27) Give the year in which UAE, Oman and Qatar were admitted to the United Nations.
(A) 1969 (B) 1970
(C) 1971 (D) 1972

(28) In which year, Djibouti and Vietnam got membership of the United Nations?
(A) 1974 (B) 1975
(C) 1976 (D) 1977

(29) Only two nations were admitted to UNO in year 2002. Give the names of these nations.
(A) Tuvalu, Kiribati (B) Switzerland, East Timor
(C) Guinea, Palau (D) Eritrea, Monaco

(30) Identify the country which was not signatory to the UN Charter on 26th June, 1945.
(A) Afghanistan (B) Syria
(C) Turkey (D) Ukraine

(31) Latvia and Lithuania joined UNO in the year of:
(A) 1990 (B) 1991
(C) 1992 (D) 1993

(32) Which country joined UNO on 22nd May, 1992?
(A) Grenada (B) Angola
(C) Djibouti (D) Bosnia and Herzegovina

(33) Give the name of the country which joined the United Nations Organization on 23rd April, 1990.
(A) Kenya (B) Namibia
(C) Germany (D) Oman

Answers

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	D	5.	A
6.	C	7.	D	8.	B	9.	C	10.	B
11.	D	12.	A	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	D
21.	B	22.	D	23.	C	24.	A	25.	D
26.	B	27.	C	28.	D	29.	B	30.	A
31.	B	32.	D	33.	B				

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MISCELLANEOUS

(1) **Asia is the largest continent of the world with an area of 4,40,30,000 square kilometres. From north to south its length is:**
(A) 8,700 km (B) 9,100 km
(C) 9,425 km (D) 9,628 km

(2) **Give the width of the continent of Asia from west to east.**
(A) 8,100 km (B) 8,900 km
(C) 9,400 km (D) 9,700 km

(3) **Which is the lowest point of Australia with a depth of 15 metres?**
(A) Lake Jameson (B) Lake Eyre
(C) Lake Wisconsin (D) Lake Hudson

(4) **Identify the largest mountain range of the world.**
(A) Karakorum (B) Andes
(C) Himalayas (D) Alps

(5) **Give the height of the second highest mountain peak of the world called K-2 (Godwin Austin).**
(A) 28,225 feet (B) 28,675 feet
(C) 29,015 feet (D) 29,035 feet

(6) **Which mountain peak has the height of 28,169 feet?**
(A) Kilimanjaro (B) Elbrus
(C) Kenchenjunga (D) Mount Blanc

(7) **Mount Elbrus (Russia) is the highest peak of Europe with a height of:**
(A) 18,480 feet (B) 18,510 feet
(C) 18,625 feet (D) 18,715 feet

(8) **Which of the following peaks of the world is located in Switzerland?**
(A) Olympus (B) Mansalu
(C) Makalu (D) Jungfrau

(9) **Mt. McKinley (Denali) is a famous mountain peak of USA which is located in Alaska. It has a height of:**
(A) 18,774 feet (B) 19,695 feet
(C) 20,321 feet (D) 21,412 feet

(10) **Mountain peak called Popocatepeti has a height of 17,887 feet. It is located in:**
(A) Canada (B) Mexico
(C) Kenya (D) Australia

(11) **Mountain peak "Tajumulco" has a height of 13,845 feet and is located in:**
(A) Costa Rica (B) Argentina
(C) Cuba (D) Guatemala

(12) **Which one of the following peaks belongs to the Oceania region?**
(A) Mt. Wilheim (B) Mt. Whitney
(C) Mt. St. Elias (D) Mt. McKinley

(13) **Give the name of the second largest island of world which covers an area of 8,85,800 sq. km.**
(A) Borneo (B) Madagascar

(C) New Guinea
(D) Jamaica

(14) **Which of the following islands lies in Oceania?**
(A) Sakhalin
(B) Hawaii
(C) Falkland
(D) Sardinia

(15) **The island of Sicily covers an area of 26,700 sq. km and lies in:**
(A) Europe
(B) Africa
(C) Caribbean
(D) North America

(16) **Which island belongs to North America?**
(A) Mindanau
(B) Hispaniola
(C) Sardinia
(D) Socotra

(17) **Caspian Sea is the largest lake of the world which is located in Asia. It covers an area of:**
(A) 1,96,000 sq. km
(B) 2,65,000 sq. km
(C) 3,12,000 sq. km
(D) 3,71,000 sq. km

(18) **Which lake is located in North America?**
(A) Lake Baikal
(B) Lake Onega
(C) Lake Superior
(D) Lake Torrens

(19) **Which lake belongs to Australia?**
(A) Lake Ladoga
(B) Lake Gairdner
(C) Lake Turkana
(D) Lake Volta

(20) **Give the name of the largest ocean of the world which covers an area of 166 million square kilometres.**
(A) Pacific Ocean
(B) Atlantic Ocean
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Arctic Ocean

(21) **Puerto Rico Trench is the deepest point in the Atlantic Ocean which has a depth of:**
(A) 18,396 feet
(B) 22,840 feet
(C) 24,512 feet
(D) 28,370 feet

(22) **The depth of Java Trench is 25,344 feet. It belongs to:**
(A) Pacific Ocean
(B) North Sea
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Mediterranean Sea

(23) **The population of the world has crossed six billion mark now. Give the population of the world in the year 1900.**
(A) 1,500 million
(B) 1,620 million
(C) 1,700 million
(D) 2,000 million

(24) **Which country has the fourth largest population in the world?**
(A) Indonesia
(B) Pakistan
(C) Brazil
(D) Nigeria

(25) **Which member nation of UNO has the smallest population in the world?**
(A) Nauru
(B) Liechtenstein
(C) Tuvalu
(D) Marshall Islands

(26) **What is the current population of China?**
(A) 975 million
(B) [illegible]
(C) 1,150 million
(D) 1,317 million

(27) **Identify the country with highest population density in the world (43.0 psm).**
(A) Singapore
(B) Monaco

(C) Malta (D) Maldives

(28) Give the name of the region with lowest population density of 2.7 per square mile.

(A) Mongolia (B) Namibia
(C) Australia (D) Western Sahara

(29) Which country has the lowest life expectancy (33.9) in the world?

(A) Botswana (B) Swaziland
(C) Angola (D) Lesotho

(30) Identify the nation with highest life expectancy (83.4) in the world.

(A) Singapore (B) San Marino
(C) Andorra (D) Japan

(31) Which is the largest archipelago in the world?

(A) Philippines (B) Indonesia
(C) Japan (D) Malaysia

(32) Durand Line forms the borders of:

(A) Iran-Afghanistan (B) Iran-Iraq
(C) Iran-Pakistan (D) Pakistan-Afghanistan

(33) The frontier of China and Afghanistan is called:

(A) Radcliff Line (B) Siegfred Line
(C) MacMohan Line (D) Red Line

(34) Which line separates North Korea from Sonth Korea?

(A) 28th Parallel (B) 38th Parallel
(C) 48th Parallel (D) 58th Parallel

(35) North Vietnam and South Vietnam (Before unification) were divided by the 17th Parallel. The boundary between USA and Canada is called:

(A) 19th Parallel (B) 29th Parallel
(C) 39th Parallel (D) 49th Parallel

(36) The parliament of Germany is called:

(A) Knesset (B) Bundestag
(C) Staten (D) Sejm

(37) The parliament of which nation is called Riksdag?

(A) Norway (B) Finland
(C) Sweden (D) Denmark

(38) Give the name of the country to which the parliament called Diet belongs.

(A) Japan (B) China
(C) Taiwan (D) North Korea

(39) Give the name of the parliament of Spain.

(A) Eduskusta (B) Majlis
(C) Congress (D) Cortes

(40) Identify the parliament of Afghanistan.

(A) Shergo (B) Shura
(C) Congress (D) Jirga

(41) Which is the longest river of Asia with a length of 6,300 kilometres?

(A) Huang He River (B) Indus River
(C) Yangtze River (D) Ganga River

(42) Mekong River is 4,180 kilometres long and falls into:

(A) Yellow Sea (B) Arctic Ocean
(C) Indian Ocean (D) Pacific Ocean

(43) **Which city is not located in China?**
(A) Chengdu (B) Harbin
(C) Kaohsiung (D) Nanchang

(44) **Identify the capital city of South Korea.**
(A) Pyongyang (B) Seoul
(C) Taipei (D) Saigon

(45) **The city of Dushanbe is located in:**
(A) Kazakhstan (B) Uzbekistan
(C) Tajikistan (D) Turkmenistan

(46) **Identify the currency unit of Armenia.**
(A) Taka (B) Riel
(C) Lari (D) Dram

(47) **Som is the name of the currency unit of Kyrgyzstan. Give the currency unit of Tajikistan.**
(A) Kyat (B) Somoni
(C) Ringget (D) Baht

(48) **To which country, the currency unit of Baht belongs?**
(A) Thailand (B) Nepal
(C) Taiwan (D) Vietnam

(49) **The continent of Africa covers 30 million square kilometres. Give the percentage of this area with respect to Earth's land area.**
(A) 16.5 percent (B) 18.6 percent
(C) 20.2 percent (D) 26.3 percent

(50) **Identify the largest city of Africa.**
(A) Cape Town (B) Lagos
(C) Nairobi (D) Cairo

(51) **What is the total number of Afro-Asiatic languages spoken in African countries out of a total of 1,000 languages?**
(A) 150 (B) 240
(C) 290 (D) 360

(52) **Lake Assal is the lowest point of Africa with a depth of 156 metres. It is located in:**
(A) Congo (DR) (B) Angola
(C) Djibouti (D) Lesotho

(53) **The city of Lilongwe is the capital of:**
(A) Malawi (B) Madagascar
(C) Mali (D) Mauritania

(54) **Identify the official language of Mauritania.**
(A) French (B) Arabic
(C) German (D) Portuguese

(55) **Give the official religion of South Africa.**
(A) Islam (B) Hinduism
(C) Christianity (D) Judaism

(56) **Which African nation is bounded by Algeria (N), Mauritania (W), Niger (E) and Burkina Faso (S)?**
(A) Mali (B) Zambia
(C) Nigeria (D) Cameroon

(57) **Which African country lies to the North of Namibia and to the East of Atlantic Ocean?**
(A) Zambia (B) Kenya
(C) Zimbabwe (D) Angola

(58) **Which African country was admitted to UNO on 16th September, 1975?**
(A) Angola (B) Congo (DR)
(C) Mozambique (D) Zambia

(59) **Identify the sea which is located in Europe.**
(A) Yellow Sea (B) Adriatic Sea
(C) Dead Sea (D) Okhotsk Sea

(60) **Which European country is bounded by Spain (E) and the Atlantic Ocean (N, W)?**
(A) France (B) Germany
(C) Portugal (D) Luxembourg

(61) **In which country, the famous city of Barcelona is located?**
(A) Italy (B) Switzerland
(C) Netherlands (D) Spain

(62) **Which island lies to the South of Italy?**
(A) Sicily (B) Cyprus
(C) Sardinia (D) Crete

(63) **Which European country shares borders with Russia (E), Ukraine (S) and Poland (W)?**
(A) Estonia (B) Latvia
(C) Belarus (D) Hungary

(64) **Identify the country which lies to North of Latvia.**
(A) Finland (B) Russia
(C) Estonia (D) Poland

(65) **Which country is bounded by Atlantic (E), Pacific (W) and USA (S)?**
(A) Mexico (B) Canada
(C) Brazil (D) Argentina

(66) **Through which country passes the Tropic of Cancer?**
(A) USA (B) Canada
(C) Brazil (D) Mexico

(67) **Which country lies to the West of Panama?**
(A) Costa Rica (B) Honduras
(C) Nicaragua (D) Venezuela

(68) **World famous Niagara Falls lies in:**
(A) Europe (B) Africa
(C) North America (D) South America

(69) **Titicaca Lake is the highest navigable lake in the world with a height of:**
(A) 2,615 metres (B) 3,810 metres
(C) 4,276 metres (D) 5,569 metres

(70) **The tallest tree of the world is Giant Sequoia which has a height of 83 metres and a diameter of 11 metres. It is located in:**
(A) USA (B) Canada
(C) Mexico (D) Brazil

(71) **Which country has the longest coastline (2,43,792 km) in the world?**
(A) USA (B) China
(C) Russia (D) Canada

(72) **Angel Falls is the highest waterfall of the world with a height of 979 metres. It is located in:**
(A) Colombia (B) Argentina
(C) Venezuela (D) Kenya

(73) **Identify the country to which the currency unit of Lempira belongs:**
(A) Guatemala (B) Honduras
(C) Panama (D) Nicaragua

(74) **Identify the tribe which inhabits Hungary (As a majority).**
(A) Moor (B) Magyars
(C) Todas (D) Garos

(75) **Detroit is a famous industrial city of USA. It is famous for the industry of:**
(A) Films (B) Silk
(C) Paper (D) Automobiles

(76) **Which country lies in the Carihbean region?**
(A) St. Lucia (B) Mexico
(C) Peru (D) Chile

Answers

1.	A	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	D	9.	C	10.	B
11.	D	12.	A	13.	C	14.	B	15.	A
16.	B	17.	D	18.	C	19.	B	20.	A
21.	D	22.	C	23.	B	24.	A	25.	A
26.	D	27.	B	28.	D	29.	A	30.	C
31.	B	32.	D	33.	C	34.	B	35.	D
36.	B	37.	C	38.	A	39.	D	40.	B
41.	C	42.	D	43.	C	44.	B	45.	C
46.	D	47.	B	48.	A	49.	C	50.	D
51.	B	52.	C	53.	A	54.	B	55.	C
56.	A	57.	D	58.	C	59.	B	60.	C
61.	D	62.	A	63.	C	64.	C	65.	B
66.	D	67.	A	68.	C	69.	B	70.	A
71.	D	72.	C	73.	B	74.	B	75.	D
76.	A								

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (MCQs)

World & Physical Geography
Objective (MCQs)

The Universe

1. ***The nearest planet to the Sun is:*** ***[PCS 2001]***
   (a) Venus (b) Earth
   (c) Mercury (d) Saturn
2. ***The planet Mercury is difficult to be observed most of the time because:***
   (a) It gets hidden behind Venus
   (b) It goes too far away from the earth
   (c) It being too close to the Sun, gets hidden by the glare of the Sun
   (d) It cannot be seen at night as at that time no sunlight falls on it
3. ***Comets revolve around:*** ***[FPSC 2005]***
   (a) Sun (b) Earth
   (c) Venus (d) no single heavenly body
4. ***Which two planets of the solar system have no satellites?***
   (a) Mercury and Venus (b) Venus and Mars
   (c) Mercury and Pluto (d) Venus and Neptune
5. ***The planet having 13 moons is:***
   (a) Venus (b) Mars
   (c) Uranus (d) Neptune
6. ***'The length of its day and the tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the Earth.' This is true of:***
   (a) Uranus (b) Neptune
   (c) Saturn (d) Mars
7. ***The hottest planet is:*** ***[PCS 2004]***
   (a) Mercury (b) Venus
   (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
8. ***Which of the following is the brightest planet?*** ***[PMS 2005] [PCS 2004]***
   (a) Mercury (b) Venus
   (c) Mars (d) Jupiter
9. ***Which of the planets is nearest to the Earth?*** ***[PPSC 2003]***
   (a) Jupiter (b) Venus
   (c) Mercury (d) Mars
10. ***Which planet is known as the Earth's Twin?***
   (a) Venus (b) Mars
   (c) Uranus (d) Neptune
11. ***Which one of the following planets takes the same number of days for rotation and revolution?*** ***[FPSC 2004]***
   (a) Mars (b) Venus
   (c) Mercury (d) Jupiter
12. ***On which of the following planets of the Solar System does the Sun rise in the west and set in the east?***
   (a) Venus (b) Mars
   (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
13. ***Which of the following planets of the Solar System has the longest day?*** ***[PCS 2001]***
   (a) Mercury (b) Jupiter
   (c) Venus (d) Earth
14. ***Which of the following planets is known as 'Morning Star'?***
   (a) Mercury (b) Venus
   (c) Mars (d) Jupiter
15. ***Which planet of the Solar System spins on its axis at the fastest rate?***
   (a) Mercury (b) Earth
   (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
16. ***Which planet is known as the 'Watery Planet'?***
   (a) Mercury (b) Earth
   (c) Mars (d) Jupiter
17. ***Which planet looks reddish in the night sky?*** ***[PCS Judicial 2004]***
   (a) Mercury (b) Mars
   (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
18. ***The correct sequence of planets in the descending order of their equatorial diameter is:***
   (a) Mars, Pluto, Uranus, Earth
   (b) Earth, Mars, Pluto, Uranus
   (c) Pluto, Uranus, Mars, Earth
   (d) Uranus, Earth, Mars, Pluto
19. ***Which of the following is the largest of the inner planets?***
   (a) Venus (b) Mercury
   (c) Mars (d) Earth
20. ***Jupiter is larger than the Earth by about:***

(a) 5 times (b) 10 times
(c) 20 times (d) 50 times

21. ***Match the following:***

A.	Largest Planet	1.	Pluto
B.	Brightest Planet	2.	Jupiter
C.	Densest Planet	3.	Earth
D.	Smallest Planet	4.	Venus

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1	(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	3	4	2	1

22. ***The exact time taken by the Earth for single rotation on its own axis is:***
(a) 24 hrs
(b) 24 hrs 35 sec
(c) 23 hrs 50 minutes 7.2 sec
(d) 23 hrs 56 minutes 4.09 sec

23. ***Match the following:***

	Planet		Gases in atmosphere
A.	Venus	1.	Hydrogen and helium
B.	Mars	2.	Hydrogen, helium, ammonia, methane
C.	Saturn	3.	Carbon dioxide, ammonia and methane
D.	Jupiter	4.	Carbon dioxide and nitrogen

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2	(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	2	3	1	(d)	2	1	4	3

24. ***Consider the following astral bodies:***
1. Sirius 2. Venus 3. Mars
The correct sequence in decreasing order of their brightness is:
(a) 2, 3, 1 (b) 1, 2, 3
(c) 3, 2, 1 (d) 2, 1, 3

25. ***A blackhole is a:***
(a) Contracted star with intense gravitational pull
(b) Star with very low surface temperature
(c) Star with no atmosphere
(d) Pulsating star

26. ***Ursa Minor is:***
(a) The name of an island (b) A group of stars
(c) The name of a satellite (d) The name of a star

27. ***Asteroids have their orbits between the planets:***
(a) Mercury and Venus (b) Earth and Mars
(c) Mars and Jupiter (d) Jupiter and Saturn

28. ***Halley's Comet appears once in a period of:***
(a) 24 years (b) 32 years
(c) 76 years (d) 84 years

29. ***The orbits of planets around the Sun, or of satellites around the Earth, can be:***
(a) Circular and elliptic (b) Circular and hyperbolic
(c) Elliptic and parabolic (d) Parabolic and hyperbolic

30. ***To a space traveler on moon, the lunar sky during day time appears:***
(a) White (b) Blue
(c) Black (d) Red

31. ***The distance between the Earth and the Sun (in million kms.) is:***
(a) 111 (b) 149
(c) 168 (d) 193

32. ***Stars which appear single to the naked eye, but, are double stars when observed by a telescope, are known as:***
(a) Cosmic stars (b) Quasars
(c) Binaries (d) Novae and supernovae

33. ***What are Sun spots?***
(a) Regions on Earth without winter climate
(b) Desert areas on the sun
(c) Dark patches on the surface of the Sun which are cooler areas
(d) Dark patches on the surface of the Sun resulting from a localized fall in the temperature to about 4000 K

34. ***The brightest star in the sky is:*** ***[FPSC 2003]***
(a) Alfa Centauri (b) Proxima Centauri
(c) Sirius (d) Sun

35. ***Pole Star is always seen at one point in the sky whereas other stars are not; that is because:***
(a) Pole Star rotates with the same period as the Earth
(b) Pole Star is a star of our own galaxy
(c) Sun and Pole Star are in two opposite directions relative to Earth
(d) Pole Star lies in the axis of spin of the Earth

36. ***The outermost layer of Sun is called:***
(a) Convection zone (b) Photosphere
(c) Chromosphere (d) Corona

37. ***'A star which appears blue' is:***
(a) Cooler than the moon (b) Hotter than the sun
(c) As hot as the (d) Cooler than

sun	the sun

38. ***Lunar Sea refers to:***
(a) A small sea on the moon
(b) A sea on Earth which experiences high tides due to gravitational attraction of the moon
(c) A dark plain on the moon
(d) A light water body illuminated by the moon-light

39. ***'Parsec' is the unit of measurement of:***
(a) density of stars (b) astronomical distance
(c) brightness of heavenly bodies
(d) orbital velocity of giant stars

40. ***The Sun Spots cause:*** ***[PCS 2000]***
(a) Aurora borealis and aurora australis
(b) Magnetic storms on the surface of the sun
(c) Polar auroras
(d) All of these

41. ***The light coming from stars gives the idea of their:***
(a) Size (b) Rotational speed
(c) Mass (d) Temperature

42. ***The Milky Way extends through a distance of:***
(a) 1 light year (b) 8 light years
(c) 10^5 light years (d) 10^{10} light years

43. ***The period of one revolution of Sun around the centre of galaxy is called:***
(a) Parsec (b) Astronomical year
(c) Cosmic year (d) Light year

44. ***Super Nova is:*** ***[IBA 2006]***
(a) An asteroid (b) A black hole
(c) A comet (d) A dying star

45. ***The altitudes of heavenly bodies appear to be greater than they actually are. This is due to:***
(a) Vertical motion of these heavenly bodies
(b) Motions of the Earth
(c) Atmospheric refraction
(d) These are visible because of light of the sun reflected from their surface

46. ***Match the following:***
A Waxing and waning of moon
B The coning dark shadow
C The zone of faint shadow
D A hollow sphere of infinite radius at the centre of which our Earth lies
1. Umbra Zone 2. Penumbra Zone
3. Celestial sphere 4. Phases of the moon

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2	(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	4	1	2	3	(d)	3	2	4	1

47. ***The same side of the Moon always faces the Earth because:***
(a) Moon and the Earth have gravitational force
(b) Moon cannot change its position
(c) The period of rotation of the Moon on its axis and period of revolution around the Earth is almost the same
(d) The period of rotation of the Moon is not equal to the period of rotation of the Earth

48. ***How many years does Pluto take in revolving round the Sun?***
(a) 110 years (b) 246 years
(c) 248 years (d) 250 years

49. ***Twelve constellations referred to as zodiac, are:*** ***[PCS 2000]***
(a) Signs of Roman gods
(b) Imaginary region that encompass the path of the planets
(c) A group of stars
(d) None of these

50. ***The term 'meteor' is applied to an interplanetary body:***
(a) After it enters the atmosphere of the Earth
(b) After it enters the Earth's atmosphere and explodes in mid air as a ball of fire
(c) After it enters the Earth's atmosphere and lands on the surface of the earth without exploding in mid-air
(d) Before it enters the Earth's atmosphere

Answers

1.	c	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	d
6.	d	7.	b	8.	b	9.	b	10.	a
11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	b	15.	c
16.	b	17.	b	18.	d	19.	d	20.	b
21.	b	22.	d	23.	a	24.	d	25.	a
26.	b	27.	c	28.	c	29.	a	30.	c
31.	b	32.	c	33.	d	34.	d	35.	d
36.	d	37.	b	38.	c	39.	b	40.	d
41.	d	42.	c	43.	c	44.	d	45.	c
46.	c	47.	c	48.	c	49.	c	50.	b

Facts on Countries

1. ***The country which is commonly known as 'The Land of Golden Fleece' is:***
(a) Australia (b) Britain
(c) France (d) Japan

2. ***Which of the following countries is known as the 'Sugar bowl of the World'?***

(a) Thailand (b) Cuba
(c) Brazil (d) USA

3. *Match the following:*

	City		On the banks of
A.	Belgrade	1.	Tiber
B.	Bonn	2.	Seine
C.	Paris	3.	Rhine
D.	Rome	4.	Danube

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	3	1	2	4

4. *A person of mixed European and Indian blood in Latin America is called a:*
(a) Mulatto (b) Mestizo
(c) Meiji (d) Mau Mau

5. *Which of the following regions of the world is most thickly populated?*
(a) [illegible] (b) South Asia
(c) North-West Europe (d) North and South America

6. *Which of the following regions are regarded as areas of high density of population?*
(a) East Asia, Central and Southern Europe, Tropical Deserts
(b) Amazon and Congo Basins, South East Asia, European Russia
(c) Congo Basin and Indonesia, Central and Southern Europe, European Russia
(d) East Asia, Southern Asia, North Western Europe

7. *Maoris are the inhabitants of:*
(a) Nigeria (b) Egypt
(c) Brazil (d) New Zealand

8. *Match the following:*

A.	Bushmen	1.	Central Asia
B.	Kirghiz	2.	Congo Basin
C.	Pygmies	3.	Kalahari Desert
D.	Semang	4.	Malaysia
		5.	Norway

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	5	(b)	3	2	5	4
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	3	1	4	5

9. *The indigenous people living in Fiji and Papua New Guinea belong to:*
(a) Mongolian group (b) Polynesian group
(c) Micronesian group (d) Melanesian group

10. *Which of the following group of people changes their house types according to seasons?*
(a) Pygmies (b) Bantus
(c) Kirghiz (d) Eskimos

11. *Which of the following is/are wrongly matched?*
I. Bushmen—Kalahari Desert
II. Masai—North America
III. Bindibus—Australia
IV. Kirghiz—Asian Steppes
(a) I (b) II
(c) III (d) I, II and IV

12. *Match the following lists:*

	Tribes		Places of Habitat
A.	Inuit	1.	Northern Russia
B.	Bantu	2.	Nicobar Islands
C.	Shompen	3.	Northern Canada
D.	Chukchi	4.	Central Africa

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1	(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	3	4	2	1	(d)	1	2	4	3

13. *Numerically, the largest human race in the world is:*
(a) Caucasoid (b) Mongoloid
(c) Negroid (d) Austroloid

14. *About 50% of the world population is concentrated between the latitudes of:*
(a) 5°N and 20°N (b) 20°N and 40°N
(c) 40°N and 60°N (d) 20°S and 40°S

15. *Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?*
(a) Abuja: Nigeria
(b) Ashkhabad: Turkmenistan
(c) Pretoria: South Africa (d) Rabat: Yemen

16. *What is the capital of East Timor?*
(a) Darwin (b) Dili
(c) Semarang (d) Yogyakarta

17. *Which one of the following is a land-locked country?*
(a) Angola (b) Gabon
(c) Tanzania (d) Zimbabwe

18. *Name the country through which both Equator and Tropic of Capricorn pass.*
(a) Brazil (b) Uruguay
(c) Colombia (d) Ecuador

19. *Match the following:*

	Countries		Regions
A.	Togo	1.	West Africa
B.	Tongo	2.	North Africa
C.	Tunisia	3.	South Central Africa
D.	Zambia	4.	South West Pacific Ocean region

A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D

(a) 1 2 4 3 (b) 1 4 2 3
(c) 3 4 2 1 (d) 3 2 4 1

20. ***Consider the following statements:***

1. Germany and America are the two largest producers of wind-power.
2. America has nuclear energy generation capacity of around 100,000 MW.
3. America has more nuclear reactors than any other country in the world.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

21. ***Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?***

	States of USA	Geography Division
(a)	Iowa	West North Central
(b)	Texas	West South Central
(c)	California	Pacific
(d)	New Jersey	South Atlantic

22. ***Match the following list:***

	State/Overseas Territory		Country
A.	British Colombia	1.	USA
B.	Bavaria	2.	UK
C.	Gibraltar	3.	Canada
D.	Rhode Island	4.	Germany
		5.	Denmark

A B C D A B C D
(a) 1 2 5 3 (b) 3 4 2 1
(c) 1 4 2 3 (d) 3 2 5 1

23. ***Which of the following is correctly matched?***

(a) Eskimo—Canada
(b) Oran—Sweden
(c) Pygmies—Pampas
(d) Gonds—Africa

24. ***Match the following:***

	New Names of the Countries		Old Names of the Countries
A.	Benin	1.	Nyasaland
B.	Belize	2.	Basutoland
C.	Botswana	3.	Bechuanaland
D.	Malawi	4.	British Honduras
		5.	Dahomey

A B C D A B C D
(a) 3 1 2 4 (b) 5 4 3 1
(c) 3 4 2 1 (d) 5 1 3 4

25. ***In which of the following countries, is the ratio of hydroelectric generation to the total electricity generation the highest?***

(a) Norway (b) Sweden
(c) Italy (d) Denmark

26. ***Which of the following are associated with Saudi Arabia?***

1. High proportion of urban population.
2. Extensive agriculture pattern.
3. Considerable extent of land under pasture lands.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

27. ***Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term 'Karroo' of Southern Africa?***

(a) Rift valley formed due to faulting
(b) Dome shaped landforms caused by Earth's movements
(c) Steppes from the coastal lowland on to the high plateau
(d) None of the above

28. ***Match the following:***

	Main Characteristic Feature		Country
A.	Largest area	1.	Iran
B.	Highest population density	2.	Israel
C.	Largest population	3.	Lebanon
D.	Largest urban population	4.	Saudi Arabia
		5.	United Arab Emirates

A B C D A B C D
(a) 4 3 1 2 (b) 1 2 4 5
(c) 4 2 1 5 (d) 1 3 4 2

29. ***Which one of the following countries has the highest average of road length on per thousand square kilometre area basis?***

(a) Pakistan (b) Japan
(c) USA (d) France

30. ***Which of the following statements are true regarding distribution of world population?***

I. Only 10 per cent of the total population lives in the southern hemisphere.
II. Nearly two-thirds of the total population live within 500 km of sea.
III. nearly 80 per cent of the total population lives within 500 metres altitude above sea level.

(a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and III (d) I, II and III

31. ***Most of the people in the world live in lowland areas except those in:***

(a) Central and Western Africa

(b) Southern and South-Eastern Europe
(c) Southern and South-Eastern Asia
(d) Central America and North-Western South America

32. *Which one of the following continents has the lowest birth and death rates?*
(a) Europe (b) Australia
(c) North America (d) South America

33. *Match the following:*

	Factors of Population Problems		Corresponding Examples
A.	Ban on migration	1.	Brazil
B.	Extraordinary growth	2.	England
C.	Inadequate use of natural resources	3.	South Africa
D.	Unequal distribution	4.	South East Asia
		5.	Tropical Lands

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	5	2	3
(b)	3	4	5	1
(c)	1	4	5	3
(d)	3	5	2	1

34. *Match the following:*

A.	Veddas	1.	North America
B.	Yakuts	2.	European Tundra
C.	Kikuyu	3.	East Africa
D.	Lapps	4.	North Siberia
		5.	Sri Lanka

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	5
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	5	4	1	2
(d)	5	4	3	2

35. *Which of the following tribes and their area of inhabitance is incorrect?*
(a) Samoyeds—Asiatic Tundra
(b) Gaucho—Uruguay
(c) Bindibus—Algeria
(d) Tartars—Siberia

36. *Match the following:*

	Some Languages of Europe		Spoken in
A.	French	1.	Brazil
B.	Italian	2.	Mexico
C.	Portuguese	3.	Libya
D.	Spanish	4.	Mauritania
		5.	Algeria

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	1	2
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

37. *Asia accounts for nearly ______ percent of world population.*
(a) 40 (b) 45
(c) 55 (d) 70

38. *The regions with the highest and lowest densities are respectively:*
(a) Europe and Africa
(b) Asia and Oceania
(c) North America and Africa
(d) Europe and Oceania

39. *The country with the highest density is:*
(a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Singapore

40. *Which of the following is a low-density area?*
I. Equatorial forest II. Tropical deserts
III. Eastern Asia IV. North-eastern America
(a) I, II and IV (b) I and II
(c) II and III (d) I, III and IV

41. *Which of the following gives the correct decreasing order in numbers in the food chain pyramid?*
1. Primary producers 2. Herbivores
3. Carnivores 4. Man
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3

42. *Latvia does not share its borders with which one of the following countries?*
(a) Russia (b) Estonia
(c) Lithuania (d) Poland

43. *Which one of the following does not border Panama?*
(a) Costa Rica (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Columbia (d) Venezuela

44. *Match the following:*

	Ports		Countries
A.	Bordeaux	1.	Canada
B.	Hamburg	2.	Germany
C.	Tripoli	3.	France
D.	Victoria	4.	Libya

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

45. *Match the following:*

	River		Ocean/Sea
A.	Murray	1.	Arabian Sea
B.	Congo	2.	Indian Ocean
C.	Nile	3.	Mediterranean Sea
D.	Indus	4.	Atlantic Ocean

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	4	2	1	3

46. *The correct decreasing order of the population of the various continents is:*
(a) Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Australia

(b) Asia, America, Europe, Africa, Australia
(c) Asia, Europe, Africa, America, Australia
(d) Asia, America, Africa, Europe, Australia

47. ***Consider the following statements:***
1. Greenland is an overseas territory of France.
2. Bermuda, an overseas territory of UK, is situated in Western Atlantic.
3. State of Bahrain is situated in the Persian Gulf.

Which of these statements is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

48. ***In the context of exports, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?***
(a) Cape Town : Wool and wine
(b) Adelaide : Wheat and wool
(c) Perth : Rice and corn
(d) San Francisco : Fruit and wine

49. ***Match the following:***

	Country		Capital
A.	Armenia	1.	Yerevan
B.	Jordan	2.	Sana'a
C.	Oman	3.	Muscat
D.	Yemen	4.	Amman

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1	(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	2	4	3	1	(d)	1	4	3	2

50. ***Name the capital of Iceland: [FPSC 2004]***
(a) Loma (b) Port Vila
(c) Reykjavik (d) Free Town

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	b	5.	a
6.	d	7.	d	8.	c	9.	d	10.	c
11.	b	12.	c	13.	a	14.	b	15.	d
16.	b	17.	d	18.	a	19.	b	20.	d
21.	d	22.	b	23.	a	24.	c	25.	a
26.	a	27.	c	28.	a	29.	b	30.	b
31.	d	32.	a	33.	b	34.	d	35.	c
36.	a	37.	c	38.	d	39.	d	40.	b
41.	a	42.	d	43.	d	44.	a	45.	b
46.	c	47.	c	48.	c	49.	d	50.	c

World Survey

1. ***Which countries were involved in 100 year war?***
(a) Turkey and Austria (b) England and France
(c) Palestine and Israel (d) Germany and Russia

2. ***Opium-war was fought between:***
(a) Britain and China (b) Britain and Indo-Pak
(c) Indo-Pak and China (d) Britain and Japan

3. ***Consider the following countries of South Asia:***
1. Bangladesh 2. India
3. Pakistan 4. Sri Lanka

The descending order of literacy status of these countries is:
(a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 2, 4, 3, 1
(c) 4, 2, 3, 1 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3

4. ***Consider the following countries:***
1. Brazil 2. Indonesia
3. Japan 4. Russia

What is the descending order of the size of the above countries population-wise?
(a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 2, 3, 1, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

5. ***Match the following:***

	European Language		Spoken in
A.	French	1.	Brazil
B.	Italian	2.	Mexico
C.	Portuguese	3.	Libya
D.	Spanish	4.	Mauritania
		5.	Algeria

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	1	2	(b)	2	5	1	3
(c)	5	3	2	4	(d)	3	1	5	4

6. ***Match the following:***

	Country		Currency
A.	Holland	1.	Yuan
B.	China	2.	Guilder
C.	Libya	3.	Peso
D.	Mexico	4.	Dinar

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4	(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	3	2	4	1	(d)	3	2	1	4

7. ***Which among the following countries was the earliest to give women the right to vote?***
(a) Iceland (b) Canada
(c) New Zealand (d) USA

8. ***Life expectancy is highest in the world in:***
(a) Canada (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Norway

9. ***Which country/countries started privatization of state-owned enterprises as a major state policy?***
(a) U.K. under Mrs. Margaret Thatcher
(b) Russia in the C.I.S.
(c) Mexico/Argentina/Brazil
(d) Italy/France/Malaysia

10. ***The war criminals of the World War II***

were put to trial in:
(a) Nuremburg (b) Peitersburg
(c) Gettysbury (d) Peitsberg

11. ***Rupee is the currency of:***
(a) Bhutan (b) Malaysia
(c) Maldives (d) Seychilles

12. ***The country with minimum birth rate is:***
(a) China (b) Italy
(c) Sweden (d) USA

13. ***Consider the following statements:***
1. Montenegro and Serbia agreed to a new structure for the Yugoslav Federation.
2. Croatia remained under the Hungarian Administration until the end of First World War.
3. Claims to Macedonia Territory have long been a source of contention between Belgium and Greece.
4. In 1991, Slovenia declared independence from Czechoslovakia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

14. ***World's longest ruling head of government is from:***
(a) Switzerland (b) Cuba
(c) Zimbabwe (d) New Zealand

15. ***The Prime Minister of which one of the following countries was assassinated in the year 2003?***
(a) Czech Republic (b) Romania
(c) Serbia (d) Slovenia

16. ***In which one of the following countries, did an ethnic violence between the communities of Hema and Lendu result in the death of hundreds of people?***
(a) Democratic Republic of Congo
(b) Indonesia (c) Nigeria
(d) Zambia

17. ***The oldest monarchy in the world is that of:***
(a) Nepal (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Japan (d) U.K.

18. ***Kimono is a dress style of which Asian country?***
(a) China (b) Korea
(c) Japan (d) Laos

19. ***How many states of the USA are not attached to its mainland?***
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

20. ***The parliament of Japan is known as:***
(a) Assembly (b) Key
(c) Senate (d) Diet

21. ***Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?***

	Country		National Emblem
(a)	Pakistan	–	Crescent
(b)	Canada	–	White Lily
(c)	Australia	–	Kangaroo
(d)	USA	–	Lotus

22. ***In which country, the minimum voting age is 16 years?***
(a) France (b) Brazil
(c) Gabon (d) Togo

23. ***In which of the following countries, both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition are Women?***
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Canada
(c) Bangladesh (d) New Zealand

24. ***'Golan Heights' has become a controversial issue between which of the following pairs of nations?***
(a) Iraq-Iran (b) Israel-Libya
(c) Israel-Syria (d) Kuwait-Iraq

25. ***Which of the following republics, besides Russia, are nuclear powers?***
1. Ukraine 2. Georgia
3. Belarus 4. Kazakhstan
(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 3 and 4

26. ***The five biggest nations according to size (area) are:***
(a) Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil
(b) Russia, China, Canada, USA, Brazil
(c) Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil
(d) Russia, Canada, USA, Australia, Brazil

27. ***The five biggest countries according to population are:***
(a) China, India, USA, Pakistan, Brazil
(b) China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil
(c) China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan
(d) China, India, USA, Indonesia, Bangladesh

28. ***Among the following countries, which one has largest internet subscriptions?***
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Germany (d) India

29. ***Which one among the following countries has the lowest GDP per capita?***
(a) China (b) Pakistan
(c) Indonesia (d) Sri Lanka

30. ***Which among the following countries has the largest population?***
(a) Indonesia (b) Japan
(c) Pakistan (d) Sudan

31. ***Match the following:***

	Country		Name of Parliament
A.	Netherlands	1.	Diet
B.	Ukraine	2.	States General

C. Poland — 3. Supreme Council

D. Japan — 4. Sejm

	A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3		(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1		(d)	2	1	4	3

32. ***For which one of the following countries, is Spanish not an official language?***
(a) Chile (b) Colombia
(c) Republic of Congo (d) Cuba

33. ***Consider the following statements:***
1. The Constitution of the United States of America came into force in the year 1810.
2. All revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives of the US Congress.
3. George W. Bush is the only President in the history of the United States of America whose father was also the President of United States of America.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3

34. ***In which country is Bandung, where the Conference of African and Asian nations was held which led to establishing Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), situated?***
(a) Thailand (b) Egypt
(c) Indonesia (d) Philippines

35. ***Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?***
(a) Seikan Rail Tunnel: China
(b) Petronas Towers: Malaysia
(c) Appalachian Trail: United States of America
(d) Rogun Dam: Tajikistan

36. ***Consider the following statements:***
1. Great Britain comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. England covers less than 60% of the total area of the United Kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answers

1.	b	2.	d	3.	c	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	c	8.	c	9.	c	10.	b
11.	d	12.	c	13.	a	14.	b	15.	c
16.	a	17.	c	18.	c	19.	b	20.	d
21.	d	22.	b	23.	c	24.	c	25.	d
26.	a	27.	b	28.	a	29.	b	30.	a
31.	b	32.	c	33.	b	34.	c	35.	a
36.	b								

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General Aspects of Geography

1. ***When First Bader-1 was launched in the space?*** ***[FPSC 2004]***
(a) 2 August 1986 (b) 3 July 1991
(c) 16 July 1990 (d) 15 December 1992

2. ***Maximum spoken language in the world is:***
(a) Arabic (b) English
(c) Mandarin (d) Spanish

3. ***In Pakistan, maximum number of newspapers are published in:***
(a) Urdu (b) Punjabi
(c) English (d) Sindhi

4. ***Consider the following statements:***
In the case of hijacking of a plane, the hijackers can be prosecuted in the:
1. [illegible] the plane belongs.
2. Country from where it has been hijacked.
3. International Court of Justice.

Which of these statements are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

5. ***The fragments of which of the following comet systems collided with Jupiter in July 1994?***
(a) Shoutring-Levy 9 (b) Levy-9
(c) Galileo-7 (d) Shoemaker-Levy 9

6. ***Qouram for National Assembly is:***
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/4
(c) 1/3 (d) 1/6

7. ***Name the capital of Iceland:*** ***[FPSC 2005]***
(a) Loma (b) Port Vila
(c) Free Town (d) Reykjavik

8. ***The largest automobile manufacturing centre in the world is located at:[PCS 2005]***
(a) Detroit (b) Tokyo
(c) Birmingham (d) Berlin

9. ***Which one of the following statements is correct?***
(a) East Timor was a British colony for four centuries
(b) The European colonial rulers handed over East Timor to Indonesia in 1975

(c) The United Nations took over East Timor in 1999 to prepare it for independence
(d) East Timor finally declared its independence in December 2001

10. *East Timor was ruled by:*
(a) Indonesia (b) Australia
(c) Malaysia (d) Philippines

Answers

1.	c	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	d
6.	c	7.	d	8.	a	9.	c	10.	a

Miscellaneous World Geography

SET-I

1. *There are __ countries in the world.*
(A) 187
(B) 188
(C) 190
(D) 193

2. *How many continents are present on the surface of this earth?*
(A) 7
(B) 8
(C) 5
(D) 6

3. _____ *is the smallest continent.*
(A) Europe
(B) Antarctica
(C) South America
(D) Australia

4. *Name the biggest continent of the world:*
(A) Asia
(B) Africa
(C) North America
(D) Europe

5. *The second biggest continent is:*
(A) Australia
(B) North America
(C) Africa
(D) South America

6. *Name the largest country by area of the world:*
(A) India
(B) USA
(C) Canada
(D) Russia

7. *The second largest country by area is:*
(A) Brazil
(B) Canada
(C) China
(D) India

8. *The largest Muslim country by area of the world is:*
(A) Sudan
(B) Pakistan
(C) Kazakhstan
(D) Indonesia

9. *Which is the most populous country of the world?*
(A) China
(B) Brazil
(C) USA
(D) India

10. *Second most populous country is:*
(A) Russia
(B) India
(C) Nigeria
(D) Indonesia

11. *Which is the most populous Muslim country?*
(A) Pakistan
(B) Nigeria
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Indonesia

12. *About how much per cent of world land is occupied by Asia?*
(A) 28.7%
(B) 26.7%
(C) 29.7%
(D) 25.7%

13. *The uninhabited continent is:*
(A) Antarctica
(B) Australia
(C) Africa
(D) North America

14. *About how much per cent of world population is lives in Asia?*
(A) 45.2
(B) 61.2
(C) 54.2
(D) 51.2

15. *Which is the largest desert of the world?*
(A) Great Sandy
(B) Gobi
(C) Sahara
(D) Libyan

16. *The second largest desert is:*
(A) Gobi
(B) Kalahari
(C) Libyan
(D) Great Victoria

17. *Name the biggest ocean of the world:*
(A) Mediterranean
(B) Arctic
(C) Indian
(D) pacific

18. *The smallest ocean of the world is:*
(A) Arabian

(B) Indian
(C) Black Sea
(D) Caribbean

19. *The longest river of the world is:*
(A) Tigris
(B) Amazon
(C) Nile
(D) Yangtze

20. _____ *is the second longest river of the world.*
(A) Amazon
(B) Ganges
(C) Indus
(D) Tigris

21. *The largest lake of salt water the world is:*
(A) Baykal
(B) Chad
(C) Kariba
(D) Caspian

22. *The Sahara desert is situated in:*
(A) Sudan
(B) Northern Africa
(C) Australia
(D) Iran

23. *Which continent has the largest area of Equatorial Rain Forest?*
(A) Europe
(B) Australia
(C) North America
(D) South America

24. *The approximate circumference of the earth is:*
(A) 15,000 miles
(B) 22,000 miles
(C) 25,000 miles
(D) 35,000 miles

25. *Which one is not a feature of coastlines?*
(A) Plain
(B) Deeps
(C) Bay
(D) Peninsula

26. *The approximate thickness of the Earth's crust is:*
(A) 40 miles
(B) 30 miles
(C) 20 miles
(D) 25 miles

27. *The monsoon, the land and sea breezes are examples of_____ winds.*
(A) Trade
(B) Constant
(C) Variable
(D) Periodical

28. _____ *is not the area of heavy rainfall.*
(A) Kalahari
(B) The Congo Valley
(C) The Amazon Valley
(D) Charrapunji (India)

29. *Which of the following is not a class of clouds?*
(A) Cumulus
(B) Frontal
(C) Stratus
(D) Cirrus

30. _____ *is the maximum height a cloud can stand and float in the atmosphere.*
(A) 15,000 feet
(B) 10,000 feet
(C) 20,000 feet
(D) 8,000 feet

31. *Rainfall is measured in inches by means of a rainguage. Rainfall may be recorded on maps by:*
(A) Isohyets
(B) Isomorphs
(C) Isohels
(D) None of these

32. _____ *is not included in the region of Monsoons.*
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) India
(D) Pakistan

33. *Name the largest metropolitan area* of the world:*
(A) Buenos Aires
(B) Shanghai
(C) Tokyo
(D) Mexico City

34. *The most populous city* of the world is:*
(A) Shanghai
(B) Kolkata

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* For latest information see our book Dogar's Unique **'Who is Who'**

(C) Mobai
(D) New York

35. ***The second most populous city is:***
(A) New York
(B) Moscow
(C) Sao Paulo
(D) Dhaka

Answers

1.	(D)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)
6.	(D)	7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)
11.	(D)	12.	(C)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(C)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(A)
21.	(D)	22.	(B)	23.	(D)	24.	(C)	25.	(A)
26.	(C)	27.	(D)	28.	(A)	29.	(B)	30.	(C)
31.	(A)	32.	(B)	33.	(C)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)

SET-II

1. ***Afghanistan is situated in:***
(A) South Asia
(B) East Asia
(C) West Asia
(D) North Asia

2. ***Azerbaijan is situated in:***
(A) South Asia
(B) East Asia
(C) West Asia
(D) North Asia

3. ***China is situated in:***
(A) South Asia
(B) East Asia
(C) West Asia
(D) North Asia

4. ***India is situated in:***
(A) North Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) East Asia
(D) West Asia

5. ***Indonesia is situated in:***
(A) South-East Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) North-East Asia
(D) West Asia

6. ***Kyrgyzstan is situated in:***
(A) East Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) North Asia
(D) West Asia

7. ***Malaysia is situated in:***
(A) East Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) South-East Asia
(D) North Asia

8. ***Mayanmar(Burma) is situated in:***
(A) East Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) West Asia
(D) North Asia

9. ***Thailand is situated in:***
(A) South Asia
(B) South-East Asia
(C) West Asia
(D) North Asia

10. ***Belgium is situated in:***
(A) Eastern Europe
(B) Southern Europe
(C) Northern Europe
(D) Western Europe

11. ***Bosnia & Herzegovina is situated in:***
(A) Western Europe
(B) Southern Europe
(C) Northern Europe
(D) Eastern Europe

12. ***Bulgaria is situated in:***
(A) Southern Europe
(B) Western Europe
(C) Northern Europe
(D) Eastern Europe

13. ***Denmark is situated in:***
(A) Northern Europe
(B) Southern Europe
(C) Eastern Europe
(D) Western Europe

14. ***Finland is situated in:***
(A) Northern Europe
(B) Southern Europe
(C) Western Europe
(D) Eastern Europe

15. ***France is situated in:***
(A) Southern Europe
(B) Eastern Europe
(C) Northern Europe
(D) Western Europe

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	[illegible]	9.	(B)	10.	(D)
11.	(B)	12.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.	(A)	15.	(D)

World History - *Objective (MCQs)*

1. ***Renaissance started first in:***
   (a) France (b) Russia
   (c) Italy (d) England
2. ***Which of the following is not true of the European renaissance?***
   (a) It developed interest in science and fostered a spirit of adventure
   (b) It aimed at organizing anti-Church movements
   (c) It was a intellectual movement
   (d) It Found expression in the revival of the study of ancient Greco-Roman classics
3. ***The 'Last Supper', a famous renaissance painting was a master piece of:***
   (a) Michael Angelo (b) Titian
   (c) Leonardo de Vinci (d) Rephael
4. ***With which of the following, is the term 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' associated?***
   (a) Olympic Games (b) Industrial revolution
   (c) Russian revolution (d) French revolution
5. ***The author of the American Declaration of Independence was:***
   (a) Thomas Paine (b) Jefferson
   (c) Lafayette (d) George Washington
6. ***The Industrial Revolution First took place in:***
   (a) England (b) America
   (c) France (d) Germany
7. ***Match the following:***

	Renaissance writers		Works
A.	Dante	1.	Pantagruel
B.	Machiavelli	2.	Don Quixote
C.	Rebelais	3.	The Prince
D.	Cervantes	4.	Divine Comedy

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4	(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	1	2	3	(d)	4	3	1	2

8. ***'Guernica', the world famous painting was painted by:***
   (a) Leonardo deVinci (b) Van Gogh
   (c) Picasso (d) Michael Angelo
9. ***The author of the 'New Deal' was:***
   (a) President John Kennedy
   (b) President Woodrow Wilson
   (c) President Franklin Delano Roosevelt
   (d) President Theodore Roosevelt
10. ***The book 'Social Contract' was written by:***
   (a) Aristotle (b) Diderot
   (c) Voltaire (d) Rousseau
11. ***The Renaissance scientist who explained how planets moved around the sun was:***
   (a) Rebelais (b) Francis Bacon
   (c) Gutenberg (d) Kepler
12. ***The discovery of sea-route from Europe to India was made by:***
   (a) Marco Polo (b) Magellan
   (c) Vasco da Gama (d) Columbus
13. ***Who raised the slogan 'No taxation without representation'?***
   (a) People of Russia (b) American colonies
   (c) Industrial workers of England
   (d) Peasants and workers of France
14. ***What was the name of the atom bomb dropped by USA on Hiroshima in Japan during the Second World War?***
   (a) Little Boy (b) Little Fly
   (c) Little Devil (d) None of these
15. ***The first successful socialist revolution in history was:***
   (a) American Revolution
   (b) French Revolution
   (c) Russian Revolution
   (d) None of these
16. ***Where was Napoleon sent in exile after the battle of Waterloo?***
   (a) Capri (b) Corsica
   (c) St. Helen (d) Elba
17. ***Which of the following events occurred first?***
   (a) American War of Independence
   (b) Russian Revolution
   (c) French Revolution
   (d) Chinese Revolution
18. ***Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?***
   1. Richard Arkwright-Spinning Jenney

2. Samuel Crompton-Mule
3. Eli Whitney-Cotton gin

(a) 1 and 2 *(b)* 2 and 3
(c) 3 alone *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

19. *The slogan 'No taxation without representation' was first raised during the American Revolution in:*

(a) Massachussets Assembly
(b) Philadelphia Congress
(c) Boston Tea Party
(d) None of these

20. *The European Renaissance of the fifteenth century is noted for great advances in:*

(a) Medicine *(b)* Mathematics
(c) Engineering *(d)* Art and architecture

21. *German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of:*

(a) First World War *(b)* West Asian Crisis
(c) Second World War *(d)* Cold War

22. *Which was the first city destroyed by the atom bomb in Second World War?*

(a) Baghdad *(b)* Hiroshima
(c) Tokyo *(d)* Nagasaki

23. *July 14 is celebrated every year as a national holiday in France. On this day in 1789:*

(a) the fall of the Bastille took place.
(b) the members of the Third Estate declared themselves the National Assembly.
(c) Workers, peasants and other non-propertied classes were given political rights.
(d) Napoleon became the emperor.

24. *Who defined Democracy as the 'Government of the people, by the people and for the people'?*

(a) Abraham Lincoln *(b)* Winston Churchill
(c) George Washington *(d)* John Stuart Mill

25. *The Fall of Bastille is associated with the:*

(a) Russian Revolution of November 1917
(b) Greek War of Independence
(c) French Revolution of 1789
(d) American War of Independence

26. *Who is regarded as the founder of scientific socialism?*

(a) Lenin *(b)* Karl Marx
(c) Engels *(d)* Rousseau

27. *In 1793, a cotton gin was invented by:*

(a) Eli Whitney *(b)* Crompton
(c) Hargreaves *(d)* Cartwright

28. *'Das Capital' and 'Communist Manifesto' were written by:*

(a) Trotsky *(b)* Lenin
(c) Karl Marx *(d)* Engels

29. *The War of Independence of America was fought against the:*

(a) Royal People of America *(b)* Britain
(c) Denmark *(d)* France

30. *The first written republican constitution ever formed in history was that of the:*

(a) Americans *(b)* British
(c) French *(d)* Indians

31. *Choose the correct chronological order of the following events:*

1. French Revolution
2. Glorious Revolution
3. American War of Independence
4. Russian Revolution

(a) 2, 3, 1, 4 *(b)* 3, 2, 1, 4
(c) 2, 3, 4, 1 *(d)* 3, 4, 2, 1

32. *In the year 1815, the Battle of Waterloo was fought between:*

(a) Britain and France *(b)* Japan and China
(c) Austria and Russia *(d)* Britain and Germany

33. *The Pacific Ocean was named so by:*

(a) Columbus *(b)* Bartholo new Diaz
(c) Magellan *(d)* Vasco da Gama

34. *The author of 'Wealth of Nations' is:*

(a) Karl Marx *(b)* Carlyle
(c) Adam Smith *(d)* H.G. Wells

35. *Match the following:*

	Exploration		Explorers
A.	Sea route to India	1.	Columbus
B.	Voyage round the world (First)	2.	Vasco da Gama
C.	Discovery of America	3.	Captain Cook
D.	Discovery of Brazil	4.	Pedro Alvares Cabral
		5.	Magellan

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	5	1	4
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	[illegible]	5	2
(d)	5	1	3	4

36. *The [illegible] is celebrated as the '50[illegible]ary of Columbus' first Voyage to the New World. In 1942 Columbus reached:*

(a) South America and Cuba
(b) Bahamas and Canada

(c) Central America and West Indies
(d) Bahamas, Cuba and West Indies

37. *The Soviet Socialist Revolution of October is celebrated every year on November 7 because:*
(a) Russia's victory over Germany coincides with this date.
(b) the Provincial Government formed after the collapse of Czarist Government was over-thrown on this day in 1917
(c) Lenin's birthday falls on this day
(d) None of these

38. *The famous painting 'Sun flower' was done by:*
(a) Michael Angelo (b) Van Gogh
(c) Pablo Picasso (d) Leonardo de Vinci

39. *Who among the following was a poet of the Italian Renaissance?*
(a) Dante (b) Virgil
(c) Homer (d) Rossetti

40. *Who was the author of the 'Republic', a famous classic?*
(a) Herodotus (b) Plato
(c) Alexander (d) Aristotle

41. *What is the correct chronological order of the following events?*
1. Declaration of American Independence
2. Battle of Waterloo
3. Fall of Bastille
4. First British Factory Act

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
(c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

42. *The 'Communist Manifesto' was first published in:*
(a) German (b) French
(c) English (d) Russian

43. *The Industrial Revolution in the last quarter of the eighteenth century in England first affected the:*
(a) Coal mining industry
(b) Shipping industry
(c) Cotton textiles industry
(d) Iron and steel industry

44. *Russian revolutionary, who founded the Communist Party was:*
(a) Stalin (b) Karl Marx
(c) Lenin (d) Trotsky

45. *What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?*
1. Massachusetts Assembly
2. The Boston Tea Party
3. The Philadephia Congress

(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 2, 1, 3
(c) 2, 3, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1

46. *The most important achievement of Abraham Lincoln was:*
(a) the strengthening of democracy
(b) the abolition of slavery
(c) the establishment of the supremacy of the north over the south
(d) None of these

47. *Match the following:*

A.	1668	1.	French Revolution
B.	1776	2.	Glorious Revolution
C.	1789	3.	American War of Independence
D.	1917	4.	Chinese Revolution
		5.	Bolshevik Revolution

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	2	4	1	3	(d)	2	3	1	5

48. *Under which of the following treaties did the British recognise the independence of 13 American Colonies?*
(a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Paris
(c) Maastricht Treaty (d) None of these

49. *Who among the following was directly associated with the French Revolution?*
(a) Danton (b) Voltaire
(c) Louis XIV (d) Napolean Bonaparte

50. *Economic crisis of 1930s originated in:*
(a) France (b) Brazil
(c) U.S.A. (d) Russia

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(C)	4.	(D)	5.	(B)
6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(C)	10.	(D)
11.	(D)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(C)
16.	(C)	17.	(A)	18.	(D)	19.	(A)	20.	(D)
21.	(C)	22.	(B)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)	25.	(C)
26.	(B)	27.	(A)	28.	(C)	29.	(B)	30.	(A)
31.	(A)	32.	(A)	33.	(C)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)
36.	(D)	37.	(B)	38.	(B)	39.	(A)	40.	(B)
41.	(B)	42.	(A)	43.	(C)	44.	(C)	45.	(A)
46.	(B)	47.	(D)	48.	(B)	49.	(D)	50.	(C)

****

World Economy - *Objective (MCQs)*

World Economy

1. ***GATT headquarters is located at:***
(a) Geneva (b) Paris
(c) Washington (d) Hague

2. ***From the view of international economy, Third World implies:***
(a) The developed countries
(b) The developing countries
(c) Block led by U.S.A., U.K. etc.
(d) None of these

3. ***Voting rights in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are distributed on the basis of:***
(a) One country, one vote
(b) Proportion to the share of the income of the country in the world income
(c) Proportion to contributions given by each country
(d) Proportion to quota allocated to countries from time to time

4. ***Which of the following statements is true about Asian Development Bank?***
(a) It is a Commercial Bank.
(b) It was sponsorΔed by UN.
(c) It is a subsidiary of World Bank.
(d) It gives loans only for housing projects.

5. ***The headquarters of IMF is situated in:***
(a) England (b) New York
(c) Washington (d) Tokyo

6. ***Which of the following economic groups are the organizations of the Third World Countries?***
1. South Commission 2. Group of 77
3. Council of Mutual Economic Assistance
4. Association of South-East Asian Nations
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

7. ***Which of the following organizations has rated India as the sixth largest economy in the world?***
(a) European Development Bank
(b) World Bank
(c) Asian Development Bank
(d) International monetary Fund
(e) None of these

8. ***Most Favoured Nations (MFN) clause under GATT implies:***
(a) Most favour to some countries
(b) No favour to some countries
(c) Most favour to all countries
(d) No favour to any country

9. ***GATT is an international organization helping in:***
(a) Trading with socialist countries
(b) Trading between developing countries
(c) Trading with communist countries
(d) None of these

10. ***Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility is a fund for helping member countries and is maintained by:***
(a) Asian Development Bank
(b) The European Community
(c) The World bank
(d) International Monetary Fund

11. ***Economic and Social Council of United Nations is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a term of:***
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 5 years (d) 7 years

12. ***The developing countries have only a minor share of the world trade because:***
(a) They produce mainly primary goods whose prices are low.
(b) Their economies are not trade oriented.
(c) They lack the necessary infrastructure.
(d) They face fierce competition from trade grouping like the EEC.

13. ***Which of the following types of borrowings from the IMF has the Softest servicing conditions:***
(a) Oil facility (b) ESAF
(c) Second Trancha Loan (d) SAF

14. ***The purpose of the World Bank is to:***
(a) Meet balance of payments position
(b) Reduce trade gaps
(c) Give international loans for development purposes
(d) Assist in projects in developing countries

15. ***The main function of I.M.F. is to:***
(a) Finance investment loans to developing countries
(b) Act as a private sector lending arm of the World Bank
(c) Help to solve balance of payment problems of member countries
(d) Arrange international deposits from banks

16. ***World Bank is situated at:***

(a) England (b) Manila
(c) New York (d) Washington

17. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is set up to take over functions of which of the following?
(a) IUOTO (b) IMF
(c) GATT (d) ECA
(e) ECOSOC

18. World Bank is a body:
(a) Of non-official, generous individuals
(b) That controls world wide foreign exchange operations
(c) Of major banks operating in different countries
(d) That gives aid to developing countries

19. What is the complete name of World Bank?
(a) International Finance Corporation
(b) International Development Authority
(c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(d) International Monetary Fund

20. The headquarters of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) is in:
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Malaysia (d) Singapore

21. A common currency for the members of the Common Market in Europe is known as:
(a) Franc (b) Dollar
(c) Euro (d) Pound

22. The World Investment Report (WIR) is published by which of the following bodies?
(a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
(b) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(d) International Development Agency (IDA)
(e) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

23. Which of the following denotes the organization commonly known as the 'World Bank'?
(a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(b) European Economic Community (EEC)
(c) International Bank For Economic Operation (BEC)
(d) International Bank For Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
(e) Council For Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

24. The latsst regional economic bloc to be formed is:
(a) APEC (b) ASEAN
(c) NAFTA (d) COMECON

25. World Trade Organisation is the new name of:
(a) World Bank (b) IMF
(c) GATT (d) IFC

26. Full form of BCCI is:
(a) Bank of Commerce and Co-operation International
(b) Bank of Central Co-operation International
(c) Bank of Credit and Commerce International
(d) None of these

27. The soft loan affiliate of the World Bank is:
(a) Asian Development Bank
(b) International Monetary Fund
(c) International Development Association
(d) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

28. The 'Marrakesh Declaration' adopted at the meeting of GATT was a result of which of the following:
(a) Geneva Agreement
(b) Paris Conclave
(c) Delhi Declaration
(d) Rome Declaration
(e) Uruguay Round

29. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is located at:
(a) Geneva (b) Washington
(c) London (d) New York

30. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank is in:
(a) Hong Kong (b) Seoul
(c) Manila (d) Tokyo

31. The main watch dog of international trade is:
(a) IMF (b) GATT
(c) IFC (d) World Bank

32. Which of the following were objectives for which the International Monetary Fund was established?
1. Promoting International Monetary Cooperation
2. Expanding International Trade
3. Lessening disequilibrium of balances of payment

4. Avoiding Competitive exchange depreciations

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

33. *Which of the following organizations, through its various programmes, works to achieve complete economic union of its members :*

(a) Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC)
(b) Asian Productivity Organization (APO)
(c) BENELUX Economic Union
(d) None of these

34. *According to the latest World Bank Atlas, the country with the highest per capita income is:*

(a) U.S.A. (b) Switzerland
(c) Japan (d) Egypt
(e) Luxembourg

35. *Which of the following countries has the largest external debt?*

(a) U.S.A. (b) India
(c) Mexico (d) Brazil

36. *'Conditionality' of an I.M.F. loan to a member country stands for:*

(a) Interest and repayment terms of the loan
(b) An assessment of the credit worthiness of the borrower
(c) Schedule of disbursement of loan installments
(d) The policy steps which the borrower country must take

37. *World Bank provides loans to underdeveloped countries at the rate of:*

(a) 2.5% (b) 5.2%
(c) 5.5% (d) 6.1%

38. *The headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) is located at:*

(a) Bangkok (b) Singapore
(c) Kuala Lumpur (d) Manila

39. *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) mainly deals with which of the following?*

1. Protectionism
2. Restrictive quotas
3. Subsidies and the related global demand

(a) Only 2 and 3 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 1 and 2 (d) Only 1 and 3
(e) All 1, 2 and 3

40. *Which of the following deals with economic offences?*

(a) MISA (b) NSA
(c) TADA (d) COFEPOSA

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(B)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(D)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(C)
16.	(D)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)
21.	(C)	22.	(E)	23.	(D)	24.	(C)	25.	(C)
26.	(C)	27.	(C)	28.	(E)	29.	(B)	30.	(C)
31.	(A)	32.	(D)	33.	(C)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)
36.	(D)	37.	(C)	38.	(A)	39.	(E)	40.	(D)

Prominent Civilization & Chronological Eras

1. *Moenjo-Daro civilization started in _____ B. C.*

(A) 3,500 (B) 3,000
(C) 4,000 (C) 3,800

2. *The period of Babylonic (LowerIraq) civilization was:*

(A) 1,500 B.C. to 538 B.C.
(B) 1,600B.C. to 540 B.C.
(C) 1,300 B.C. to 558 B.C.
(D) 1,500 B.C. to 640 B.C.

3. *Eskimo civilization came into being in _____ B. C.*

(A) 1,400 (B) 1,200
(C) 1,500 (D) 1,100

4. *Polynesian civilization started in:*

(A) 700 B.C. (B) 550 B.C.
(C) 500 B.C. (D) 600 B.C.

5. *Ottoman civilization's period was:*

(A)1310 A.D. to 1919 A.D.
(B)1075 A.D. to 1919 A.D.
(C)1320 A.D. to 1925 A.D.
(D)975 A. D. to 1820 A. D.

6. *Jewish Era began on:*

(A) Aug. 29, 3771 B.C.
(B) Oct. 7, 3761 B.C.
(C) Feb. 28, 3671 B. C.
(D) Oct. 24, 3061 B.C.

7. *April 24, 953 B. C. relates to:*

(A) Maccabean Era
(B) Saka Era
(C) Roman Era
(D) Julian Era

8. *Christian Era was started on:*

(A)Jan. 1, 1 A. D.
(B)March 1, 1 A.D.
(C)August 1, 27 B.C.

9. *Islamic Hijra Era's starting date is:*

(A) July 16, 620 A.D.
(B) Jan.26, 632 A.D.
(C) June 16,620 A.D.
(D) July 16, 622 A.D.

10. *When the Chinese Era was started?*

(A) 1830 A.D. (B) 1930 A.D.

(C) 1850 A.D. (D) 1900 A.D.

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4.	(C)	5.	(A)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)	10	(B)

Famous Dynasties of the World

1. Austria remained as a part of Germany from:
(A) 1918-1938
(B) 1940-1945
(C) 1938-1945
(D) 1942-1944

2. In Britain, "Normans Period" was:
(A) 1066-1154
(B) 827-1066
(C) 966-1154
(D) 1066-1399

3. The Windsor period (Britain) started in:
(A) 1916 (B) 1901
(C) 1908 (D) 1910

4. Chinese "Yuan Dynasty's period" was:
(A) 960-1279
(B) 1260-1368
(C) 1260-1485
(D) 1368-1644

5. In China, the period from 1368-1644 is related to:
(A) Han Dynasty
(B) T'ang Dynasty
(C) Ming Dynasty
(D) Manchu Dynasty

6. When China became republic?
(A) 1947 (B) 1949
(C) 1920 (D) 1912

7. France became republic for the first time in:
(A) 1799 (B) 1814
(C) 1808 (D) 1792

8. When France became republic for the second time?
(A) 1852 (B) 1859
(C) 1864 (D) 1912

9. The period of "Nazi Dictatorship" over Germany was:
(A) 1929-1945
(B) 1918-1933
(C) 1933-1945
(D) 1930-1935

10. Germany remained in the grip of Allied occupation from 1945 to:
(A) 1946 (B) 1952
(C) 1950 (D) 1990

11. Give the period of Mughal Emperors, who ruled over India:
(A) 1857-1947
(B) 1055-1526
(C) 1426-1857
(D) 1526-1857

12. for how many years, the British ruled over India?
(A) 90 years
(B) 110 years
(C) 100 years
(D) 85 years

13. "Shogun Period" (1603-1867) is related to:
(A) China
(B) Japan
(C) Hungary
(D) Sweden

14. The Pious Caliphs ruled from 632 to:
(A) 644 A.D
(B) 671 A.D
(C) 676 A.D
(D) 661 A.D

15. The period of Ummayad Caliphate was:
(A) 676-725 (B) 672-750
(C) 661-750 (D) 665-740

16. The Abbasid Caliphs ruled from 750 to:
(A) 1260 (B) 1258
(C) 1235 (D) 1158

17. In Turkey, the period of Ottoman (Usmani) Sultans was:
(A) 1314-1919 (B) 1290-1923
(C) 1299-1919 (D) 1299-1922

18. When Turkey became a republic?
(A) 1923 (B) 1919
(C) 1922 (D) 1928

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(B)	7.	(D)	8.	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(D)	12.	(A)	13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)
16.	(B)	17.	(D)	18.	(A)				

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World General Knowledge
Objective - MCQs

Countries of the World

1. ***There are______ countries in the world***
   (A) 193
   (B) 182
   (C) 186
   (D) 196
2. ***Myanmer is the new name of______.***
   (A) Sri Lanka
   (B) Burma
   (C) Combodia
   (D) Vietnam
3. ***Capital city of Australia is______.***
   (A) Sydney
   (B) Hobarte
   (C) Melbourne
   (D) Canberra
4. ***In Afghanistan, who was the supreme leader of the ruling Taliban, who captured Kabul on September 27, 1996?***
   (A) Gulbaddin Hikmatyar
   (B) Mullah Muhammad Umer
   (C) Rasheed Dostum
   (D) Abdul-Rub Siyaf
5. ***Addis Ababa is the capital of:***
   (A) Rwanda
   (B) Cameroon
   (C) Ethiopia
   (D) Kenya
6. ***Which country exploded its first nuclear device underground?***
   (A) Britain
   (B) China
   (C) USA
   (D) USSR
7. ***Changed name of Formosa is_____.***
   (A) Singapore
   (B) Taiwan
   (C) Malaysia
   (D) Hong Kong
8. ***Germany was divided into two separate independent states (East Germany and West Germany) in______.***
   (A) 1920
   (B) 1946
   (C) 1940
   (D) 1945
9. ***East Germany and West Germany were once again merged into one state on______.***
   (A) September 16, 1989
   (B) October 24, 1988
   (C) October 03, 1990
   (D) October 13, 1989
10. ***Tashkent is the capital of:***
    (A) Tajikistan
    (B) Turkmenistan
    (C) Azerbaijan
    (D) Uzbekistan
11. ***Sheikh Hasina Wajid became Bangladesh's Prime Minister after:***
    (A) Khalida Zia
    (B) Gen. Ershad
    (C) Mujeebur Rehman
    (D) Zia-ur-Rehman
12. ***New name of Zaire (An African country) is:***
    (A) Chad
    (B) Congo
    (C) Ghana
    (D) Mozambique
13. ***Eritrea became an independent state on May 24, 1993; got independence from:***
    (A) South Africa
    (B) Nigeria
    (C) Zimbabwe
    (D) Ethiopia
14. ***Kuwait was occupied by Iraq on:***
    (A) Feb. 27, 1991
    (B) Aug. 28, 1990
    (C) Aug. 02,1990
    (D) Aug. 17, 1991
15. ***Amman is the capital of:***
    (A) Jordan
    (B) Yemen
    (C) Bahrain
    (D) Qatar
16. ***The currency of Iraq is:***
    (A) Dinar
    (B) Rial
    (C) Dirham
    (D) Rupee
17. ***Who was the first president of USA?***
    (A) Richard Nixon
    (B) John F. Kennedy
    (C) George Washington
    (D) Abraham Lincoln
18. ***Which was the first country to recognize Bangladesh?***

(A) China
(B) India
(C) USA
(D) Pakistan

19. *Rauf Denktash is the statesman of:*
(A) Cyprus
(B) Turkey
(C) Albania
(D) Bulgaria

20. *The capital of Libya is:*
(A) Havana
(B) Kampala
(C) Tripoli
(D) Belgrade

21. *The currency of Turkey is:*
(A) Pound
(B) Peso
(C) Markka
(D) Lira

22. *Which is the most populous country of the world?*
(A) India
(B) Russian Federation
(C) China
(D) USA

23. *USA consists of_______ states:*
(A) 52
(B) 50
(C) 54
(D) 51

24. *Suez Canal joins:*
(A) Egypt to Turkey
(B) The Mediterranean to the Red Sea
(C) London to New York
(D) Tokyo to Osaka

25. *The largest producer of silver in the world is:*
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Egypt
(C) Peru
(D) Mexico

26. *Which portion of the world is uninhabitated:*
(A) Alaska
(B) Antarctica
(C) Australia
(D) Thar

27. *Russia is located in the continent of:*
(A) Europe
(B) Asia
(C) Latin America
(D) Europe and Asia (both)

28. *Netherlands is also known as:*
(A) Belgium
(B) Finland
(C) Holland
(D) Greece

29. *'Vatican City' is located in:*
(A) Italy
(B) Greece
(C) Scotland
(D) Britain'

30. *Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan is the president of:*
(A) Bahrain
(B) UAE
(C) Qatar
(D) Kuwait

31. *The city of Seven Hills is:*
(A) Milan
(B) Athens
(C) Murree
(D) Rome

32. *Land of Midnight Sun is:*
(A) Japan
(B) Norway
(C) Australia
(D) New Zealand

33. *The capital of Brazil is:*
(A) Hawana
(B) Reo de Janero
(C) Brasilia
(D) Sofia

34. *What is the currency of South Africa?*
(A) Rand
(B) Dollar
(C) Franc
(D) Pound

35. *Which country is called 'Buffer State of Asia'?*
(A) Mangolia
(B) Afghanistan
(C) Tibet
(D) Myanmar

36. _______ *is called 'Land of Mountains' ?*
(A) Indonesia
(B) Japan
(C) Nepal
(D) Pakistan

37. *'Land of Thousand Lakes' is:*
(A) Finland
(B) Iceland
(C) Pakistan
(D) Bangladesh

38. *After Iran, who is the largest manufacturer of carpets?*
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Pakistan
(C) Iraq

(D) Uzbekistan

39. ***China is a state based on:***
(A) Partyless democracy
(B) Bi-party system
(C) Multi-party system
(D) Single party system

40. ***Official reports of the British Govt. are called:***
(A) White Books
(B) Green Books
(C) Grey Books
(D) Blue Books

41. ***______ is called 'Key to the Mediterranean'.***
(A) Athens
(B) Rome
Gibraltar
(D) Madrid

42. ***Which European country is called 'Flower Garden of Europe'?***
(A) Sweden
(B) Netherlands
(C) Switzerland
(D) Finland

43. ***The famous 'Taj Mahal' is situated in:***
(A) Agra
(B) Madras
(C) Delhi
(D) Kolkata

44. ***Eternal city is:***
(A) Baghdad
(B) Quetta
(C) Athens
(D) Cairo

45. ***______ is called 'Land of White Elephants'.***
(A) Kenya
(B) Congo
(C) Thailand
(D) Mozambique

46. ***'Forbidden City' is:***
(A) Lhasa (Tibet)
(B) Beijing
(C) Tokyo
(D) Rome

47. ***Singapore City is the capital of:***
(A) Taiwan
(B) Hong Kong
(C) Vietnam
(D) Singapore

48. ***______ is called 'Site of Ancient Civilization'.***
(A) Egypt
(B) Iraq
(C) China
(D) Greece

49. ***'Pearl of East' is:***
(A) Bangkok
(B) Tokyo
(C) Seoul
(D) Penang

50. ***Fidel Castro is the president of:***
(A) Cuba
(B) Mexico
(C) Jamaica
(D) Uruguay

Answers

1.	A	2.	B	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C
6.	A	7.	B	8.	D	9.	C	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	D	14.	C	15.	A
16.	B	17.	C	18.	B	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	C	23.	B	24.	B	25.	D
26.	B	27.	D	28.	C	29.	A	30.	B
31.	D	32.	B	33.	C	34.	A	35.	B
36.	C	37.	A	38.	B	39.	D	40.	D
41.	C	42.	B	43.	A	44.	B	45.	C
46.	A	47.	D	48.	B	49.	D	50.	A

Location & Capitals of Countries

1. ***Austria is located in:***
(A) Asia
(B) Central Europe
(C) Western Europe
(D) South America

2. ***Where is Bangladesh located?***
(A) Africa
(B) Eastern Asia
(C) Western Asia
(D) Southern Asia

3. ***Name the capital of and Bosnia Herzegovina:***
(A) Zagrib
(B) Sofia
(C) Sarajevo
(D) Belgrade

4. ***Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in:***
(A) Western Europe
(B) Southern Europe
(C) Asia
(D) Africa

5. ***The capital of China is:***
(A) Beijing
(B) Shangai
(C) Hong Kong
(D) Honan

6. *Cyprus is:*
   (A) Continent
   (B) Colony
   (C) Peninsula
   (D) An Island
7. *Cairo is the largest city of:*
   (A) Syria
   (B) Morocco
   (C) Egypt
   (D) Sudan
8. *Germany is located in:*
   (A) Central Europe
   (B) Western Europe
   (C) Asia
   (D) Africa and Europe
9 *Addis Ababa is the capital of:*
   (A) Chad
   (B) Nigeria
   (C) Ghana
   (D) Ethiopia
10. *Where is France located?*
   (A) Eastern Africa
   (B) Western Europe
   (C) Eastern Europe
   (D) South America
11. *Persia was the old name of:*
   (A) Ethiopia
   (B) Iraq
   (C) Syria
   (D) Iran
12. *Indonesia is located in:*
   (A) Asia
   (B) Australia
   (C) Europe
   (D) Africa
13. *Iraq's capital is:*
   (A) Tehran
   (B) Basra
   (C) Baghdad
   (D) Tripoli
14. *Where is Italy located?*
   (A) Central Europe
   (B) Southern Europe
   (C) Africa
   (D) Asia
15. *Jerusalem is the capital of:*
   (A) Israel
   (B) Palestine
   (C) Lebanon
   (D) Syria
16. *Libya is located in:*
   (A) Asia
   (B) Middle East
   (C) Central Africa
   (D) North Africa
17. *Astana (formerly Akmola) is the new capital of Kazakhstan. It replaced ______ in Dec., 1997:*
   (A) Bishkek
   (B) Baku
   (C) Alma Ata
   (D) Dushanbe
18. *Malta is a/an:*
   (A) Peninsula
   (B) Island
   (C) Colony
   (D) Buffer state
19. *Mongolia is situated in?*
   (A) Central Asia
   (B) Europe
   (C) Africa
   (D) South America
20. *Name the capital of Nepal.*
   (A) Yangon
   (B) Bangkok
   (C) Kathmandu
   (D) Male
21. *Holland is also known as:*
   (A) Madagascar
   (B) Netherlands
   (C) Greece
   (D) Luxembourg
22. *The capital of Russia is:*
   (A) Moscow
   (B) Leningrad
   (C) Ukraine
   (D) Warsaw
23. *Where is Somalia located?*
   (A) South America
   (B) Asia
   (C) Middle East
   (D) Africa
24. *Name the capital of Saudi Arabia:*
   (A) Jeddah
   (B) Riyadh
   (C) Madina
   (D) Makkah
25. *Switzerland is located in:*
   (A) Central Europe
   (B) Western Europe
   (C) North America
   (D) Asia
26 *Khartoum is the capital of:*
   (A) Zimbabwe
   (B) Sweden
   (C) Sudan
   (D) Kenya
27. *Yugoslavia is situated in:*
   (A) Central Europe
   (B) Southern Europe

(C) Asia and Europe
(D) Middle East

28. ***Name the capital of United Arab Emirates:***
(A) Manama
(B) Sharjah
(C) Dubai
(D) Abu Dhabi

29. ***Turkey is situated in:***
(A) Asia
(B) Asia and Europe
(C) Europe
(D) Africa

30. ***What is West Indies?***
(A) A Country
(B) An Island
(C) Sum of Islands
(D) Colony

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(D)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)	10.	(B)
11.	(D)	12.	(A)	13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(A)	20.	(C)
21.	(B)	22.	(A)	23.	(D)	24.	(B)	25	(A)
26.	(C)	27.	(B)	28.	(D)	29.	(B)	30.	(C)

Capitals of the Countries

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. ***The capital of Turkey is:***
(A) Washington
(B) Ankara
(C) Sanaa

2. ***The capital of Uganda is:***
(A) Kampala
(B) London
(C) Bangkok

3. ***The capital of China is:***
(A) Tokyo
(B) San Jose
(C) Beijing

4. ***The capital of Kuwait is:***
(A) Kuwait City
(B) Rome
(C) Riyadh

5. ***The capital of Malaysia is:***
(A) Seoul
(B) Amman
(C) Kuala Lumpur

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. ***The capital of U.S.A. is:***
(A) Rome
(B) London
(C) Washington

2. ***The capital of Spain is:***
(A) Madrid
(B) Colombo
(C) Doha

3. ***The capital of Italy is:***
(A) Dublin
(B) Rome
(C) New Delhi

4. ***The capital of Australia is:***
(A) Dhaka
(B) New York
(C) Canberra

5 ***The capital of Bulgaria is:***
(A) Minsk
(B) Sofia
(C) Paris

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 3

1. ***The capital of Israel is:***
(A) Jerusalem
(B) Omman
(C) Ankara

2. ***The capital of Iraq is:***
(A) Tehran
(B) Jakarta
(C) Baghdad

3. ***The capital of Japan is:***
(A) Tokyo
(B) Beijing
(C) Seoul

4. ***The capital of United Kingdom is:***
(A) Paris
(B) London
(C) Rome

5. ***The capital of New Zealand is:***
(A) Oslo
(B) Amsterdam
(C) Wellington

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

1. ***The capital of Poland is:***
(A) Doha
(B) Warsaw
(C) Lima

2. ***The capital of Sri Lanka is:***
(A) Colombo
(B) Kathmandu
(C) Yaren

3. ***The capital of Indonesia is:***
(A) Riga

(B) Dublin
(C) Jakarta

4. *The capital of Germany is:*
(A) Berlin
(B) Paris
(C) London

5 *The capital of Egypt is:*
(A) Tehran
(B) Omman
(C) Cairo

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(A)	5.	(C)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 5

1. *The capital of Angola is:*
(A) Vienna
(B) Luanda
(C) Tirana

2. *The capital of Chad is:*
(A) N'Djamena
(B) Bogota
(C) London

3. *The capital of Finland is:*
(A) Dublin
(B) Rome
(C) Helsinki

4. *The capital of Kenya is:*
(A) Amman
(B) Nairobi
(C) Oslo

5. *The capital of Monaco is:*
(A) Valletta
(B) Port Louis
(C) Monaco Ville

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)

Currency

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 1

1. *Afghani is the currency of:*
(A) Angola
(B) Afghanistan
(C) France

2. *Lek is the currency of....................*
(A) a. Albania
(B) b. Algeria
(C) c. Brazil

3. *Dinar is the currency of................*
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Oman
(C) Algeria

4. *French Franc & Spanish Peseta are currencies of..........*
(A) France
(B) Andorra
(C) Sudan

5. *New Kwanza is the currency of........*
(A) Angola
(B) Turkey
(C) Tuvalu

6. *East Caribbean Dollar is the currency of.........*
(A) Brunei
(B) Norway
(C) Antigua & Barbuda

7. *Peso is the currency of.................*
(A) Malawi
(B) Argentina
(C) Solomon Island

8. *Rouble (Russian) is the currency of......*
(A) Armenia
(B) Azerbaijan
(C) Kazakhstan

9. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Mexico
(B) Australia
(C) Austria

10 *Schiling is the currency of.............*
(A) Slovakia
(B) Lebanon
(C) Austria

Answers

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(C)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 2

1. *Manat is the currency of...............*
(A) Azerbaijan
(B) Kazakhstan
(C) Mali

2. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Bahrain
(B) Mexico
(C) Bahamas

3. *Taka is the currency of.................*
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Bolivia

4. *Dollar is the currency of...............*
(A) Finland
(B) Netherlands
(C) Barbados

5. *Rouble (Russian) is the currency of........*
(A) Belarus
(B) Bermuda
(C) Brazil

6. **Franc is the currency of................**
(A) U.S.A.
(B) Norway
(C) Belgium

7. *Dollar is the currency of ....*
 (A) Finland
 (B) Belize
 (C) Nigeria

8. *C.F.A. Franc is the currency of ....*
 (A) Benin
 (B) Bolivia
 (C) Morocco

9. *Dollar is the currency of ....*
 (A) Egypt
 (B) France
 (C) Bermuda

10. *Ngultrum is the currency of ....*
 (A) Bangladesh
 (B) Bhutan
 (C) Nigeria

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO.3

1. *Bolivianos is the currency of ....*
 (A) Hungary
 (B) Iceland
 (C) Bolivia

2. *Dinar is the currency of ....*
 (A) Bosnia-Herzegovina
 (B) Kazakhstan
 (C) Malaysia

3. **Pula is the currency of ....**
 (A) Ukraine
 (B) Austria
 (C) Botswana

4. *Cruzeiro is the currency of ....*
 (A) Cambodia
 (B) Brazil
 (C) U.S.A.

5. *Dollar is the currency of ....*
 (A) Canada
 (B) Argentina
 (C) Netherlands

6. *Lev is the currency of ....*
 (A) Sudan
 (B) Bulgaria
 (C) Somalia

7. **C.F.A. Franc is the currency of ....**
 (A) Burkina Faso
 (B) Turkey
 (C) Israel

8. *Franc is the currency of ....*
 (A) Iceland
 (B) Ireland
 (C) Burundi

9. *Riel is the currency of ....*
 (A) Iran
 (B) Cambodia
 (C) Gambia

10. *Dollar is the currency of ....*
 (A) Brunei
 (B) Tunisia
 (C) Jordan

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(B)	7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO. 4

1. *Fscudo is the currency of ....*
 (A) Congo
 (B) Cape Verde
 (C) Spain

2. *C.F.A. Franc is the currency of ....*
 (A) Guinea
 (B) Italy
 (C) Cameroon

3. *Peso is the currency of ....*
 (A) Panama
 (B) Chile
 (C) Ukraine

4. *Yuan is the currency of ....*
 (A) China
 (B) Korea (North)
 (C) Korea (South)

5. *Colone is the currency of ....*
 (A) Romania
 (B) Cuba
 (C) Costa Rica

6. **Dinar is the currency of ....**
 (A) Croatia
 (B) Argentina
 (C) Morocco

7. *Pound is the currency of*
 (A) Italy
 (B) Cyprus
 (C) Israel

8. *Koruna is the currency of ....*
 (A) Czech Republic
 (B) Norway
 (C) Malta

9. *Korne is the currency of...........*
 (A) Sudan
 (B) Switzerland
 (C) Denmark

10. *Peso is the currency of ....*
 (A) Nepal
 (B) Cuba
 (C) Malawi

Answers

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)
6.	(a)	7.	(b)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(b)

OBJECTIVE TEST NO.'5

1. *C.F.A. Franc is the currency of ....*
   (A) Congo
   (B) Lithuania
   (C) Liberia
2. *Kroner is the currency of ....*
   (A) Sudan
   (B) Iceland
   (C) Norway
3. *Franc is the currency of ....*
   (A) Denmark
   (B) Djibouti
   (C) Cyprus
4. *East Caribbean Dollar is the currency of ....*
   (A) Dominica
   (B) Fiji
   (C) Egypt
5. *Sucre is the currency of ....*
   (A) Malawi
   (B) Ecuador
   (C) Indonesia
6. *Pound is the currency of ....*
   (A) New Zealand
   (B) Malta
   (C) Egypt
7. *Colon is the currency of ....*
   (A) El Salvador
   (B) Lebanon
   (C) Kenya
8. *Bipkwele is the currency of ....*
   (A) Latvia
   (B) Laos
   (C) Equatorial Guinea
9. *Kroon is the currency of ....*
   (A) Romania
   (B) Poland
   (C) Estonia
10. *Birr is the currency of ....*
   (A) Libya
   (B) Ethiopia
   (C) Oman

Answers

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)
6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)

Changed Geographical Names

1. *The new name of Abyssinia is:*
   (A) Libya
   (B) Mauritania
   (C) Syria
   (D) Ethiopia
2. *Ankara is the new name of:*
   (A) Babylon
   (B) Angora
   (C) Bastille
   (D) Aleppo
3. *Give the new name of Batavia:*
   (A) Jakarta
   (B) Java
   (C) Kuala Lumpur
   (D) Nairobi
4. *The old name of Sri Lanka was:*
   (A) Panjim
   (B) Acre
   (C) Ceylon
   (D) Manchukuo
5. *East Pakistan is now called:*
   (A) Punjab
   (B) Assam
   (C) Karachi
   (D) Bangladesh
6. *The new name of "Sandwich Islands" is:*
   (A) Zaire
   (B) Hawaiin Islands
   (C) Nauru
   (D) Fiji
7. *The changed name of Persia is:*
   (A) Iran
   (B) Iraq
   (C) Palestine
   (D) Jordan
8. *Give the new name of Constantinople:*
   (A) Athens
   (B) Istanbul
   (C) Rome
   (D) Cairo
9. *Taiwan is the new name of:*
   (A) Nyasaland
   (B) Cristiania
   (C) Tanganyka
   (D) Formosa
10. *East Indies is now called:*
   (A) West Indies
   (B) Malaysia
   (C) Indonesia
   (D) Philippines
11. *Nippon is the new name of:*
   (A) Japan
   (B) Laos
   (C) Vietnam
   (D) South Korea
12. *Pipri (Pakistan) is now called:*
   (A) Quetta
   (B) Thatta
   (C) Karachi
   (D) Bin Qasim
13. *Mayanmar is the changed name of:*

(A) Bhutan
(B) Maldives
(C) Burma
(D) Nepal

14. ***Siam was the old name of:***
(A) Thailand
(B) Mongolia
(C) Cambodia
(D) Mauritius

15. ***Rangoon's new name is:***
(A) Bishkek
(B) Koin
(C) Panaji
(D) Yangon

16. ***Peking is now called:***
(A) Tokyo
(B) Beijing
(C) Seoul
(D) Shanghai

17. ***Dhaka was formerly called:***
(A) Salisbury
(B) East Pakistan
(C) Montgomery
(D) Dacca

18. ***Lyallpur is now called:***
(A) Faisalabad
(B) Sahiwal
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Attock

19. ***Give the old name of Athens:***
(A) Antioch
(B) Athinai
(C) Tananarive
(D) Frunze

20. ***South West Africa is now called:***
(A) Tanzania
(B) Zambia
(C) Namibia
(D) Kenya

1.	(D)	2.	(B)	3.	(A)	4.	(C)	5.	(D)
6.	(B)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(D)	10.	(C)
11.	(A)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(A)	15.	(D)
16.	(B)	17.	(D)	18	(A)	19.	(B)	20.	(C)

Geographical Epithets (Countries)

1. ***Which country is called "Land of Mountains"?***
(a) Mongolia (b) Japan
(c) Nepal (d) Indonesia

2. ***What [illegible] geographical epithet of Japan?***
(a) [illegible] illies (b) Land of amber
(c) [illegible] contrasts (d) Land of rising sun

3. ***Which country is called "Flower Garden of Europe"?***
(a) United Kingdom (b) France
(c) Netherlands (d) Denmark

4. ***Which country is called "Gift of Nile"?***
(a) Sudan (b) Libya
(c) Algeria (d) Egypt

5. ***What is the geographical epithet of Bahrain?***
(a) Isle of pearls (b) Emerald island
(c) Land of morning calm (d) Gift of Nile

6. ***Which country enjoys the epithet of "Land of the Golden Fibre"?***
(a) China (b) Bangladesh
(c) Australia (d) Finland

7. ***Give the name of the country which is called "Land of Thousand Islands".***
(a) Philippines (b) Japan
(c) Indonesia (d) West Indies

8. ***To which country, the epithet "Cockpit of Europe" refers?***
(a) France (b) Luxembourg
(c) Netherlands (d) Belgium

9. ***What is the epithet of New Zealand?***
(a) Britain of South (b) Emerald Island
(c) Island Continent (d) Land of Mountains

10. ***Which country is called "Island Continent"?***
(a) United Kingdom (b) Australia
(c) Iceland (d) Canada

11. ***Which country is called "Horn of Africa"?***
(a) Egypt (b) Sudan
(c) Somalia (d) Eritrea

Geographical Epithets (Cities)

12. ***Which city is called "City of Bazars"?***
(a) Cairo (b) Bangkok
(c) Lahore (d) Jakarta

13. ***What is the geographical epithet of New York?***
(a) City of Parks (b) City of Peace
(c) City of Freedom (d) City of Skyscrapers

14. ***Which city is called "Forbidden City"?***
(a) Tokyo (Japan) (b) Manila (Philippines)
(c) Lahore (Pakistan) (d) Warsaw (Poland)

15. ***Which city is called "Manchester of Pakistan"?***

(a) Karachi (b) Faisalabad
(c) Gujranwala (d) Hyderabad

16. ***What is the geographical epithet of Chicago?***
(a) Windy City (b) City of Angels
(c) City of Parks (d) City of Golden Gate

17. ***Which city is called the "Pyramid City"?***
(a) Cairo (Egypt) (b) Bangkok (Thailand)
(c) Beijing (China) (d) Tripoli (Libya)

18. ***Which city is called "Gateway of India"?***
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai
(c) Madras (d) Amritsar

19. ***What is the geographical epithet of Sheraz (Iran)?***
(a) City of Lilies (b) City of Tombs
(c) City of Palaces
(d) City of Roses & Nightingales

Answers

1.	C	2.	D	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	B
16.	A	17.	A	18.	B	19.	D		

Infant Mortality and Life Expectancy

1. ***Which country has the highest mortality rate of 192.5 per thousand?***
(a) Zimbabwe (b) Bangladesh
(c) Mozambique (d) Angola

2. ***Which country has the lowest mortality rate among the following nations?***
(a) Sweden (b) United Kingdom
(c) Denmark (d) Norway

3. ***What is the mortality rate of United States?***
(a) 8.7 per thousand (b) 2.8 per thousand
(c) 6.6 per thousand (d) 4.4 per thousand

4. ***The mortality rate of India is 57.9 per thousand and that of China is 25.3. What is the mortality rate per thousand of Pakistan?***
(a) 64.3 (b) 74.4
(c) 42.9 (d) 21.7

5. ***The life expectancy of Sweden is 80.3 years and that of France is 79.4 years. Give the life expectancy in Pakistan.***
(a) 62.6 years (b) 70.7 years
(c) 65.2 years (d) 78.3 years

6. ***The life expectancies in Australia, China, India, Japan, Norway and Syria are 80.3, 72.0, 64.0, 81.0, 79.2 and 69.7 years. What is the life expectancy in Germany?***
(a) 61.7 years (b) 70.7 years
(c) 77.4 years (d) 78.5 years

Life Expectancy of Birth in 1950 and 1998

7. ***What was the life expectancy of males in France in the year of 1950?***
(a) 63.7 years (b) 59.3 years
(c) 59.8 years (d) 41.2 years

8. ***The current life expectancy in Japan is 81.0 years. What was its life expectancy in males in the year of 1950?***
(a) 54.1 years (b) 56.2 years
(c) 59.6 years (d) 63.4 years

9. ***What was the life expectancy of women in Germany in the year of 1998?***
(a) 80.3 years (b) 84.2 years
(c) 86.7 years (d) 91.0 years

10. ***The life expectancy of women in the year of 1950 was 71.5 years in Denmark, 67.2 years in Italy and 42.3 years in China. What was their life expectancies in women in the same years of 1950?***
(a) 62.3, 41.2 and 80.2 (b) 73.4, 45.6 and 79.6
(c) 45.2, 66.2 and 78.4 (d) 68.9, 63.7 and 39.3

11. ***What was the life expectancy in females in China and USA in 1940?***
(a) 42.3 and 71.7 (b) 56.4 and 80.2
(c) 32.4 and 55.4 (d) 26.4 and 77.6

12. ***Which of the following nations had the highest life expectancy of 73.8 years in 1950 in females?***
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark
(c) Norway (d) Australia

Answers

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	C	9.	A	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C						

World Major Religions

1. ***Presently, the number of leading religions of the world is:***
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 3

(D) 7

2. ***Christianity is based on the teachings of:***
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(D) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)

3. ***The leading religion of the world is:***
(A) Christianity
(B) Islam
(C) Hinduism
(D) Buddhism

4. ***In the beginning, Christianity faced stiff opposition from the:***
(A) Jews
(B) Romans
(C) Iranians ,
(D) Germans

5. ***Total number of Christians belonging to all sects is about ______ million.***
(A) 1,928
(B) 1,750
(C) 2,050
(D) 2,100

6. ***Second largest religion of the world is:***
(A) Islam
(B) Buddhism
(C) Judaism
(D) Hinduism

7. ***How many major sects of Islam are in world?***
(A) 10
(B) 5
(C) 4
(D) 2

8. ***The total number of Muslims in the world is:***
(A) 1,500 million
(B) 1,200 million
(C) 1,100 million
(D) 1,000 million

9. ***______ is not a religion but the complex result of 5,000 years of continuous cultural development.***
(A) Buddhism
(B) Hinduism
(C) Judaism
(D) Shintoism

10. ***Cows, snakes and monkeys are considered sacred in the:***
(A) Hinduism
(B) Christianity
(C) Parsi-ism
(D) Buddhism

11. ***How many Hindus are there in the world?***
(A) 1,000 million
(B) 880 million
(C) 780 million
(D) 600 million

12. ***Majority of Hindus live in:***
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Thailand
(D) India

13. ***______ is a non-theistic religion.***
(A) Islam
(B) Shintoism
(C) Buddhism
(D) Hinduism

14. ***Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha in the ______ century B. C.***
(A) 4th
(B) 6th
(C) 7th
(D) 20th

15. ***Presently there are about ______ million Buddhists in the world.***
(A) 323
(B) 425
(C) 550
(D) 350

16. ***Name the holy book of Jews.***
(A) Bible
(B) Injeel
(C) Zaboor
(D) Taurat

17. ***There are ______ main sects of modern Judaism.***
(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) 5

18. ***The total number of Jews in the world is about:***
(A) 15 million
(B) 18 million
(C) 30 million
(D) 60 million

19. ***Majority of Jews live in:***
(A) USA
(B) Israel
(C) USA and Israel
(D) Russia

20. ***How many Jews were killed during the Second World War?***
(A) 1 trillion
(B) 3 trillion
(C) 4.5 million
(D) 5.7 million

Answers

1.	(B)	2	(C)	3	(A)	4	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)
11.	(C)	12.	(D)	13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(A)

16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18:	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)

Important Places of the World

1. ***Alexandria is the famous city and an important Sea Port of:***
   (A) Libya
   (B) Lebanon
   (C) Greece
   (D) Egypt
2. ***The capital of Ghana is:***
   (A) Accra
   (B) Maputo
   (C) Nonakchott .
   (D) Addis Ababa
3. ***What is "Abu Simbal "?***
   (A) Temple in India
   (B) Temple in Egypt
   (C) Art gallery in Syria
   (D) Capital of Mali
4. ***Al-Aqsa Mosque is in:***
   (A) Gaza
   (B) Tel Aviv
   (C) Jerusalem
   (D) Baghdad
5. ***Name the city, which is famous for the tomb of Sufi Saint Khawaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti:***
   (A) Aligarh
   (B) Ajmer
   (C) Agra
   (D) Ahmedabad
6. ***Adelaide is the famous city of:***
   (A) Tasmania
   (B) New Zealand
   (C) Australia
   (D) UK
7. ***The capital of Jordan is:***
   (A) Amman
   (B) San'a
   (C) Muscat
   (D) Aden
8. ***Akal-Takht (Famous for Sikhs) is a place in the Golden Temple of:***
   (A) New Delhi
   (B) Mombai
   (C) Kolkata
   (D) Amritsar
9. ***Babylon is the famous city of:***
   (A) Greece
   (B) Egypt
   (C) Iraq
   (D) Syria
10. ***Bastille was a ______ in Paris, which was destroyed on 14th July, 1789 during the French Revolution.***
   (A) City
   (B) Jail
   (C) Village
   (D) Temple
11. ***Camp David is a place located in ______ where Egypt and Israel signed the Camp David Accord.***
   (A) Israel
   (B) Switzerland
   (C) Egypt
   (D) USA
12. ***Gaza is the famous city of:***
   (A) Lebanon
   (B) Israel
   (C) Palestine
   (D) Egypt
13. ***The headquarters of LTTE guerillas, Jaffna is located in:***
   (A) India
   (B) Sri Lanka
   (C) Bhutan
   (D) Bangladesh
14. ***Greenwich is a town near ______ through which passes the Meridian.***
   (A) New York
   (B) Zurich
   (C) London
   (D) Paris
15. ***Pentagon is the headquarters of US Army which is located in:***
   (A) Switzerland
   (B) Germany
   (C) UK
   (D) Washington
16. ***The capital of South Korea is:***
   (A) Seoul
   (B) Pyongyang
   (C) Manila
   (D) Bangkok
17. ***The famous place Notre Dam is located in:***
   (A) Russia
   (B) Greece
   (C) France
   (D) Italy
18. ***The greatest sea port in China is:***
   (A) Canten
   (B) Beijing
   (C) Hong Kong
   (D) Shanghai
19. ***Simla, the capital of Himachel Pradesh, is famous for:***
   (A) Simla Agreement
   (B) Museums
   (C) Ancient Civilization
   (D) Temples
20. ***Name the largest town in Israel:***

(A) Jerusalem
(B) Tel Aviv
(C) Gaza
(D) Tbilisi

21. Taxila, the ancient city of Punjab, is famous for its:
(A) Archaeological excavations
(B) Ancient temples .
(C) Shopping centres
(D) Fort

22. Zurich is an important city of:
(A) Germany
(B) Italy
(C) Switzerland
(D) Greece

1.	(D)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)	5.	(B)
6.	(C)	7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(D)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(A)	20.	(B)
21.	(A)	22.	(C)						

Important Places of the World

1. PENTAGON is the headquarters of:
(a) UNICEF (b) NATO
(c) US Army (d) French Army

2. Camp David is located in USA. It gained fame due to an agreement which was signed by Israel and Egypt in the year of:
(a) 1979 (b) 1956
(c) 1967 (d) 1971

3. Hollywood (USA) is famous for its:
(a) Sports complex (b) Golden gate bridge
(c) University (d) Film industry

4. Which place is a famous resort for tourists?
(a) Accra (b) Honolulu
(c) Aligarh (d) Greenwich

5. Which place gained fame during French Revolution in 1789?
(a) Alexandria (b) Jaffna
(c) Bastille (d) Kirkuk

6. Which place produces petroleum on large scale?
(a) Aleppo (b) Kurkuk
(c) Gaza (d) Kathmandu

7. Amman is a famous city and capital of:
(a) Palestine (b) Sudan
(c) Somalia (d) Jordan

8. Which city is located in Iraq?
(a) Babylon (b) Dardanelles
(c) Alexandria (d) Accra

9. Which place is the headquarters of LTTE?
(a) Jaffna (b) Colombo
(c) Kathmandu (d) Notre Dam

10. Which place is not in India?
(a) Agra (b) Aligarh
(c) Ajmer (d) Taxila

1.	C	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C
6.	B	7.	D	8.	A	9.	A	10.	D

World Miscellaneous Information

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL LINES AND STREETS

1. 'Durand Line' is the frontier between:
(A) Pakistan and India
(B) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(C) Pakistan and China
(D) China and India

2. 'Downing Street' is famous for:
(A) Tailoring and Jewellery
(B) Banking
(C) Night Clubs
(D) Official residence of British Prime Minister

3. World's shortest street 'Elgin Street' is located in:
(A) Scotland
(B) London
(C) New York
(D) Paris

4. '38 Parallel Line' is the boundary line between:
(A) Canada and USA
(B) North and South Korea
(C) Saudi Arabia and Iraq
(D) Mangolia and China

5. The world's widest street 'Broadway' is in:
(A) USA
(B) France
(C) Germany
(D) Canada

6. 'Bond Street', located in_______ , is famous for tailoring and jewellery.
(A) New York
(B) San Francisco
(C) London
(D) Birmingham

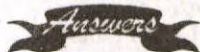
7. The boundary line between India and China is called:
(A) Green Line
(B) Curzon Line
(C) McMohan Line

(D) 49 Parallel Line

8. ***'Wall Street' is located in:***
(A) Washington
(B) New York
(C) Mexico
(D) Chicago

9. ***World's longest street 'Yonge Street' is located in:***
(A) USA
(B) Brazil
(C) Canada
(D) Argentina

10. ***'Hot Line' is a direct telephone line between ______ for use in emergency.***
(A) Bankers
(B) Journalists
(C) Politicians
(D) Heads of Governments

Answers

1.	B	2.	D	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	C	7.	C	8.	B	9.	C	10.	D

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

1. ***To which country, the famous international airlines "Biman" belongs?***
(a) Thailand (b) Bangladesh
(c) Indonesia (d) Nepal

2. ***Which airlines belongs to Germany?***
(a) Lufthansa (b) Garuda
(c) Sabena (d) Aerofloat

3. ***Which of the following airline belongs to Russia?***
(a) Biman (b) Sabena
(c) Aerofloat (d) Garuda

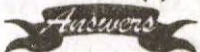
4. ***To which country, the famous international airline "Trans World Airway" (TWA) belongs?***
(a) Hong Kong (b) Japan
(c) Italy (d) USA

5. ***Which airline belongs to Hong Kong?***
(a) Garuda (b) Cathy Pacific
(c) Sabena (d) Lufthansa

6. ***To which nation, the airline "Sabena" belongs?***
(a) France (b) Switzerland
(c) Hong Kong (d) Belgium

7. ***To which country, the airline "Garuda" belongs:***
(a) Philippines (b) Germany
(c) Indonesia (d) Japan

8. ***The airline named K.L.M belongs to:***
(a) Netherlands (b) Kuwait
(c) Korea (d) Belgium

Answers

1.	B	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	D	7.	C	8.	A				

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AND AIRLINES

1. ***'Aerofloat' is the airline of:***
(A) China
(B) Netherlands
(C) Russia
(D) Norway

2. ***The famous airport 'Dum Dum' is located in:***
(A) Bangkok (Thailand)
(B) Kolkata (India)
(C) Dhaka (Bangladesh)
(D) Mobai (India)

3. ***Name the Italian international airlines.***
(A) BOAC
(B) Cathy Pacific
(C) Garuda
(D) Al-Italia

4 ***______ is the name of Nepal's airline.***
(A) Air Nepal
(B) Royal Nepal Airlines
(C) Nepal Air
(D) Nepal Airlines

5. ***'Transworld Airway' (TWA) belongs to:***
(A) USA
(B) Britain
(C) Belgium
(D) Canada

6. ***The biggest airport in the world at Dallas is situated in:***
(A) UK
(B) Canada
(C) Soudi Arabia
(D) Cuba

7. ***The famous airline 'Lufthansa' belongs to:***
(A) Greece
(B) Netherlands
(C) Italy
(D) Germany

8. ***"Kennedy Airport" is situated in:***
(A) Chicago
(B) Washington
(C) New York
(D) New Jersy

9. ***'Chaklala Airport' is situated in:***
(A) Islamabad
(B) Jhelum
(C) Rawalpindi
(D) Peshawar

10. ***'Scandinavian Airlines' operates in the countries of:***
(A) Norway. Denmark
(B) Norway, Sweden, Denmark
(C) Denmark, Sweden, Finland
(D) Finland, Norway, Denmark

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(C)	7.	(D)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

1. ***To which city, the airport named Heathrow Gatwick belongs?***
   (a) Paris (France) (b) New York (USA)
   (c) London (UK) (d) Moscow (Russia)
2. ***Where is the airport named Charles de Gaulle located?***
   (a) Tokyo (Japan) (b) Beirut (Lebanon)
   (c) Berlin (Germany) (d) Paris (France)
3. ***Which international airport is located in USA?***
   (a) Santa Cruz (b) Kennedy
   (c) Dum Dum (d) Heathrow
4. ***In which city, the famous Dum Dum Airport is located?***
   (a) Thailand (b) Indonesia
   (c) India (d) France
5. ***Which airport is located in Italy?***
   (a) Leonardo de Vinci (b) Santa Cruz
   (c) Heathrow Gatwick (d) Kennedy

1.	C	2.	D	3.	B	4.	C	5.	A

IMPORTANT NEWS AGENCIES AND PLACES OF THE WORLD

1. ***'Anatolia' is the news agency of:***
   (A) Libya
   (B) Italy
   (C) Turkey
   (D) Bulgaria
2. ***The famous news agency 'Reuters' belongs to:***
   (A) USA
   (B) France
   (C) Germany
   (D) Britain
3. ***Alexandria is a seaport of:***
   (A) Libya
   (B) Egypt
   (C) Italy
   (D) Greece
4. ***The world's leading banking centre is:***
   (A) New York
   (B) Zurich
   (C) Tokyo
   (D) London
5. ***_______ is the capital of Norway.***
   (A) Sofia
   (B) Stockholm
   (C) Oslo
   (D) Budapest
6. ***Name the greatest seaport in China.***
   (A) Shanghai
   (B) Penang
   (C) Beijing
   (D) Honan
7. ***_______ is the news agency of Egypt.***
   (A) MENA
   (B) SUNA
   (C) SPA
   (D) MAP
8. ***Simla, famous for Simla Agreement, is the capital of:***
   (A) Uttar Pradesh
   (B) Maharashter
   (C) Bihar
   (D) Himachel Pradesh
9. ***'Al-Aqsa Mosque' is in:***
   (A) Tel Aviv
   (B) Jerusalem
   (C) Beirut
   (D) Cairo
10. ***Moscow is situated on the bank of River:***
    (A) Tigris
    (B) Spree
    (C) Tagus
    (D) Moskua
11. ***Famous film industry centre Hollywood is in:***
    (A) USA
    (B) Britain
    (C) Japan
    (D) China
12. ***Name the Russian news agency.***
    (A) DPA
    (B) BTA
    (C) Interfax
    (D) Ritzan
13. ***The capital and important seaport of Hawaii Islands is:***
    (A) Alaska
    (B) Honolulu
    (C) Havana
    (D) Lima
14. ***Khartoum is situated on the bank of river:***
    (A) Tiber
    (B) Seine

(C) Tigris
(D) Nile

15. Agra, (India) is famous for:
(A) Temples
(B) Ancient forts
(C) Taj Mahal
(D) Museums

Answers

1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(B)	10.	(D)
11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)

NEWS AGENCIES OF THE WORLD

1. Which of the following News agencies belongs to France?
(a) APP (b) AFP
(c) Reuter (d) Ritzau

2. To which nation, the news agency "Anatolia" belongs?
(a) Lebanon (b) Australia
(c) Turkey (d) Angola

3. Which news agency belongs to Jordan?
(a) Petra (b) Bakhtar
(c) MENA (d) WAM

4. To which country, the news agency "APP" belongs?
(a) Australia (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Indonesia

5. Which news agency belongs to Japan?
(a) Tanjug (b) Xinhua
(c) Kyodo (d) Ziana

6. The news agency "Xinhua" belongs to:
(a) Japan (b) South Korea
(c) Vietnam (d) China

7. Which news agency belongs to Russia?
(a) Interfax (b) Reuter
(c) Bakhtar (d) Ceteka

8. To which county the News Agency "MENA" belongs?
(a) Mauritius (b) Egypt
(c) Mozambique (d) Malta

9. Which news agency belongs to Britain?
(a) BELGA (b) APP
(c) AGI (d) Reuter

Answers

1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	A	8.	B	9.	D		

MILITARY AWARDS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

1. Which Military Award belongs to Britain?
(a) Medal of Honour (b) Victoria Cross
(c) Iron Cross (d) Queen Cross

2. To which nation, the military award named Knights Cross belongs?
(a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) India (d) France

3. To which country, the Military Award named "Order of the Rising Sun" belongs?
(a) North Korea (b) South Korea
(c) Philippines (d) Japan

4. The Military Medal "Parm Vir Chakra" belongs to:
(a) Thailand (b) India
(c) Paraguay (d) •Myanmar

5. Victoria Cross is a famous Military Award which belongs to United Kingdom and the Knights Cross belongs to Germany. The Knights Cross is also known as:
(a) Silver Cross (b) Gold Cross
(c) Iron Cross (d) Bronze Cross

Answers

1.	B	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	C

INTERNATIONAL DAYS

1. On which date, World Earth Day is celebrated?
(a) April 22 (b) June 17
(c) August 16 (d) September 25

2. Which day is celebrated on September 27?
(a) Labour Day (b) World Scouts Day
(c) World Tourism Day (d) World Health Day

3. On which date is World Population Day celebrated?
(a) March 8 (b) April 7
(c) October 16 (d) July 11

4. Which day is celebrated on May 1 each year throughout the world?
(a) Women Day (b) Labour Day
(c) AIDS Day (d) Human Rights Day

5. On which date, Human Rights Day is celebrated?
(a) March 8 (b) May 3
(c) November 20 (d) December 10

6. On which date, World AIDS Day is celebrated?
(a) August 26 (b) October 12
(c) December 1 (d) December 31

7. Which country celebrates Guy Fawkes Day on November 5 each year?
(a) Australia (b) Great Britain
(c) Canada (d) France

8. ***Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in China each year on:***
(a) June 9 (b) July 14
(c) September 6 (d) November 7

9. ***Which country celebrates carnival on February 8 to 12 each year?***
(a) Argentina (b) France
(c) Brazil (d) Italy

10. ***On which date, Boxing Day is celebrated in Australia, Canada, UK and New Zealand?***
(a) January 27 (b) March 16
(c) August 25 (d) December 26

PARLIAMENTS OF IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

11. ***What is the name of the parliament of Nepal?***
(a) Majlis (b) Panchayat
(c) Grand Assembly (d) Royal Assembly

12. ***The parliament of South Africa is called:***
(a) Shoora (b) Peoples House
(c) Congress (d) House of Assembly

13. ***What is the name of parliament of Israel?***
(a) Knesset (b) Duma
(c) Jewish Assembly (d) Riksdag

14. ***Duma is the name of the assembly of:***
(a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) France

1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	B	5.	D
6.	C	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	B

ABBREVIATIONS

1. ***A. Bomb:***
(A) Automatic bomb
(B) Atom bomb
(C) Air bomb
(D) Ante bomb

2. ***A. J. K.:***
(A) Azad Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Asian Journalists of Kashmir
(C) Azad Jamiat of Kashmir
(D) Advanced Jamaat of Karachi

3. ***A. D. B. P.:***
(A) Asian Development Board of Productivity
(B) Associate Dean Board of Peace
(C) Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
(D) Azad Development Board of Punjab

4. ***A. M. C.:***
(A) Audit Manual Council
(B) Agha MedicalCollege
(C) Asian Medical Council
(D) Army Medical College

5. ***A. P. P.:***
(A) Associated Press of Pakistan
(B) Asian Pictures of Peace
(C) Applied Power Precautions
(D) Allied Press of Pakistan

6. ***A. S. I.:***
(A) Associated Sub-Inspector
(B) Army Sub-Incharge
(C) Asian Society Institute
(D) Assistant Sub-Inspector

7. ***B. B. C.:***
(A) British Board Council
(B) Bachelor Board Corporation
(C) British Broadcasting Corporation
(D) British Broadcasting Council

8. ***B. C.:***
(A) Before Christ
(B) Basic Civics
(C) Bank Council
(D) Before Commerce

9. ***B. Sc.:***
(A) Border Security
(B) Bachelor of Science
(C) Before Science
(D) Bachelor of Security

10. ***C. A. A.:***
(A) Cash Account Agency
(B) Capital Affairs Agency
(C) Civil Aviation Association
(D) Civil Aviation Authority

11. ***C. B. A.:***
(A) Civil Board Association
(B) Collective Bargaining Agent
(C) Central Bank Authority
(D) Collective Board Agent

12. ***C. J.:***
(A) Common Journalism
(B) Civil Justice
(C) Chief Justice
(D) Crime Journalism

13. ***C. B. R.:***
(A) Central Board of Revenue
(B) Central Board of Ratification
(C) Central Bank Rate
(D) Central Bank of Russia

14. ***C.N.N:***
(A) Commonwealth News .Network
(B) Corporate National News
(C) Cable News Network

(D) Central News Network

15. C. S. S.:
(A) Civil Society Services
(B) Central Superior Services
(C) Civic Sense Society
(D) Corporate Superior Society

16. C. T. B. T.:
(A) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
(B) Central Trading Ban Treaty
(C) Cotton Trading Board of Taxes
(D) Community Test Board Treaty

17. D.C.:
(A) Direct Commissioner
(B) Dead Cross
(C) Deputy Commissioner
(D) Development Council

18. D.I.G.:
(A) Divisional Incharge Government
(B) Deputy Incharge of Government
(C) Divisional Inspector-General
(D) Deputy Inspector-General

19. E. A. C.:
(A) Extra Associated Committee
(B) Export Assistant Council
(C) Extra Assistant Commissioner
(D) European Association of Currency

20. E.C.O.:
(A) Executive Committee Ordinance
(B) European Cooperative Organisation
(C) Export Commissioner Office
(D) Economic Cooperation, Organisation

21. E.P.B.:
(A) Export Promotion Bureau
(B) Economic Planning Board
(C) European Peace Board
(D) Export Planning Bureau

22. F. I A.:
(A) Federal Investment Agency
(B) Federal Investigation Agency
(C) First Information Audit
(D) Flying Information Authority

23. G.A.T.T.:
(A) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
(B) General Assembly of Traffic and Transport
(C) Great Advertising of Trading and Transport
(D) Grand Authority of Taliban Training

24. G. D. P.:
(A) Ground Duty of Police
(B) General Domestic Product
(C) Gross Development Product
(D) Gross Domestic Product

25. G. P. O.:
(A) General Power Officer
(B) Gulf Power Office
(C) General Post Office
(D) Government Post Office

26. H.B.F.C.:
(A) House Building Finance Corporation
(B) Habib Bank Finance Committee
(C) House Building Federal Committee
(D) House Building Federal Commission

27. H. C.:
(A) Housing Commission
(B) High Court
(C) High Committee
(D) Honourable Court

28. H. T. V.:
(A) House Television Video
(B) Heavy Trunk Vehicle
(C) Heavy Transport Vehicle
(D) Heavy Traffic Vehicle

29. I.B.M.:
(A) International Board of Managers
(B) Institute of Bankers and Managers
(C) International Business Motive
(D) International Business Machines

30. I. C. J.:
(A) International Council of Judges
(B) International Court of Justice
(C) International Committee of Justice
(D) Islamic Council of Judges

31. I.L.O.:
(A) International Law Organisation
(B) Islamic Labour Organisation
(C) Islamic Law Officer
(D) International Labour Organisation

32. I. S.O.:
(A) Islamic Students Organisation
(B) International Service Organisation
(C) International Standardisation Organisation
(D) International Services Officer

33. I M. F.:
(A) International Monetary Fund
(B) International Maritime Force
(C) International Monitoring Fund
(D) Islamic Mutual Fund

34. K. D. A.:
(A) Kohistan Development Authority
(B) Karachi Development Association
(C) Karachi Development Authority
(D) Kashmir Development Authority

35. L.B.W.:
(A) Look Before Wicket

(B) Leg Before Wicket
(C) Line Before Wicket
(D) Line Between Wicket

36. *L.D.A.:*
(A) Legal Development Association
(B) Light Duty Association
(C) Local Development Authority
(D) Lahore Development Authority

37. *M.B.A.:*
(A) Muslim Board Authority
(B) Master of Business Administration
(C) Master of Business Accountants
(D) Municipal Board of Arts

38. *M. N. A.:*
(A) Member of National Assembly
(B) Member of Narcotics Association
(C) Mayor of National Assembly
(D) Ministry of Narcotics Abuses

39. *M. Sc.:*
(A) Muslim Security
(B) Missile Science
(C) Medical Science
(D) Master of Science

40. *N.A.M.:*
(A) National Association of Medicine
(B) National Agricultural Members
(C) Non-Aligned Movement
(D) Non-Aligned Muslims

41. *N. A. T. O.:*
(A) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
(B) Non-Aligned Treaty Organisation
(C) Non-Aligned Trading Organisation
(D) North American Transport Ordinance

42. *N. C. C.:*
(A) National Cadet Council
(B) National Cadet Corps
(C) New Cadet Corps
(D) National Credit Council

43. *N. I. C.:*
(A) New Industrial Council
(B) National Insurance Card
(C) National Identity Card
(D) National Investment Corporation

44. *O. S. D.:*
(A) Officer in Search of Duty
(B) Overseas States Development
(C) Officer of Security Department
(D) Officer on Special Duty

45. *P. C. O.:*
(A) Passenger Call Office
(B) Public Call Office
(C) Punjab Council Officer
(D) Public Call Order

46. *P.I.A.:*
(A) Pakistan International .Airlines
(B) Pakistan International Agency
(C) Pakistan Industrial Affairs
(D) Pakistan Investment Authority

47. *P.M.L.:*
(A) Pre-Mature Loan
(B) Pakistan Muslim League
(C) Provincial Muslim League
(D) Pre-Medical Line

48. *S. S. P.:*
(A) Social Security Programme
(B) Sub-Superintendent of Police
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police
(D) Senior Superior Police

49. *S. T. N.:*
(A) Social Technical Number
(B) Shalimar Television Nationwide
(C) Shaheen Television Network
(D) Shalimar Television Network

50. *U. N. O.:*
(A) United National Organisation
(B) United Nations Organisation
(C) United News Office
(D) Under National Officer

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(D)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(D)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(D)	19.	(C)	20.	(D)
21.	(A)	22.	(B)	23.	(A)	24.	(D)	25.	(C)
26.	(A)	27.	(B)	28.	(C)	29.	(D)	30.	(B)
31.	(D)	32.	(C)	33.	(A)	34.	(C)	35.	(B)
36.	(D)	37.	(B)	38.	(A)	39.	(D)	40.	(C)
41.	(A)	42.	(B)	43.	(C)	44.	(D)	45.	(B)
46:	(A)	47.	(B)	48.	(C)	49.	(D)	50.	(B)

* * * * * * *

Nobel Prizes - *Objective (MCQs)*

1. *Which person made his fortune by inventing dynamite and donated $9 million for annual prizes in the fields of Peace, Literature, Chemistry and Physics etc.?*
(a) Rockfeller (b) A.B. Ford
(c) Alfred B. Nobel (d) Woodrow Wilson

2. *Each Nobel Prize carries a cash award of:*
(a) One million dollars (b) Two million dollars
(c) Three million dollars (d) Five million dollars

3. *Which person won the Nobel Peace Prize in the year of 2000?*
(a) M.S. Gorbachev (b) UNICEF
(c) Kim Dae Jung (d) Yaser Arafat

4. *In which year Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of UNO was given the Nobel Prize for Peace?*
(a) 1998 (b) 1999
(c) 2000 (d) 2001

5. *Which one of the following persons won the Nobel Peace Prize in the year of 2003?*
(a) Kofi Annan (b) Shirin Ebadi
(c) Yasser Arafat (d) Jimmy Carter

6. *In which year, Jimmy Carter won the Nobel Prize for Peace?*
(a) 2002 (b) 2003
(c) 2004 (d) 2005

7. *Who was the recipient of Nobel Peace Prize in 2005?*
(a) UNO & Kofi Annan (b) WHO
(c) UNHCR (d) IAEA & El-Baradi

8. *In which year, Wangari Maathai of Kenya was granted Nobel Prize for Peace?*
(a) 2002 (b) 2003
(c) 2004 (d) 2005

9. *Rene F.A. Sully (France) was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Literature in the year of 1901. In which year, Rabindranath Tagore (India) was given this prize?*
(a) 1913 (b) 1923
(c) 1933 (d) 1943

10. *Which literary figure was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 2000?*
(a) John Maxwell (b) Gao Xing Jaw
(c) Dario Fao (d) Toni Morrison

11. *In which year, Elfriede Jelinek (Austria) was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature?*
(a) 2001 (b) 2003
(c) 2004 (d) 2005

12. *The Nobel Prize for Physics was first awarded in the year of 1901 to:*
(a) W.K. Roentgen (b) H.A. Lorentz
(c) A.H. Becquerel (d) J. Strutt

13. *Which scientist was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in the year of 1921?*
(a) G. Lippmann (b) Albert Einstein
(c) M.S. Blackett (d) E. Appleton

14. *Which scientist was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in quantum mechanics in year 1954?*
(a) Otto Stern (US) (b) J. Chadwick (UK)
(c) L.D. London (USSR) (d) Max Born (UK)

15. *In which year, Max Plannck (Germany) was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics?*
(a) 1906 (b) 1918
(c) 1932 (d) 1944

16. *Which Pakistani scientist was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in 1979 for work on causes of radioactive decay in atomic nuclei?*
(a) Dr. Qadeer Khan (b) Dr. Muneer Ahmed
(c) Dr. Abdus Salam (d) Dr. Samar Mubarak

17. *In which year, Z. Alferov (Russia) and Jack Kibery (USA) were awarded Nobel Prize for Physics?*
(a) 1998 (b) 2000
(c) 2004 (d) 2005

18. *For which research, Carl E. Wieman (USA), Eric A. Cornell (USA) and Wolfgang Ketterle (Germany) were awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in 2001?*
(a) Creating a (b) Inventing

	form of matter		detectors
(c)	Energy inside atom	(d)	Subatomic particles

19. ***In which year, A.A. Abrikosov (Russia), A.J. Laggert (UK) and Y.L. Ginzburg (Russia) were awarded Nobel Prize for Physics?***
(a) 2002 (b) 2003
(c) 2004 (d) 2005

20. ***Which scientist received Nobel Prize for Physics in 2004?***
(a) N.F. Ramsey (US) (b) G. Charpak (France)
(c) S. Tomonaga (Japan) (d) D.J. Gross (US)

21. ***In which year, Roy Glauber and John Hall of USA and Theodore Haensch (Germany) were awarded Nobel Prize for Physics?***
(a) 2003 (b) 2004
(c) 2005 (d) 2006

22. ***In which branch of science, Marie Curie (France) was awarded Nobel Prize in the year 1911?***
(a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) Medicine (d) Biology

23. ***In which year, Ahmed H. Zewail (Egypt) was awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry for creating fastest camera which captures atoms in motion?***
(a) 1999 (b) 2000
(c) 2001 (d) 2002

24. ***Which scientist was awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry in year of 2000?***
(a) D.J. Cram (USA) (b) A. Klug (UK)
(c) G. Natta (Italy) (d) Alan Heager (USA)

25. ***In which year Aaron Ciechanover (Israel) was awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry?***
(a) 2003 (b) 2004
(c) 2005 (d) 2006

26. ***Which scientists were awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry in the year of 2003?***
(a) W. Kohn and S. Altman (b) P. Agre and R. Mackinon
(c) H. Taube and M. Eign (d) P. Berg and C. Brown

27. ***In which year, W. Knowles (USA), K. Barry Sharpless (USA) and R. Noyori (Japan) were awarded Nobel Prize for Chemistry?***
(a) 2001 (b) 2002
(c) 2003 (d) 2004

28. ***In which branch of science, two Australians Robin Warren and Barry Marshall were awarded Nobel Prize in the year of 2005?***
(a) Physics (b) Medicine
(c) Peace (d) Chemistry

29. ***In which year, Sir Peter Mansfield (UK) and Paul C. Lauterbur (US) were awarded Nobel Prize for Medicine?***
(a) 2001 (b) 2002
(c) 2003 (d) 2005

30. ***Which scientists won Nobel Prize for Medicine in the year 2001?***
(a) L.H. Hartwell & R.T. Hunt
(b) G. Blobel
(c) A.G. Gilman & M. Rodbell
(d) J.M. Bishop & H.E. Varmus

31. ***To which country, the two scientists Daniel Kahneman and V.L. Smith belong who won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 2002?***
(a) UK (b) Sweden
(c) Australia (d) USA

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	B
6.	A	7.	D	8.	C	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	B	14.	D	15.	B
16.	C	17.	B	18.	A	19.	B	20.	D
21.	C	22.	B	23.	A	24.	D	25.	B
26.	B	27.	A	28.	B	29.	C	30.	A
31.	D								

* * * * * * *

- حضرت ابوبکرؓ پہلے اسلامی خلیفہ تھے۔
- حضرت عمرؓ دوسرے اسلامی خلیفہ تھے۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ تیسرے اسلامی خلیفہ تھے۔
- حضرت علیؓ چوتھے اسلامی خلیفہ تھے۔
- حضرت خدیجہؓ کے والد کا نام خویلد اور والدہ کا نام فاطمہ تھا۔
- حضرت خدیجہؓ کا پہلا نکاح ابو ہالہ اور دوسرا عتیق سے ہوا۔
- حضرت خدیجہؓ کے غلام میسرہ نے آپؐ کے سامنے حضورﷺ کی ایمانداری بیان کی۔
- حضرت خدیجہؓ 10 نبوی میں فوت ہوئیں' عورتوں میں پہلی مسلمان تھیں۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ سے حضورﷺ کا نکاح 10 نبوی میں ہوا۔
- حضرت سودہؓ 22ھ میں فوت ہوئیں۔
- حضرت عائشہؓ 615ء میں پیدا ہوئیں اور 51ھ میں انتقال ہوا۔
- حضرت حفصہؓ 606ء میں پیدا ہوئیں اور 45ھ میں انتقال فرمایا۔
- حضرت زینبؓ 3ھ میں حضورﷺ کے نکاح میں آئیں اور اسی سال انتقال ہوا۔
- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کا انتقال 61ھ میں ہوا۔
- حضورﷺ کی پھوپھی زاد حضرت زینبؓ کا انتقال 20ھ میں ہوا۔
- حضرت جویریہؓ سے نکاح پر حضورﷺ نے ان کے خاندان کے 700 غلام آزاد کیے۔
- ام حبیبہؓ ابوسفیان کی بیٹی اور حضورﷺ کی زوجہ محترمہ تھیں۔
- ام حبیبہؓ کا انتقال 44ھ میں ہوا۔
- حضرت میمونہؓ کا وصال 51ھ میں ہوا۔
- حضرت صفیہؓ کا وصال 50ھ میں ہوا۔
- حضرت امام حسنؓ 3ھ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- حضورﷺ کے انتقال کے وقت حضرت حسنؓ کی عمر 8 سال تھی۔
- حضرت حسنؓ 51ھ میں شہید ہوئے۔
- امام حسینؓ 6 شعبان 4ھ کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- حضورﷺ کے انتقال کے وقت امام حسینؓ کی عمر 7 سال تھی۔
- امام حسینؓ 10 محرم الحرام 61ھ کو یزید کی فوج کے ہاتھوں شہید ہوئے۔

☆☆☆☆☆

- نصاب زکوٰۃ 2/71 7 تولے سونے یا 2/1 52 تولے چاندی یا اس کی قیمت کے برابر مال ہو تو مالک پر 2/1 2 فیصد زکوٰۃ واجب ہے۔
- زکوٰۃ کے آٹھ مصارف فقراء، مساکین، عاملین، مولفۃ القلوب، قرض دار، غلاموں کی آزادی، مسافر اور اللہ کی راہ میں خرچ کرنا ہیں، سورہ توبہ آیت نمبر 60۔
- غزوۂ تبوک کے موقع پر حضرت عمرؓ نے اپنی آدھی جائیداد حاضر کر دی۔
- حضرت عمرؓ نے حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کو قرآن جمع کرنے کا مشورہ دیا۔
- 22 جمادی الثانی 13ھ کو حضرت عمرؓ نے خلافت سنبھالی۔
- حضرت عمرؓ نے 15ھ میں بیت المال کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- حضرت عمرؓ نے 21ھ میں سن ہجری کی بنیاد رکھی، حضرت عمرؓ نے پولیس، فوج اور جیل خانہ جات کے مستقل محکمے قائم کیے۔
- اسلامی سن کا آغاز حضرت علیؓ کے مشورہ سے ہجرت مدینہ کے واقعہ سے کیا گیا۔
- اسلامی سال کا پہلا مہینہ محرم الحرام حضرت عثمانؓ کی تجویز پر رکھا گیا۔
- 18ھ میں قحط کے موقع پر حضرت عمرؓ نے غلہ منگوا کر تقسیم کیا۔
- حضرت عمرؓ کا فتح کردہ علاقہ 22 لاکھ 51 ہزار مربع میل تھا۔
- حضرت عمرؓ کو غلام ابولولو فیروز نے 27 ذی الحجہ 23ھ کو شہید کیا۔
- حضرت عمرؓ کا دور خلافت ساڑھے دس سال ہے۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ 573ء میں مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپؓ کا لقب غنی تھا۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ کے نکاح میں حضور ﷺ کی دو صاحبزادیاں آئیں اور ذوالنورین کہلائے۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ نے غزوۂ بدر کے علاوہ تمام غزوات میں شرکت کی۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ نے مدینہ میں "بئر رومہ" کنواں 24 ہزار درہم میں خرید کر مسلمانوں کو دیا۔
- روزانہ 200 ٹن آب زم زم مکہ مکرمہ سے 20 ٹینکروں کے ذریعے مسجد نبوی ﷺ پہنچایا جاتا ہے۔
- مسجد نبوی کی توسیع کے لئے جگہ حضرت عثمانؓ نے خریدی۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ نے حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ کی تبلیغ پر اسلام قبول کیا۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ نے مسلمانوں کو ایک قرأت پر جمع کیا۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور خلافت میں امیر معاویہؓ نے بحری بیڑہ بنوایا۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ 18 ذی الحجہ 35ھ کو شہید ہوئے۔
- حضرت عثمانؓ کا دور خلافت 11 سال 11 ماہ اور 18 دن تھا۔
- حضرت علیؓ 610ء میں مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے، ان کی کنیت ابوالحسن اور ابوتراب تھی اور القاب حیدر اور مرتضیٰ تھے۔
- حضرت علیؓ حضور ﷺ کے چچا زاد بھائی تھے۔
- حضرت علیؓ کی شادی حضور ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت فاطمہؓ سے ہوئی۔
- بچوں میں سب سے پہلے حضرت علیؓ حضور ﷺ پر ایمان لائے۔
- حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت عائشہؓ کے درمیان جنگ جمل ہوئی۔
- حضرت علیؓ کے ہاتھوں قلعہ خیبر فتح ہوا۔
- حضرت علیؓ 35ھ سے لے کر 40ھ تک خلیفہ رہے، عرصہ 4 سال 9 ماہ تھا۔
- جنگ صفین میں حضرت علیؓ کے ثالث ابوموسیٰ اشعریؓ تھے۔
- حضرت علیؓ کو عبدالرحمٰن ابن ملجم خارجی نے 19 رمضان 40ھ کو زخمی کیا۔ 21 رمضان کو وفات پائی۔
- حضرت علیؓ نے جنگ خندق میں پہلوان عمرو بن عبدود کو قتل کیا۔

- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران تین دن حضور ﷺ کے ساتھ غار ثور میں رہے۔
- مسجد نبوی ﷺ کی جگہ کی قیمت حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے ادا کی۔
- واقعہ معراج کی تصدیق پر حضرت ابوبکرؓ کو صدیق کا لقب ملا۔
- غزوۂ تبوک کے موقع پر حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے گھر کا سارا سامان حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں حاضر کیا۔
- 10ھ میں حضرت ابوبکرؓ امیر حج بنائے گئے۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ 11ھ سے 13ھ تک خلیفہ رہے۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے نبوت کے جھوٹے دعوے داروں کا خاتمہ کیا۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے منکرین زکوٰۃ کے خلاف جہاد کیا۔
- جنگ یمامہ میں حفاظ کرام کی ایک بڑی تعداد شہید ہو گئی تو حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے قرآن جمع کروایا۔
- تدوین قرآن میں حضرت زیدؓ بن ثابت نے زیادہ کام کیا۔
- ہجرت مدینہ میں حضور ﷺ اور حضرت ابوبکرؓ کا پیچھا سراقہ بن جعشم نے کیا۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کا دور خلافت 2 سال 3 ماہ اور 11 دن ہے۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ نے 22 جمادی الثانی 13ھ کو 63 برس کی عمر میں وفات پائی۔
- حضرت عمرؓ 583 میں مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے' کنیت ابو حفص تھی' لقب فاروق تھا۔
- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت عمرؓ اور ابوجہل میں سے ایک کے مسلمان ہونے کی دعا مانگی تھی۔
- 2ھ میں جنگ بدر مسلمانوں اور کافروں کے درمیان ہوئی۔
- جنگ بدر کے دن کو "یوم الفرقان" کہا گیا کیونکہ اس روز حق اور باطل میں فرق واضح ہو گیا تھا۔
- 3ھ میں غزوۂ احد ہوا جس میں ابوسفیان کی بیوی ہندہ نے حضرت حمزہؓ کا کلیجہ چبایا۔
- 5ھ میں غزوۂ خندق ہوا۔
- 6ھ میں صلح نامہ حدیبیہ تحریر ہوا۔
- 8ھ کو حضور ﷺ کے ہاتھوں مکہ فتح ہوا۔
- 10ھ میں حضور ﷺ نے خانہ کعبہ میں مسلمانوں کو خطبۃ الوداع دیا۔
- حضور ﷺ کا 12 ربیع الاول 11ھ کو وصال ہوا' عمر مبارک 63 سال تھی۔
- مکی زندگی میں حضور ﷺ نے توحید' آخرت' سابقہ انبیاء پر ایمان اور اخلاق حسنہ کی تعلیم دی۔
- قرآن کی سورۃ توبہ سے پہلے بسم اللہ نہیں اور سورۃ النمل میں دو بار ہے۔
- فقہ اسلامی کے ماخذ قرآن' حدیث' اجماع اور قیاس ہیں۔
- نماز فجر میں دو فرض اور دو سنت ہیں' کل چار رکعتیں ہیں۔
- نماز ظہر کی کل بارہ رکعات چار سنت' چار فرض' دو سنت اور دو نفل ہیں۔
- نماز عصر کی کل چار رکعات فرض ہیں۔ چار سنتیں غیر موکدہ ہوتی ہیں۔
- نماز مغرب کی سات رکعات تین فرض' دو سنت اور دو نفل ہیں۔
- نماز عشاء کی کل سترہ رکعات چار سنت' چار فرض' دو سنت' دو نفل' تین وتر اور دو نفل ہیں۔
- نماز جمعہ کی کل چودہ رکعات ہیں۔ چار سنتیں' دو فرض' چار سنتیں' دو سنت' دو نوافل ہیں۔
- عید الفطر اور عید الاضحیٰ واجب ہیں' ان کی دو دو رکعات ہیں۔
- نماز جنازہ کی چار تکبیریں چار رکعات کی قائم مقام ہیں۔
- زکوٰۃ مسلمانوں پر 3ھ میں فرض ہوئی۔

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں؟

- قرآن پاک میں ''شد'' کا استعمال 1274 بار، ''پیش'' کا 8804 بار، ''زبر'' کا 53,223 بار اور ''زیر'' کا استعمال 39,582 بار ہوا ہے۔
- قرآن پاک میں تیس پارے اور 114 سورتیں ہیں۔
- مکی سورتوں کی تعداد 87 اور مدنی سورتوں کی تعداد 27 ہے۔
- قرآن مجید کی کل آیات 6236 ہیں اور سجدۂ تلاوت 14 ہیں۔ (بعض کتب میں آیات کی تعداد 6666 دی گئی ہے)۔
- قرآن کل 22 سال 5 ماہ اور 4 دن کے عرصہ میں نازل ہوا۔
- نزول قرآن کا مکی دور 12 سال 8 ماہ 5 دن ہے۔
- نزول قرآن کا مدنی دور 9 سال 9 ماہ اور 9 دن ہے۔
- سورۃ البقرہ قرآن کی سب سے بڑی اور سورۃ الکوثر سب سے چھوٹی سورت ہے۔
- قرآن میں کل رکوع 558 اور کل منزلیں سات ہیں۔
- حضور ﷺ کے قول، فعل اور تقریر کو حدیث کہتے ہیں۔
- صحیح بخاری، صحیح مسلم، جامع ترمذی، سنن ابی داؤد، سنن نسائی اور سنن ابن ماجہ صحاح ستہ ہیں۔
- فقہ اسلامی میں قرآن کے بعد حدیث کا مقام ہے۔
- تدوین حدیث کے سلسلہ میں عمر رحمتہ اللہ علیہ بن عبدالعزیز کا نام سرفہرست ہے۔
- جزیرۃ العرب کو تہامہ، نجد، حضرموت، عروض اور حجاز میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
- دور جاہلیت کی مشہور لڑائیاں بوسس، داحس، غبرا اور فجار ہیں۔
- بعثت نبوی ﷺ کے وقت مکہ و مدینہ میں پانچ مذاہب یہود، عیسائی، صابی، مشرکین اور حنفاء کے لوگ تھے۔
- عربوں کی دو اقسام عرب بائدہ اور عرب باقیہ ہیں۔
- عرب باقیہ کی دو اقسام عرب عاربہ اور عرب مستعربہ ہیں۔
- عہد جاہلیت کے مشہور شاعر زہیر اور عنترہ ہیں۔
- خانہ کعبہ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام اور حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام نے اللہ کے حکم سے بنایا۔
- خانہ کعبہ کو ہر سال یکم شعبان کو عرق گلاب اور آب زم زم سے غسل دیا جاتا ہے۔
- حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی زبان عبرانی تھی۔
- حج مسلمانوں پر 9ھ میں فرض ہوا، 9 ذی الحجہ تاریخ مقرر ہوئی اور حضرت ابوبکرؓ امیر حج بنائے گئے۔
- حج صاحب استطاعت مسلمانوں پر زندگی میں ایک بار فرض ہے۔
- صفا اور مروہ کے درمیان سات مرتبہ دوڑنا ''سعی کرنا'' کہلاتا ہے۔
- عمرہ 9 ذی الحجہ سے 11 ذی الحجہ کے دنوں کے علاوہ خانہ کعبہ کی زیارت ہے۔
- روزہ 2 نبوی کو شب معراج میں مسلمانوں پر فرض ہوا۔
- جان بوجھ کر یا بلاوجہ روزہ توڑنے کی سزا مسلسل 60 روزے رکھنا یا 60 مسکینوں کو کھانا کھلانا ہے۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ 573ء میں پیدا ہوئے، اصل نام عبداللہ بن عثمان اور لقب صدیق تھا۔
- حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ کے پاس قبول اسلام کے وقت 40 ہزار اشرفیاں تھیں۔
- آزاد مردوں میں حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ سب سے پہلے اسلام لائے۔

A	-4	D	-3	A	-2	C	-1
D	-8	C	-7	D	-6	B	-5
A	-12	C	-11	A	-10	C	-9
D	-16	A	-15	A	-14	B	-13
C	-20	D	-19	B	-18	B	-17
A	-24	C	-23	D	-22	B	-21
C	-28	D	-27	D	-26	C	-25
C	-32	B	-31	B	-30	C	-29
B	-36	A	-35	B	-34	D	-33
A	-40	B	-39	C	-38	B	-37
D	-44	B	-43	C	-42	A	-41
D	-48	A	-47	C	-46	B	-45
A	-52	B	-51	B	-50	D	-49
B	-56	A	-55	C	-54	B	-53
C	-60	C	-59	B	-58	B	-57
C	-64	C	-63	C	-62	A	-61
C	-68	A	-67	B	-66	C	-65
A	-72	D	-71	A	-70	B	-69
A	-76	C	-75	A	-74	C	-73
D	-80	B	-79	D	-78	B	-77
C	-84	B	-83	B	-82	B	-81
A	-88	C	-87	D	-86	B	-85
C	-92	B	-91	C	-90	C	-89
D	-96	B	-95	A	-94	C	-93
A	-100	C	-99	D	-98	B	-97
B	-104	B	-103	A	-102	A	-101
B	-108	A	-107	B	-106	B	-105
A	-112	C	-111	D	-110	B	-109
B	-116	D	-115	A	-114	B	-113
C	-120	C	-119	C	-118	D	-117
C	-124	B	-123	B	-122	D	-121
		A	-127	B	-126	B	-125

☆☆☆☆☆☆

A 513 سال　B 509 سال
C 515 سال　D 525 سال

-117 بغداد میں کتنے عباسی خلفاء کا انتقال ہوا؟
A 11　B 12
C 17　D ایک بھی نہیں

-118 کس عباسی خلیفہ کو گدھے کی سواری کا بے حد شوق تھا؟
A خلیفہ مامون الرشید　B خلیفہ ہارون الرشید
C خلیفہ ہادی　D ابوجعفر المنصور

-119 بنو عباس کا سرکاری لباس کس رنگ کا تھا؟
A سبز　B سفید
C سیاہ　D سرخ

-120 ابن بیطار نے کتنی جڑی بوٹیوں پر کام کر کے انکے خواص یکجا کیے؟
A 1,500　B 1,300
C 1,200　D 1,400

-121 مسلمانوں کی سب سے قدیم یونیورسٹی کون سی اور کہاں ہے؟
A مدینہ یونیورسٹی (سعودی عرب)　B دمشق یونیورسٹی (شام)
C جامعہ قرطبہ (سپین)　D جامعہ الازہر (مصر)

-122 اسلامی تاریخ میں سرکاری مکاتیب اور دستاویزوں پر مہر کے استعمال کی ابتداء کب ہوئی؟
A یکم شوال 8ھ　B یکم محرم 7ھ
C یکم محرم 9ھ　D 10 ذی الحج 11ھ

-123 سب سے پہلے کس پیغمبر نے انگور کی کاشت کی؟
A حضرت لوطؑ　B حضرت نوحؑ
C حضرت ادریسؑ　D حضرت آدمؑ

-124 اللہ نے زمین اور آسمان کتنے دنوں میں بنائے؟
A 8 دن　B 7 دن
C 6 دن　D 11 دن

-125 حضورﷺ کی ان زوجہ کا نام بتائیں جن کی عمر نکاح کے وقت آپؐ کی عمر کے برابر تھی۔
A حضرت ماریہؓ　B حضرت سودہؓ
C حضرت زینبؓ بنت خزیمہ　D حضرت صفیہؓ

-126 حضورﷺ کی پہلی اولاد کا اسم گرامی بتائیں۔
A حضرت رقیہؓ　B حضرت قاسمؓ
C حضرت طاہرؓ　D حضرت ابراہیمؓ

-127 سب سے پہلے اسلام میں تعمیر ہونے والی مسجد کا نام بتائیں۔
A مسجد قبا　B مسجد نبویﷺ
C مسجد جمعہ　D مسجد قبلتین

104- قسطنطنیہ کو سب سے پہلے کس مسلمان بادشاہ نے فتح کیا؟
A سلطان سلیمان اعظم B سلطان فاتح
C سلطان عبدالمجید ثانی D سلطان سلیم

105- پہلے عباسی خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں جس نے مصر فتح کیا۔
A ہارون الرشید B مامون الرشید
C مہتدی باللہ D واثق باللہ

106- بنوعباس نے کل کتنی مدت حکومت کی؟
A 550 سال B 524 سال
C 570 سال D 598 سال

107- اس اموی خلیفہ کا نام بتائیں جس نے بھیک مانگنا قانوناً جرم قرار دیا۔
A ولید بن عبدالملک B عبدالملک بن مروان
C سلیمان بن عبدالملک D ہشام بن عبدالملک

108- بنوامیہ نے کل کتنی مدت حکومت کی؟
A 100 سال B 90 سال
C 80 سال D 125 سال

109- کس بادشاہ نے پہلی اسلامی ٹیکسال بنائی یعنی اسلامی سکہ جاری کیا؟
A ولید بن عبدالملک B عبدالملک بن مروان
C مروان بن محمد D امیر معاویہؓ

110- عربی کو سرکاری زبان کا درجہ کس بادشاہ نے دیا؟
A ہارون الرشید B مامون الرشید
C مروان بن محمد D عبدالملک بن مروان

111- مشہور تعلیمی ادارے "فرنگی محل" کی عمارت کس شہر میں ہے؟
A دہلی B لاہور
C لکھنؤ D آگرہ

112- ابن جوزی کی تصانیف کی تعداد کیا ہے؟
A 250 B 260
C 270 D 280

113- حضرت عثمانؓ نے شہادت کے وقت کل کتنی جائیداد چھوڑی؟
A 37لاکھ درہم کی B 35لاکھ درہم کی
C 40لاکھ درہم کی D 42لاکھ درہم کی

114- حضرت عثمانؓ نے شہادت کے وقت کتنا نقد سرمایہ چھوڑا؟
A $1\frac{1}{2}$ لاکھ دینار B 2لاکھ دینار
C 50ہزار دینار D 75ہزار دینار

115- مشہور صوفی بزرگ حضرت ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ کس سلطنت کے بادشاہ تھے؟
A فارس B ترکی
C شام D بلخ

116- بغداد کتنے سال تک بنوعباس کا دارالحکومت رہا؟

C حضرت اسرائیلؑ

92- آنحضورﷺ نے اپنی زندگی میں حضرت جبرائیلؑ کو کتنی مرتبہ قرآن سنایا؟
A 4 مرتبہ B 3 مرتبہ
C 2 مرتبہ D 6 مرتبہ

93- سلطان محمد فاتح نے قسطنطنیہ کا محاصرہ کب شروع کیا تھا؟
A 1450ء B 1452ء
C 1453ء D 1454ء

94- سلطان محمد فاتح نے کب وفات پائی؟
A 1481ء B 1482ء
C 1483ء D 1484ء

95- آنحضورﷺ نے اپنی وفات سے قبل آخری نماز کس وقت کی پڑھائی تھی؟
A عشاء B مغرب
C ظہر D عصر

96- کتنی ازواج مطہراتؓ حافظ قرآن مجید تھیں؟
A 2 B 1
C 3 D 4

97- جنگ یمامہ میں کتنے حافظ قرآن مجید شہید ہوئے؟
A 60 B 90
C 70 D 80

98- ابن خلدون کی ولادت اور وفات ایک ہی مہینہ میں ہوئی۔ اسلامی مہینہ کون سا ہے؟
A شوال B ذی الحج
C رمضان D صفر

99- حضرت ابراہیمؑ کا تذکرہ قرآن مجید میں کتنے مقامات پر آیا ہے؟
A 58 B 48
C 25 D 38

100- کس خلیفہ نے سالانہ غلاف کعبہ اتارنے کی بنیاد ڈالی؟
A امیر معاویہؓ B حضرت عمرؓ
C مروان بن مالک D ہارون الرشید

101- قانون وراثت کے احکامات کس سن ہجری میں نازل ہوئے؟
A 3ھ B 4ھ
C 7ھ D 9ھ

102- جواء کب حرام کیا گیا؟
A 8ھ B 9ھ
C 6ھ D 11ھ

103- پاکستان نے غلاف کعبہ بنانے کی سعادت کس سال حاصل کی؟
A 1964ء B 1963ء
C 1969ء D 1960ء

A. حضرت عثمانؓ — B. حضرت ابوبکرؓ
C. حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ — D. حضرت علیؓ

80- قرآن مجید میں مچھلی کے گوشت کا ذکر کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے؟
A. سورۃ الفلق — B. سورۃ الکوثر
C. سورۃ بقرہ — D. سورۃ الفاطر

81- صحابہؓ میں سب سے پہلے حافظ قرآن کون تھے؟
A. حضرت علیؓ — B. حضرت عثمانؓ
C. حضرت عمرؓ — D. حضرت عبداللہؓ

82- حضرت ابراہیم بن ادھمؒ کا مزار کس ملک میں ہے؟
A. ایران — B. ترکی
C. شام — D. عراق

83- مسجد راس الحسین کہاں واقع ہے؟
A. انقرہ — B. قاہرہ
C. استنبول — D. جکارتہ

84- امام طب کس مسلم سائنس دان کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
A. ابن الہیثم — B. ابن باجہ
C. رازی — D. ابن بیطار

85- غزوۂ خندق میں کس خاتون کی بہادری سے متاثر ہو کر حضورﷺ نے ان کا حصہ مردوں کے برابر لگا دیا؟
A. حضرت ثابیہؓ — B. حضرت صفیہؓ
C. حضرت اُمِ سلمہؓ — D. حضرت جویریہؓ

86- حضرت زیدؓ بن ثابت نے حضورﷺ کی ہدایت پر کون سی زبان سیکھی؟
A. مصری — B. فارسی
C. ہندی — D. عبرانی

87- اللہ تعالیٰ نے کس شہر کے لوگوں کو ہدایت کے لئے حضرت یونسؑ کو مبعوث کیا تھا؟
A. بابل — B. قاہرہ
C. نینوا — D. بغداد

88- آنحضورﷺ نے زندگی میں چار عمرے کئے کون سے مہینے میں؟
A. ذیقعد — B. ذی الحج
C. شوال — D. رمضان

89- غزوہ خیبر کے موقع پر تیار کیا گیا پرچم کن اُمّ المومنین کی چادر سے بنایا گیا تھا؟
A. حضرت زینبؓ — B. حضرت سودہؓ
C. حضرت عائشہؓ — D. حضرت جویریہؓ

90- امیر خسرو نے کتنے بادشاہوں کا زمانہ دیکھا ہے؟
A. 8 — B. 9
C. 7 — D. 12

91- قرآن مجید کا رسم الخط کس کا بتایا ہوا ہے؟
A. حضرت میکائیلؑ — B. حضرت جبرائیلؑ

C حضرت عبداللہؓ D حضرت زبیرؓ

68- حضور ﷺ کے سب سے چھوٹے داماد کون تھے؟
A حضرت ابوالعاصؓ B حضرت عثمانؓ
C حضرت علیؓ

69- حضرت فاطمہؓ کے کون سے صاحبزادے بچپن میں فوت ہو گئے تھے؟
A حضرت حسنؓ B حضرت محسنؓ
C حضرت حسینؓ

70- حضور ﷺ کی کون سی پھوپھی حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کی والدہ تھیں؟
A حضرت صفیہؓ B حضرت عاتکہؓ
C حضرت اُمِّ حکیمؓ D حضرت اروئیؓ

71- لفظ زم زم کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
A عربی B عبرانی
C فارسی D مصری

72- کس سن میں زم زم کا کنواں اُبلنے سے سیلاب کی صورت پیدا ہو گئی تھی؟
A 909ء B 910ء
C 911ء D 913ء

73- زم زم کا کنواں کتنے فٹ گہرا ہے؟
A 180 فٹ B 200 فٹ
C 140 فٹ D 190 فٹ

74- احد کا پہاڑ مدینہ سے کتنے فاصلے پر ہے؟
A 3 میل B 6 میل
C 4 میل D 11 میل

75- کس شہر کے لئے قرآن مجید میں ''اُمّ القریٰ'' کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے؟
A مدینہ B طائف
C مکہ D بحرین

76- حضرت آدمؑ کو سجدہ نہ کرنے کا ابلیس کا قصہ کتنی مرتبہ قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے؟
A 9 مرتبہ B 11 مرتبہ
C 13 مرتبہ D 6 مرتبہ

77- اسلامی سال کا پہلا مہینہ کون سا ہے؟
A رمضان B محرم
C شعبان D ذی الحج

78- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر کون سی زوجہ حضور ﷺ کے ساتھ تھیں؟
A حضرت عائشہؓ B حضرت ماریہؓ
C حضرت جویریہؓ D حضرت اُمِّ سلمہؓ

79- آنحضور ﷺ نے اپنی مشہور اونٹنی کس سے خریدی تھی؟

56- "حرب الفجار" کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی؟
A 30 سال B 20 سال
C 25 سال D 21 سال

57- آنحضور ﷺ کی سب سے زیادہ اولاد کن زوجہ کے بطن سے ہوئی تھی؟
A حضرت عائشہؓ B حضرت خدیجہؓ
C حضرت زینبؓ D حضرت جویریہؓ

58- حضور ﷺ کی کن زوجہ کا تعلق یہودی قبیلہ سے تھا؟
A حضرت رقیہؓ B حضرت ریحانہؓ
C حضرت ماریہؓ D حضرت میمونہؓ

59- حضور ﷺ کے کن صاحبزادے کے انتقال کے وقت سورج گرہن ہو گیا تھا؟
A حضرت قاسمؓ B حضرت طاہرؓ
C حضرت ابراہیمؓ

60- آنحضور ﷺ کے کون سے صاحبزادے آپ کی سب سے چھوٹی اور آخری اولاد تھے؟
A حضرت طاہرؓ B حضرت قاسمؓ
C حضرت ابراہیمؓ

61- حضور ﷺ کے پاس کتنی ڈھالیں تھیں؟
A 2 B 4
C 3 D 6

62- حضور ﷺ کے ذاتی گھوڑے کتنے تھے؟
A 13 B 11
C 7 D 9

63- حضور ﷺ نے کس رنگ کا لباس پہننے سے منع فرمایا ہے؟
A سبز B سیاہ
C سرخ D سفید

64- حضور ﷺ کے کون سے چچا ان سے صرف دو سال بڑے تھے؟
A حضرت ابوطالب B حضرت زبیرؓ بن عبدالمطلب
C حضرت حمزہؓ D حضرت عباسؓ

65- حضور ﷺ کا پسندیدہ رنگ کون سا تھا؟
A سبز B سرخ
C سفید D نیلا

66- سانحہ کربلا کس سن کو پیش آیا؟
A 680ء B 681ء
C 670ء D 675ء

67- قافلہ کربلا کے سب سے کم عمر شہید کون تھے؟
A حضرت علی اصغرؓ B امام زین العابدینؒ

A 6 سال B 14 سال

C 12 سال D 4 سال

45- شب معراج پر پہلے آسمان پر حضورﷺ کی ملاقات کس نبی سے ہوئی؟

A حضرت سلیمانؑ B حضرت آدمؑ

C حضرت یحییٰؑ D حضرت عیسیٰؑ

46- قرآن مجید میں کتنے غزوات کا ذکر ہوا ہے؟

A 16 B 13

C 12 D 10

47- غزوۂ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ کس نے دیا تھا؟

A حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ B حضرت جبلؓ

C حضرت ابوبکرؓ D حضرت عثمانؓ

48- اسلام کے پہلے شہید مرد کا نام کیا ہے؟

A حضرت معاذؓ B حضرت زیدؓ

C حضرت سہیلؓ D حضرت حارثؓ

49- حضرت خدیجہؓ کے بعد اسلام قبول کرنے والی دوسری خاتون کا نام کیا ہے؟

A حضرت عائشہؓ B حضرت اسماءؓ

C حضرت اُمّ ابی ہریرہؓ D حضرت اُمّ الفضلؓ

50- حضورﷺ کی کتنی پھوپھیوں نے اسلام قبول کیا؟

A 6 B 4

C 3 D 2

51- حضرت عبدالرحمٰنؓ بن عوف کس کے مشورے سے مسلمان ہوئے؟

A حضرت عمرؓ B حضرت ابوبکرؓ

C حضرت عثمانؓ D حضرت علیؓ

52- ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت حضورﷺ نے کس کو اپنے بستر پر سلا دیا تھا؟

A حضرت علیؓ B حضرت حمزہؓ

C حضرت عثمانؓ D حضرت عباسؓ

53- ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت حضرت علیؓ کی عمر کیا تھی؟

A 33 سال B 23 سال

C 40 سال D 21 سال

54- کس سن میں حضرت علیؓ نے مدینہ کی بجائے کوفہ کو دارالحکومت بنایا؟

A 36ھ B 40ھ

C 32ھ D 43ھ

55- "عام الحزن" کا واقعہ کس سن ہجری میں پیش آیا؟

A 15 B 16

C 17 D 21

C. 11 میل D. 3 میل

34- طائف مکہ سے کتنے میل دور ہے؟

A. 45 میل B. 40 میل

C. 50 میل D. 35 میل

35- نماز کب فرض ہوئی؟

A. 10 نبوی B. 12 نبوی

C. 9 نبوی D. 6 نبوی

36- طائف میں حضور ﷺ کا قیام کتنے دن رہا؟

A. 15 دن B. 10 دن

C. 13 دن D. 9 دن

37- قرآن مجید کا اکثر حصہ دن کے کون سے وقت نازل ہوا؟

A. صبح کے وقت B. رات کے وقت

C. دوپہر کے وقت D. شام کے وقت

38- ابتداء میں 50 نمازوں کی فرضیت کی گئی۔ آنحضور ﷺ کن کے کہنے پر بار بار اللہ تعالیٰ کے پاس جا کر اس میں تخفیف کراتے رہے، یہاں تک کہ 5 نمازیں رہ گئیں؟

A. حضرت عیسیٰؑ B. حضرت ابراہیمؑ

C. حضرت موسیٰؑ D. حضرت ہارونؑ

39- حضور ﷺ کو (نعوذ باللہ) زندہ یا مردہ لانے پر قریش نے کیا انعام رکھا تھا؟

A. 90 گھوڑے B. 100 اونٹ

C. 1,500 اشرفیاں D. 75 تلواریں

40- حضور ﷺ کے دور میں مسجد نبوی ﷺ کی تعمیر کتنے عرصہ میں مکمل ہوئی؟

A. 7 ماہ B. 8 سال

C. 11 ماہ D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ سال

41- کس سن میں مسلمانوں کے لئے تبدیلی قبلہ کا حکم آیا؟

A. 2ھ B. 4ھ

C. 6ھ D. 7ھ

42- میثاق مدینہ میں کل کتنی دفعات تھیں؟

A. 35 B. 40

C. 53 D. 49

43- میثاق مدینہ کب ہوا؟

A. 2ھ B. 1ھ

C. 4ھ D. 3ھ

44- ''شق الصدر'' کے واقعہ کے وقت آنحضور ﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی؟

-23 طوفان نوحؑ کی مدت کتنی تھی؟

A 7 ماہ B 6 $^1/_2$ ماہ

C 6 ماہ آٹھ دن D 11 ماہ

-24 سب سے زیادہ نبی کس قوم پر مبعوث ہوئے؟

A بنی اسرائیل B نصاریٰ

C اصحاب مدائن

-25 قرآن مجید کے مطابق طوفان نوحؑ کے وقت حضرت نوحؑ کی عمر کیا تھی؟

A 1,400 سال B 1,300 سال

C 950 سال D 780 سال

-26 حضرت یعقوبؑ کا انتقال کہاں ہوا؟

A فلسطین B عرب

C شام D مصر

-27 حضرت یعقوبؑ کی کتنی اولادیں ہوئیں؟

A 16 B 15

C 13 D 12

-28 ''روح اللہ'' کن پیغمبر کا لقب ہے؟

A حضرت موسیٰؑ B حضرت یونسؑ

C حضرت عیسیٰؑ D حضرت داؤدؑ

-29 ید بیضا اور عصا کن پیغمبر کے معجزے ہیں؟

A حضرت یعقوبؑ B حضرت داؤدؑ

C حضرت موسیٰؑ D حضرت عیسیٰؑ

-30 حضرت عیسیٰؑ کو کس عمر میں صلیب پر چڑھایا گیا؟

A 35 سال B 33 سال

C 32 سال D 30 سال

-31 حضور ﷺ حضرت حلیمہ کے ہاں کتنا عرصہ رہے؟

A 5 سال B 4 سال

C 3 سال D 9 سال

-32 حضرت زبیرؓ بن عبدالمطلب آپ ﷺ کی کفالت کس عمر تک کرتے رہے؟

A 15 سال B 22 سال

C 20 سال D 16 سال

-33 غار حرا مکہ سے کتنے میل کی مسافت پر ہے؟

A 5 میل B 4 میل

C سورۃ علق D سورۃ نور

12- پہلی وحی کے موقع پر کس سورۃ کی آیات کا نزول ہوا؟
A 5 آیات سورۃ علق B 7 آیات سورۃ فتح
C 6 آیات سورۃ قلم D 9 آیات سورۃ بقرہ

13- کس شخصیت کے حکم پر قرآن مجید میں سہولت کے لئے اعراب لگائے گئے؟
A خالد بن عبدالملک B حجاج بن یوسف
C امیر معاویہؓ D حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ

14- اُمّ المومنین حضرت عائشہؓ کی برأت میں قرآن مجید کی کون سی سورۃ نازل ہوئی؟
A سورۃ نور B سورۃ نجم
C سورۃ عنکبوت D سورۃ محمد

15- قرآن حکیم کی آخری وحی لکھنے کی سعادت کس صحابیؓ کو حاصل ہوئی؟
A ابیؓ بن کعب B عثمان غنیؓ
C ابولبابہؓ D امیر حمزہؓ

16- کس سورۃ کی تلاوت کا ثواب دس قرآن مجید پڑھنے کے برابر ملتا ہے؟
A سورۃ توبہ B سورۃ الکوثر
C سورۃ فاتحہ D سورۃ یٰسین

17- قرآن مجید کی موجودہ ترتیب کے لحاظ سے پہلی سورۃ' سورۃ فاتحہ ہے۔ آخری سورۃ کا نام بتائیں۔
A سورۃ الفلق B سورۃ الناس
C سورۃ نجم D سورۃ محمد

18- قرآن مجید میں خیرات کی تاکید کتنی بار کی گئی ہے؟
A 200 بار B 150 بار
C 180 بار D 75 بار

19- قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے سجدے آئے ہیں؟
A 15 B 18
C 11 D 14

20- قرآن مجید کی پہلی خاتون حافظہ کون تھیں؟
A اُمّ ورقہؓ بن نوفل B حضرت عائشہؓ
C حضرت حفصہؓ بنت عمرؓ D حضرت اُمّ سلیمہؓ

21- حضرت آدمؑ کی عمر کتنی تھی؟
A آٹھ سو سال B ایک ہزار سال
C 5 سو سال D $1\frac{1}{2}$ ہزار سال

22- حضرت آدمؑ اور حضرت حوا کی زمین پر پہلی ملاقات کہاں ہوئی؟
A کوہ آدم لنکا B فلسطین
C دمشق D میدان عرفات

متفرق معلومات

1- ترتیب نزول کے اعتبار سے سورۃ فاتحہ کا کون سا نمبر ہے؟
A چھٹا B ساتواں
C پانچواں D آٹھواں

2- "اُمّ الکتاب" کون سی سورۃ کہلاتی ہے؟
A سورۃ فاتحہ B سورۃ الفلق
C سورۃ الناس D سورۃ الکوثر

3- قرآن مجید میں سب سے زیادہ لفظ کون سا استعمال ہوا ہے؟
A ب B ر
C م D الف

4- قرآن مجید میں سب سے کم کون سا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے؟
A ظ B م
C ر D ح

5- ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت حضور ﷺ کس سورۃ کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے؟
A سورۃ بقرہ B سورۃ یٰسین
C سورۃ یوسف D سورۃ آل عمران

6- قرآن مجید میں کتنے رکوع ہیں؟
A 670 B 550
C 900 D 558

7- قرآن مجید میں کتنی سورتیں 3 آیات پر مشتمل ہیں؟
A 4 B 5
C 3 D 6

8- روم کی فتح کی بشارت حضور ﷺ کو کس قرآنی سورۃ میں دی گئی تھی؟
A سورۃ نصر B سورۃ الناس
C سورۃ اخلاص D سورۃ روم

9- صلح حدیبیہ کے موقع پر کون سی سورۃ نازل ہوئی؟
A سورۃ صف B سورۃ دخان
C سورۃ فتح D سورۃ النساء

10- لفظ "احمد" قرآن مجید میں کس سورۃ میں آیا ہے؟
A سورۃ صف B سورۃ ق
C سورۃ ص D سورۃ علق

11- ترتیب نزول کے لحاظ سے قرآن مجید کی پہلی سورۃ کون سی ہے؟
A سورۃ قلم B سورۃ یٰسین

(a)15 (b)13 (c)14 (d)16

-45 غزوۂ بدر کب ہوا؟

(a)4ھ (b)3ھ (c)7ھ (d)2ھ

-46 غزوۂ بدر میں کفار کے لشکر کی افرادی قوت کیا تھی؟

(a)1,500 (b)1,500 (c)4,300 (d)1,000

-47 غزوۂ احد کب ہوا؟

(a)4ھ (b)5ھ (c)3ھ (d)7ھ

-48 غزوۂ احد میں مسلمان لشکر کی تعداد کیا تھی؟

(a)700 (b)850 (c)600 (d)790

-49 غزوۂ احد میں کفار کے لشکر کی افرادی قوت بتائیں۔

(a)3,500 (b)3,000 (c)3,200 (d)2,800

-50 صلح حدیبیہ کی شرائط مسلمانوں کی طرف سے کس نے تحریر کی تھیں؟

(a) حضرت علیؓ (b) حضرت عمرؓ

(c) حضرت عثمانؓ (d) حضرت ابوبکرؓ

جوابات

(1)	d	(2)	c	(3)	a	(4)	a	(5)	c
(6)	b	(7)	d	(8)	a	(9)	b	(10)	b
(11)	c	(12)	d	(13)	c	(14)	c	(15)	c
(16)	b	(17)	b	(18)	b	(19)	b	(20)	a
(21)	c	(22)	d	(23)	b	(24)	a	(25)	c
(26)	a	(27)	c	(28)	b	(29)	c	(30)	d
(31)	d	(32)	d	(33)	b	(34)	b	(35)	c
(36)	a	(37)	b	(38)	a	(39)	c	(40)	d
(41)	b	(42)	a	(43)	b	(44)	c	(45)	d
(46)	d	(47)	c	(48)	a	(49)	b	(50)	a

☆☆☆☆☆

(a)کلمہ شہادت (b)کلمہ طیبہ
(c)کلمہ توحید (d)کلمہ تمجید

33- اسلام کا پانچواں اہم رکن کون سا ہے؟
(a)زکوٰۃ (b)حج
(c)روزہ (d)نماز

34- حضورﷺ کل کتنے غزوات میں شریک ہوئے؟
20(a) 28(b)
13(c) 21(d)

35- حضورﷺ نے کتنے سرایہ روانہ کیے؟
56(a) 58(b)
54(c) 60(d)

36- غزوۂ بدر میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے؟
14(a) 16(b)
13(c) 11(d)

37- قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے بدر کے میدان میں مدد دینے کا ذکر کیا ہے؟
(a)سورۃ البقرہ (b)سورۃ آل عمران
(c)سورۃ یٰسین (d)سورۃ الفتح

38- غزوۂ احد میں کتنے مسلمان شہید ہوئے؟
70(a) 65(b)
63(c) 80(d)

39- غزوۂ خندق میں خندق کھودنے کا مشورہ کس صحابیؓ نے دیا؟
(a)حضرت عمرؓ (b)حضرت علیؓ
(c)حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ (d)حضرت زبیرؓ

40- قرآن مجید کی کس سورۃ میں غزوۂ خندق کا ذکر آیا ہے؟
(a)سورۃ جن (b)سورۃ عنکبوت (c)سورۃ البقرہ (d)سورۃ احزاب

41- مسلمانوں کی کتنی تعداد نے حضورﷺ کی نگرانی میں خندق کھودی؟
(a)ایک ہزار (b)تین ہزار (c)چار ہزار (d)ڈھائی ہزار

42- غزوۂ خندق میں قریش کے لشکر کی تعداد کیا تھی؟
(a)10ہزار (b)15ہزار (c)9ہزار (d)11ہزار

43- غزوۂ بدر میں کل کتنے کفار ہلاک ہوئے؟
75(a) 70(b) 45(c) 65(d)

44- غزوۂ بدر میں شہید ہونے والے مسلمانوں کی تعداد کیا تھی؟

-22 کلمہ میں کل کتنے نقطے ہیں؟

(a) 6 (b) 8

(c) 7 (d) ایک بھی نہیں

-23 کلمہ میں کل کتنے حروف ہیں؟

(a) 40 (b) 48

(c) 53 (d) 91

-24 ظہر سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(a) دن ڈھلنے کا وقت (b) دوپہر کا وقت

(c) سورج غروب ہونے کا وقت (d) رات کا وقت

-25 ارکانِ اسلام میں سب سے اہم رکن کون سا ہے؟

(a) زکوٰۃ (b) حج

(c) نماز (d) روزہ

-26 اسلام کا تیسرا اہم رکن کون سا ہے؟

(a) روزہ (b) زکوٰۃ

(c) نماز (d) حج

-27 نمازیں پانچ ہیں' ان میں کل کتنی رکعتیں فرض ہیں؟

(a) 21 رکعت (b) 24 رکعت

(c) 17 رکعت (d) 13 رکعت

-28 اسلام کا چوتھا اہم ترین رکن کون سا ہے؟

(a) نماز (b) زکوٰۃ

(c) حج (d) روزہ

-29 نماز کے بعد سب سے افضل رکن کون سا ہے؟

(a) روزہ (b) حج

(c) زکوٰۃ (d) کلمہ طیبہ

-30 اسلام کا کون سا رکن غریبوں پر فرض نہیں؟

(a) نماز (b) روزہ

(c) حج (d) زکوٰۃ

-31 اسلام کے کس رکن کو آنکھوں کی ٹھنڈک کہا جاتا ہے؟

(a) حج (b) روزہ

(c) زکوٰۃ (d) نماز

-32 تیسرے کلمہ کا نام بتائیں۔

(c)حضرت عزرائیلؑ (d)حضرت میکائیلؑ

11- حضورﷺ کی ولادت کس سن میں ہوئی؟

(a)570ء (b)569ء (c)571ء (d)580ء

12- حضورﷺ کا نام محمدﷺ کس نے رکھا؟

(a)والد (b)والدہ (c)چچا (d)دادا

13- حضرت حلیمہؓ کون تھیں؟

(a)حضورﷺ کی والدہ (b)حضورﷺ کی چچی

(c)حضورﷺ کی رضاعی والدہ (d)حضورﷺ کی پھوپھی

14- حضورﷺ نے کس عمر میں نبوت کا اعلان کیا؟

(a)35سال (b)30سال

(c)40سال (d)45سال

15- حضورﷺ کی اپنی والدہ ماجدہ کے انتقال کے وقت کیا عمر تھی؟

(a)7سال (b)5سال

(c)6سال (d)11سال

16- حضرت خدیجہؓ سے شادی کے وقت حضورﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی؟

(a)26سال (b)25سال

(c)30سال (d)24سال

17- حضورﷺ کا کس سن میں وصال ہوا؟

(a)632ء (b)633ء

(c)634ء (d)636ء

18- وصال کے وقت حضورﷺ کی عمر کیا تھی؟

(a)64سال (b)63سال

(c)65سال (d)61سال

19- حضورﷺ نے مکہ میں کتنا عرصہ گزارا؟

(a)50سال (b)53سال

(b)48سال (d)55سال

20- حضورﷺ نے مدینہ منورہ میں کتنا عرصہ گزارا؟

(a)10سال (b)11سال

(c)15سال (d)9سال

21- حضورﷺ پر پہلی وحی کہاں نازل ہوئی؟

(a)گھر میں (b)خانہ کعبہ میں

(c)غار حرا میں (d)مدینہ میں

اسلامیات

کثیرالانتخابی سوالات (MCQs)

☆ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے درست جواب پر نشان لگائیں:

1- قرآن مجید کتنے عرصے میں نازل ہوتا رہا؟
(a) 24 سال 6 ماہ 17 دن (b) 21 سال 7 ماہ 13 دن
(c) 19 سال 9 ماہ 19 دن (d) 22 سال 5 ماہ 14 دن

2- حدیث کے مطابق قرآن کا ایک لفظ پڑھنے والے کو کتنی نیکیوں کا ثواب ملتا ہے؟
(a) 20 (b) 2
(c) 10 (d) 1

3- 15 اگست 1947ء کو ریڈیو پاکستان نے صبح کی ٹرانسمیشن کا آغاز کس قرآنی سورۃ سے کیا؟
(a) سورۃ آل عمران (b) سورۃ الکوثر
(c) سورۃ نوح (d) سورۃ اللھب

4- قرآن مجید میں مکی سورتیں کتنی ہیں؟
(a) 87 (b) 90
(c) 81 (d) 70

5- قرآن مجید میں کل کتنے پارے ہیں؟
(a) 40 (b) 35 (c) 30 (d) 25

6- قرآن مجید کی کل کتنی سورتیں ہیں؟
(a) 117 (b) 114 (c) 113 (d) 112

7- قرآن مجید میں کل کتنی آیات ہیں؟
(a) 5555 (b) 4444 (c) 7777 (d) 6666

8- قرآن مجید کی سب سے لمبی سورۃ کونسی ہے؟
(a) سورۃ بقرہ (b) سورۃ البروج
(c) سورۃ آل عمران (d) سورۃ النساء

9- قرآن مجید کی سب سے چھوٹی سورۃ کونسی ہے؟
(a) سورۃ الفلق (b) سورۃ الکوثر
(c) سورۃ الناس (d) سورۃ اخلاص

10- قرآن مجید اللہ کے حکم سے کس فرشتے نے نازل کیا تھا؟
(a) حضرت اسرافیلؑ (b) حضرت جرائیلؑ

(ا) 2252 کلومیٹر (ب) 2282 کلومیٹر
(ج) 2350 کلومیٹر (د) 2452 کلومیٹر

-5 1966ء میں جس سعودی فرماں روا نے پاکستان کا دورہ کیا:
(ا) شاہ عبدالعزیز (ب) شاہ عبداللہ
(ج) شاہ سعود (د) شاہ فیصل

-6 پاکستان نے ایٹمی دھماکے جس سن میں کیے:
(ا) 1997ء (ب) 1998ء
(ج) 1999ء (د) 2000ء

-7 ورلڈ ٹریڈ سنٹر کا واقعہ جس ملک میں پیش آیا:
(ا) برطانیہ (ب) فرانس
(ج) امریکہ (د) جنوبی کوریا

-8 کامرہ کمپلیکس کی تعمیر میں پاکستان کو جس ملک نے مدد دی:
(ا) ایران (ب) سعودی عرب
(ج) افغانستان (د) چین

-9 بھارت اور پاکستان کے درمیان سندھ طاس معاہدہ ہونے کا سن:
(ا) 1960ء (ب) 1962ء
(ج) 1964ء (د) 1966ء

-10 پاکستان کو آزادی کے بعد سب سے پہلے جس ملک نے تسلیم کیا:
(ا) کویت (ب) ایران
(ج) انڈونیشیا (د) سعودی عرب

-11 پاکستان اور بھارت کے ناخوشگوار تعلقات کی سب سے بڑی وجہ:
(ا) غربت (ب) اسلحہ کی دوڑ
(ج) مسئلہ کشمیر (د) نہری پانی

جوابات
Answers

-1	ج	-2	ب	-3	د	-4	الف
-5	د	-6	ب	-7	ج	-8	د
-9	الف	-10	ب	-11	ج		

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

(ا) 7.5 بلین　　(ب) 8 بلین
(ج) 8.6 بلین　　(د) 9 بلین

-5 پاکستان کے کتنے فیصد لوگوں کو پینے کا صاف پانی نہیں ملتا؟
(ا) 30%　　(ب) 40%
(ج) 50%　　(د) 60%

-6 پاکستان کا پہلا پانچ سالہ منصوبہ شروع ہونے کا سن:
(ا) 1950ء　　(ب) 1955ء
(ج) 1960ء　　(د) 1965ء

-7 انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے کاروبار کرنے کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) کریڈٹ کارڈ　　(ب) کوریئر
(ج) ای کامرس　　(د) حکمت عملی

-8 اشیاء کی طلب میں اضافہ ہے:
(ا) قیمتیں بڑھتی ہیں　　(ب) قیمتیں کم ہوتی ہیں
(ج) رسد میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے　　(د) رسد میں کمی ہوتی ہے

جوابات
Answers

-1	ب	-2	ب	-3	الف	-4	الف
-5	د	-6	ب	-7	الف	-8	الف

10. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی
(Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

☐ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 پاکستان اور چین کی مشترکہ سرحد کی لمبائی:
(ا) تقریباً 400 کلومیٹر　　(ب) 500 کلومیٹر
(ج) 600 کلومیٹر　　(د) 700 کلومیٹر

-2 جنوری 2004ء میں سارک کانفرنس پاکستان کے جس شہر میں ہوئی:
(ا) لاہور　　(ب) اسلام آباد
(ج) کراچی　　(د) پشاور

-3 اقتصادی تعاون کی تنظیم کی بنیاد رکھنے کا سن:
(ا) 1970ء　　(ب) 1975ء
(ج) 1980ء　　(د) 1985ء

-4 پاکستان اور افغانستان کی مشترکہ سرحد کی لمبائی:

(ا) لباس　　(ب) زبان
(ج) عادات　　(د) دین اسلام

-2 پاکستان معرضِ وجود میں آنے پر رابطے کی زبان:
(ا) انگریزی　　(ب) ہندی
(ج) اُردو　　(د) پنجابی

-3 "مشترکہ زبان سے کوئی چیز اہم نہیں ہے جو کہ قومی اتحاد پیدا کرے۔" یہ کس کا قول ہے؟
(ا) قائداعظمؒ　　(ب) ہلٹن
(ج) ریمزے میور　　(د) علامہ محمد اقبالؒ

-4 پاکستان میں غربت کی زندگی گزارنے والے افراد:
(ا) 15 فیصد　　(ب) 35 فیصد
(ج) 25 فیصد　　(د) 50 فیصد

-5 اسلامی ریاست جس کے سامنے جوابدہ ہوتی ہے:
(ا) مجلس شوریٰ　　(ب) امیرالمومنین
(ج) اللہ تعالیٰ　　(د) عوام

جوابات
Answers

-1	د	-2	ج	-3	ج	-4	ب
-5	ج						

9. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان میں معاشی منصوبہ بندی اور ترقی

(Economic Planning and Development in Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

☐ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 قومی معیشت اور عوام کی خوشحالی کے لیے ملکی وسائل کو بہتر طریقے سے استعمال کرنے کا نام ہے:
(ا) معاشی خود کفالت　　(ب) معاشی منصوبہ بندی
(ج) صنعتی ترقی　　(د) تجارت

-2 پاکستان میں پچھلے دس سال سے زراعت کے شعبے میں ترقی کی شرح:
(ا) 2.5 فیصد سالانہ　　(ب) 4.5 فیصد سالانہ
(ج) 5.6 فیصد سالانہ　　(د) 6.5 فیصد سالانہ

-3 زیادہ تر خشک میوہ جات پاکستان کے کس صوبے میں کاشت ہوتے ہیں؟
(ا) سرحد　　(ب) پنجاب
(ج) سندھ　　(د) بلوچستان

-4 2001-02ء میں پاکستان کی برآمدات کا حجم:

4- کشمیری زبان کے تیسرے دور سے متعلق ادب کا ایک نامور نام:

(ا) محمود گامی (ب) حبہ خاتون
(ج) ارنمی لال (د) ملا فقیر

5- شاعری کے مجموعہ "شاہ جو رسالو" کے شاعر کا نام:

(ا) خوشحال خان خٹک (ب) وارث شاہ
(ج) مخدوم محمد ہاشم (د) شاہ عبداللطیف بھٹائی

6- پشتو زبان کی پہلی کتاب کا نام:

(ا) پٹہ خزانہ (ب) تذکرۃ الاولیاء
(ج) جٹ دی کرتوت (د) آثار الصنادید

7- اردو ترکی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہیں:

(ا) ساحر (ب) اسلحہ
(ج) لشکر (د) ادب

8- "مسدس حالی" تحریر کرنے والے شاعر کا نام:

(ا) امیر خسرو (ب) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(ج) میر تقی میر (د) خواجہ میر درد

9- قرآن پاک کا پہلا ترجمہ جس زبان میں ہوا:

(ا) پنجابی (ب) کشمیری
(ج) بلوچی (د) سندھی

10- بلوچی زبان میں پہلا مجلہ شائع ہونے کا سن:

(ا) 1940ء میں (ب) 1950ء میں
(ج) 1960ء میں (د) 1970ء میں

جوابات
Answers

-1	د	-2	ب	-3	الف	-4	ب
-5	د	-6	الف	-7	ج	-8	ب
-9	د	-10	ج				

8. قومی یکجہتی اور خوشحالی
(National Integration and Prosperity)

ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

1- پاکستان کے لوگوں میں قدر مشترک:

(ا) 2000 سال (ب) 3000 سال
(ج) 4000 سال (د) 5000 سال

-7 ہڑپہ کے کھنڈرات جس ضلع میں واقع ہیں:
(ا) ملتان (ب) اوکاڑہ
(ج) لاہور (د) ساہیوال

-8 عبدالرحمٰن چغتائی کا تعلق کس فن سے ہے؟
(ا) فنِ تعمیر (ب) موسیقی
(ج) مصوری (د) خطاطی

-9 مشہور راگ "میاں کی ملہار" کے خالق:
(ا) امیر خسرو (ب) ماسٹر عبداللہ
(ج) تان سین (د) نثار بزمی

-10 ٹیکسلا کا راولپنڈی سے فاصلہ:
(ا) 10 کلومیٹر (ب) 20 کلومیٹر
(ج) 30 کلومیٹر (د) 40 کلومیٹر

جوابات
Answers

ج	-4	ب	-3	د	-2	ج	-1
ج	-8	د	-7	د	-6	الف	-5
				د	-10	ج	-9

7. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کی زبانیں
(Languages of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 1647ء میں شاہ جہان نے آگرہ کی بجائے جس شہر کو دارالحکومت بنایا:
(ا) مدراس (ب) کراچی
(ج) ڈھاکہ (د) دہلی

-2 اُردو غزل کا پہلا دیوان جس شاعر نے لکھا:
(ا) بہادر شاہ ظفر (ب) سلطان محمد قلی قطب شاہ
(ج) مرزا غالب (د) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

-3 پنجابی زبان کا سب سے معیاری لہجہ:
(ا) ماجھی (ب) پوٹھوہاری
(ج) جھانگی (د) سرائیکی

(ج) DCO (د) تحصیل ناظم

9- یونین کونسل کے ارکان کی کل تعداد:

(ا) 12 (ب) 18

(ج) 13 (د) 48

10- نئے لوکل گورنمنٹ کے نظام میں ضلع کی سطح پر محکموں کی تعداد:

(ا) 10 (ب) 12

(ج) 14 (د) 16

جوابات
Answers

1-	ب	2-	الف	3-	ب	4-	ب
5-	ج	6-	الف	7-	ب	8-	الف
9-	ج	10-	ب				

6. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کی ثقافت

(Culture of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

1- برصغیر پر مسلمانوں نے کتنے سال حکومت کی؟

(ا) 500 سال (ب) 800 سال

(ج) 1000 سال (د) 1200 سال

2- شہنشاہ جہانگیر کے دربار سے وابستہ استاد منصور، استاد محمد نادر اور استاد مسعود کا تعلق کس فن سے تھا؟

(ا) موسیقی (ب) خطاطی

(ج) سنگ مرمر (د) مصوری

3- مغلیہ خاندان کا شاہکار "مسجد مہابت خان" پاکستان کے جس شہر میں ہے:

(ا) لاہور (ب) پشاور

(ج) ملتان (د) اٹک

4- 712ء میں مسلمان وادی سندھ میں جس شخصیت کی قیادت میں داخل ہوئے:

(ا) محمود غزنوی (ب) ظہیر الدین بابر

(ج) محمد بن قاسم (د) اورنگ زیب عالمگیر

5- راولپنڈی سے پشاور کا علاقہ کہلاتا ہے:

(ا) گندھارا (ب) وسطی پنجاب

(ج) ٹیکسلا (د) ہڑپہ

6- وادی سندھ کی تہذیب کتنے سال پرانی ہے؟

جوابات Answers

-1	د	-2	ج	-3	ج	-4	ب
-5	الف	-6	ب	-7	ب	-8	ج
-9	ج						

5. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کا حکومتی ڈھانچہ اور نظام حکومت

(Government Structure and System of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

☐ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 قومی اسمبلی کے ارکان کی کل تعداد:
(ا) 275 (ب) 342
(ج) 237 (د) 100

-2 پاکستان میں سینٹ کے ارکان کی کل تعداد:
(ا) 100 (ب) 63
(ج) 87 (د) 50

-3 قومی اسمبلی کے ارکان کے انتخاب کی مدت:
(ا) 4 سال (ب) 5 سال
(ج) 6 سال (د) 3 سال

-4 مجلس شوریٰ کتنے ایوانوں پر مشتمل ہے؟
(ا) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

-5 ملک کا سربراہ ہے:
(ا) فوج کا سربراہ (ب) وزیراعظم
(ج) صدر (د) گورنر

-6 سپریم کورٹ کا صدر دفتر جس شہر میں ہے:
(ا) اسلام آباد (ب) لاہور
(ج) کراچی (د) پشاور

-7 بنیادی جمہوریت کا نظام جس شخصیت نے لاگو کیا:
(ا) یحییٰ خان (ب) ایوب خان
(ج) ضیاء الحق (د) پرویز مشرف

-8 ضلعی حکومت کا سربراہ:
(ا) ناظم (ب) نائب ناظم

4. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان میں آئینی ارتقاء

(Constitutional Development in Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

1- اسلام میں اقتدار اعلیٰ کا مالک:
(الف) پارلیمنٹ (ب) عوام
(ج) بادشاہ (د) اللہ تعالیٰ

2- قرارداد مقاصد کے مطابق ملک کا نظام ہوگا:
(الف) وحدانی (ب) غیر وفاقی
(ج) وفاقی (د) صدارتی

3- قرارداد مقاصد پاس ہونے کا سن:
(الف) 1947ء (ب) 1948ء
(ج) 1949ء (د) 1946ء

4- بنیادی اصولوں کی کمیٹی کی دوسری رپورٹ 1952ء میں کس نے پیش کی؟
(الف) قائد اعظمؒ نے (ب) خواجہ ناظم الدین نے
(ج) لیاقت علی خان نے (د) فیروز خان نون نے

5- دستور پاکستان 1956ء کا نفاذ کب ہوا؟
(الف) 23 مارچ (ب) 14 اگست
(ج) 8 جون (د) 27 اکتوبر

6- دستور پاکستان 1962ء پاس کروانے والے سربراہ مملکت کا نام:
(الف) سکندر مرزا (ب) ایوب خان
(ج) یحییٰ خان (د) چوہدری محمد علی

7- شرعی حدود کا نفاذ کیا:
(الف) ایوب خان نے (ب) صدر ضیاء الحق نے
(ج) محمد خان جونیجو نے (د) ظفر اللہ جمالی نے

8- بنیادی اصولوں کی کمیٹی کی پہلی رپورٹ شائع ہونے کا سن:
(الف) 1948ء (ب) 1949ء
(ج) 1950ء (د) 1951ء

9- انسانی حقوق کا پہلا چارٹر ہے:
(الف) عالمی منشور (ب) اقوام متحدہ کا منشور
(ج) خطبہ حجۃ الوداع (د) فرانس کا دستور

(الف) خلیج بنگال (ب) بحیرہ عرب
(ج) خلیج فارس (د) بحیرہ قلزم

-2 پہاڑ کی کم سے کم کتنی بلندی ہوتی ہے؟
(الف) 500 میٹر (ب) 800 میٹر
(ج) 600 میٹر (د) 900 میٹر

-3 پاکستان اور چین کی سرحد کے ساتھ کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ ہے؟
(الف) ہمالیہ (ب) شوالک
(ج) کوہ قراقرم (د) کوہ ہندوکش

-4 کے ٹو کا اصل نام کیا ہے؟
(الف) گڈون آسٹن (ب) کیم ٹو
(ج) کاٹ ٹو (د) کارگل

-5 شاہراہ ریشم کس درہ سے پاکستان کو چین سے ملاتی ہے؟
(الف) درہ خنجراب (ب) درہ خیبر
(ج) درہ ٹوچی (د) درہ گومل

-6 کوہ ہندوکش کی بلند ترین چوٹی ہے:
(الف) نانگا پربت (ب) ترچ میر
(ج) ملکہ پربت (د) ایورسٹ

-7 پاکستان کے جنوب میں کون سا پہاڑی سلسلہ ہے؟
(الف) ہمالیہ (ب) کوہ قراقرم
(ج) کوہ کیرتھر (د) کوہ سفید

-8 28 مئی 1998ء کو پاکستان نے کس پہاڑی سلسلے میں ایٹمی دھماکے کیے؟
(الف) کوہ سفید (ب) چاغی ہلز
(ج) ٹوبہ کاکڑ (د) راس کوہ

-9 پاکستان کا کل رقبہ کتنا ہے؟
(الف) 795095 مربع کلومیٹر (ب) 896096 مربع کلومیٹر
(ج) 696095 مربع کلومیٹر (د) 796096 مربع کلومیٹر

جوابات
Answers

-1	ب	-2	د	-3	ج	-4	الف
-5	الف	-6	ب	-7	ج	-8	ب
-9	د						

(ا) ریاست حیدرآباد دکن (ب) ریاست جموں وکشمیر
(ج) ریاست مناوادر (د) ریاست جوناگڑھ

-5 اثاثوں میں پاکستان کا حصہ تناسب کے لحاظ سے کیا تھا؟
(ا) 750 ملین روپے (ب) 700 ملین روپے
(ج) 1050 ملین روپے (د) 950 ملین روپے

-6 متحدہ برصغیر میں 1947ء تک کل کتنی آرڈیننس فیکٹریاں کام کر رہی تھیں؟
(ا) 10 (ب) 12
(ج) 16 (د) 20

-7 تقسیم برصغیر سے پہلے ڈوگرہ راج کے خلاف کشمیریوں نے کس سال اپنی آزادی کی جنگ کا آغاز کیا؟
(ا) 1940ء (ب) 1930ء
(ج) 1920ء (د) 1928ء

-8 اقوام متحدہ کے کس ادارے نے 1948ء میں ریاست جموں وکشمیر میں استصواب رائے کرانے کے حق میں قراردادیں منظور کیں؟
(ا) جنرل اسمبلی (ب) سلامتی کونسل
(ج) تولیتی کونسل (د) عالمی عدالت انصاف

-9 تقسیم برصغیر کے وقت ہندوستان میں کون وائسرائے تھا؟
(ا) لارڈ کرزن (ب) لارڈ ویول
(ج) لارڈ منٹو (د) لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن

-10 بھارت سے سرکاری ملازمین کو لانے کے لیے کس ہوائی کمپنی سے سمجھوتہ ہوا؟
(ا) پی۔آئی۔اے (ب) ٹاٹا ایئر کمپنی
(ج) کریسنٹ ایئرویز (د) اورینٹ ایئرویز

جوابات
Answers

-1	ج	-2	د	-3	ب	-4	الف
-5	الف	-6	ج	-7	ب	-8	ب
-9	د	-10	ب				

3.اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کا جغرافیہ

(Geography of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیئے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 پاکستان کے جنوب میں کون سا سمندر واقع ہے؟

-9 'پاکستان ناگزیر تھا' کتاب کا مصنف کون ہے؟

(ا) ڈاکٹر صفدر محمود (ب) عبدالحلیم شرر

(ج) سر سید احمد خان (د) سید حسن ریاض

-10 قرارداد لاہور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ اجلاس میں کب منظور کی گئی؟

(ا) 1930ء (ب) 1940ء

(ج) 1946ء (د) 1949ء

-11 علامہ محمد اقبالؒ نے مشہور خطبہ الٰہ آباد کس سال صادر فرمایا؟

(ا) 1940ء (ب) 1930ء

(ج) 1942ء (د) 1928ء

-12 جنگ عظیم دوم کا آغاز کس سال میں ہوا؟

(ا) 1914ء (ب) 1939ء

(ج) 1919ء (د) 1945ء

جوابات
Answers

-1	ج	-2	الف	-3	ج	-4	د
-5	ب	-6	ب	-7	د	-8	ب
-9	د	-10	ب	-11	ب	-12	ب

2. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کی ابتدائی مشکلات

(Early Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

☐ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 انگریزوں کے دور حکومت میں برصغیر میں ریاستوں کی تعداد کیا تھی؟

(ا) 535 (ب) 435

(ج) 635 (د) 630

-2 ریاست جموں و کشمیر کو انگریزوں نے ڈوگرہ راجہ کے ہاتھ کتنے روپے میں فروخت کیا تھا؟

(ا) 70 لاکھ روپے (ب) 85 لاکھ روپے

(ج) 50 لاکھ روپے (د) 75 لاکھ روپے

-3 قیام پاکستان کے وقت ریاست حیدر آباد دکن میں کس قوم کی اکثریت تھی؟

(ا) مسلمان (ب) ہندو

(ج) سکھ (د) عیسائی

-4 11 ستمبر 1948ء کو بھارت نے کس ریاست پر حملہ کیا؟

معاشرتی علوم (Social Studies)

1. اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کا قیام
(Establishment of Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

□ ہر سوال کے چار متبادل جوابات دیے گئے ہیں۔ درست جواب پر نشان (✓) لگائیں۔

-1 تحریک خلافت کی راہنمائی کرنے والی شخصیت کا نام ہے:
(ا) سر سید احمد خان (ب) علامہ محمد اقبالؒ
(ج) مولانا محمد علی جوہر (د) سر آغا خان

-2 توبۃ النصوح ناول کس کی تحریر ہے؟
(ا) ڈپٹی نذیر احمد (ب) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی
(ج) مولانا شبلی نعمانی (د) مولانا ذکاء اللہ

-3 نواب سراج الدولہ کا تعلق کس علاقے سے تھا؟
(ا) یوپی (ب) مدراس
(ج) بنگال (د) آسام

-4 قاضی محمد عیسیٰ کس صوبے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے؟
(ا) صوبہ سرحد (ب) صوبہ پنجاب
(ج) صوبہ بنگال (د) صوبہ بلوچستان

-5 آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا قیام کس سال عمل میں آیا؟
(ا) 1885ء (ب) 1906ء
(ج) 1909ء (د) 1940ء

-6 جنگ آزادی کس سن میں لڑی گئی؟
(ا) 1850ء (ب) 1857ء
(ج) 1867ء (د) 1877ء

-7 1946ء کی عبوری حکومت میں کتنے مسلم لیگی وزراء شامل تھے؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

-8 قانون آزادی ہند منظور ہوا:
(ا) 14 اگست 1947ء (ب) 18 جولائی 1947ء
(ج) 24 اکتوبر 1946ء (د) 3 جون 1947ء

(ج) " (د) :

-18 ندائیہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(أ) ؛ (ب) :

(ج) ؟ (د) !

-19 وقفہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(أ) - (ب) !

(ج) ؛ (د) :

-20 رابطہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(أ) ؛ (ب) :

(ج) :- (د) -

-21 خط کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(أ) ـــــ (ب) -

(ج) ، (د) :-

-22 علامتِ حذف کون سی ہے؟

(أ) : (ب) ""

(ج) ـــــ (د) ......

-23 علامتِ تخلص کون سی ہے؟

(أ) ـــ (ب) ـــ

(ج) ع (د) ؔ

-24 علامتِ حاشیہ کون سی ہے؟

(أ) ـــ (ب) ـــ

(ج) ع (د) ( )

-25 وقفہ کو انگریزی میں کہتے ہیں:

(أ) فل سٹاپ (ب) کالن

(ج) سیمی کالن (د) کوما

جوابات

-1	د	-2	ج	-3	الف	-4	د	-5	ج
-6	ب	-7	ب	-8	ب	-9	الف	-10	الف
-11	د	-12	د	-13	ب	-14	ب	-15	د
-16	الف	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	ج	-20	ب
-21	الف	-22	د	-23	ب	-24	الف	-25	ج

☆☆☆☆☆

جاتی ہے؟

(ا) قوسین　　(ب) واوین

(ج) تفصیلیہ　　(د) حاشیہ

-7 وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو کسی کو متوجہ یا کسی جذبے کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے لگائی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) حاشیہ　　(ب) ندائیہ

(ج) واوین　　(د) وقفہ

-8 جب سکتہ سے زیادہ ٹھہراؤ کی ضرورت ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) رابطہ　　(ب) وقفہ

(ج) ندائیہ　　(د) ختمہ

-9 جب عبارت میں وقفے سے زیادہ ٹھہراؤ ظاہر کرنا ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) رابطہ　　(ب) سکتہ

(ج) قوسین　　(د) ندائیہ

-10 وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو قوسین کے قریب قریب ہے اور کسی لفظ یا جملے کو باقی عبارت سے جدا کرنے کے لیے اس کے شروع اور آخر میں لگائی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) خط　　(ب) واوین

(ج) وقفہ　　(د) رابطہ

-11 اگر کسی اقتباس کے کچھ الفاظ حذف کر دینا مقصود ہو تو کون سی علامت استعمال کی جاتی ہے؟

(ا) علامتِ ترک　　(ب) علامتِ رابطہ

(ج) علامتِ حاشیہ　　(د) علامتِ حذف

-12 ختمہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) ؛　　(ب) !

(ج) ،　　(د) -

-13 سکتہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) ؛　　(ب) ،

(ج) -　　(د) !

-14 سوالیہ علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) !　　(ب) ؟

(ج) ؛　　(د) " "

-15 تفصیلیہ کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) " "　　(ب) :-

(ج) -:　　(د) :

-16 قوسین کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) "　　(ب) "''"

(ج) -:　　(د) ......

-17 واوین کی علامت کون سی ہے؟

(ا) "　　(ب) "''"

(ج) حروفِ تفسیر (د) حروفِ شرط

27- وہ حروف جو کسی بات کے ہونے یا نہ ہونے میں شک ظاہر کریں' کہلاتے ہیں:

(أ) حروفِ مفاجات (ب) حروفِ شرط

(ج) حروفِ تاکید (د) حروفِ شک وظن

28- وہ حروف جن سے کسی امر کا اچانک اور اتفاقاً واقع ہونا ظاہر ہو' کہلاتے ہیں:

(أ) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ مفاجات

(ج) حروفِ تحقیق (د) حروفِ تردید

جوابات

-1	ج	-2	ب	-3	د	-4	ب	-5	الف
-6	د	-7	الف	-8	ج	-9	ب	-10	الف
-11	د	-12	ب	-13	د	-14	الف	-15	الف
-16	ب	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	الف	-20	ج
-21	الف	-22	د	-23	ب	-24	الف	-25	ج
-26	ج	-27	د	-28	ب				

رموزِ اوقاف

1- وہ اشارے یا علامتیں جو کسی عبارت کے ایک جملے کو دوسرے جملے یا کسی جملہ کے ایک حصہ کو اس کے باقی حصوں سے الگ کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہیں' کہلاتی ہیں:

(أ) علامتِ ترک (ب) امدادی افعال

(ج) حروفِ عطف (د) رموزِ اوقاف

2- وہ علامت جو کسی جملہ کے مکمل یا ختم ہونے کے بعد لگائی جاتی ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(أ) سوالیہ (ب) وقفہ

(ج) ختمہ (د) ندائیہ

3- ایسی علامت جس پر ہلکا سا توقف کر کے آگے جانا ہوتا ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(أ) سکتہ (ب) خط

(ج) وقفہ (د) ندائیہ

4- وہ علامت جو کسی سوالیہ لفظ یا جملے کے آخر میں لگائی جاتی ہے' وہ ہے:

(أ) تفصیلیہ (ب) توسین

(ج) وقفہ (د) سوالیہ

5- وہ علامت جو عام طور پر کسی بات کی تفصیلات بتانے سے پہلے استعمال ہوتے ہے' کہلاتی ہے:

(أ) توسین (ب) ندائیہ

(ج) تفصیلیہ (د) واوین

6- وہ کون سی علامت ہے جو کسی اور کی تحریر کا اقتباس یا کسی کا قول پیش کرتے وقت اس اقتباس یا قول کے شروع اور آخر میں لگائی

(ج) حروفِ اضافت (د) حروفِ علت

15- وہ حروف جو افسوس کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تاسف (ب) حروفِ افسوس
(ج) حروفِ نفرین (د) حروفِ انبساط

16- وہ حروف جو خوشی کے موقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تاسف (ب) حروفِ انبساط
(ج) حروفِ تحسین (د) حروفِ عطف

17- وہ حروف جو کہ تاکید کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ لازمی (ب) حروفِ تاکید
(ج) حروفِ تحسین (د) حروفِ تذبذب

18- وہ حروف جو پناہ مانگنے یا کسی فعل سے باز رہنے کا اقرار کرتے وقت بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ ایجاب (ب) حروفِ قسم
(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ توبہ

19- وہ حروف جو کسی کو دھمکانے یا خبردار کرنے کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تنبیہ (ب) حروفِ شرط
(ج) حروفِ استفہام (د) حروفِ تردید

20- وہ حروف جو جواب دینے یا کسی بات کا اقرار کرنے کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ اقرار (ب) حروفِ تحقیق
(ج) حروفِ ایجاب (د) حروفِ ایجاز

21- وہ حروف جو حیرانی کو ظاہر کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تعجب (ب) حروفِ تحقیق
(ج) حروفِ تاسف (د) حروفِ تاکید

22- وہ حروف جو اسم یا فعل کے ساتھ مل کر کوئی خصوصیت پیدا کرتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ جار
(ج) حروفِ اضافت (د) حروفِ تخصیص

23- وہ حروف جو رفع شک اور اظہارِ حقیقت کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ قسم (ب) حروفِ تحقیق
(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ تذبذب

24- وہ حروف جو قسم کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ قسم (ب) حروفِ تاکید
(ج) حروفِ استثنا (د) حروفِ توبہ

25- وہ حروف جو اندازہ و مقدار کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ بیان
(ج) حروفِ مقدار (د) حروفِ شک و ظن

26- وہ حروف جو کسی لفظ کے معنی یا کلام کے مطلب کو بہ صراحت بیان کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں' کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ مفاجات (ب) حروفِ معنی

(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ علت

3- وہ حروف جو کسی وجہ یا سبب کو ظاہر کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ انبساط (ب) حروفِ تاکید
(ج) حروفِ بیان (د) حروفِ علت

4- وہ حروف جو دو اسموں کا آپس میں تعلق پیدا کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ جار (ب) حروفِ اضافت
(ج) حروفِ قسم (د) حروفِ علت

5- وہ حروف جو کسی وضاحت کے لیے استعمال کیے جائیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ بیان (ب) حروفِ جار
(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ توبہ

6- وہ حروف جو ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز جیسا ظاہر کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تحسین (ب) حروفِ استعارہ
(ج) حروفِ شرط (د) حروفِ تشبیہ

7- وہ حروف جو شرط کے مواقع پر بولے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ جار
(ج) حروفِ علت (د) حروفِ تاسف

8- وہ حروف جو کسی کو پکارنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ استفہام (ب) حروفِ قسم
(ج) حروفِ ندا (د) حروفِ تحسین

9- ایسے حروف جو کچھ پوچھنے یا دریافت کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ شرط (ب) حروفِ استفہام
(ج) حروفِ ندا (د) حروفِ علت

10- وہ حروف جو کسی چیز، بات، شخص یا جگہ کی تعریف کے لیے بولے جاتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ تحسین (ب) حروفِ تحقیق
(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ تاکید

11- ایسے حروف جو نفرت یا حقارت کے اظہار کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ اضافت (ب) حروفِ تاکید
(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ نفرین

12- وہ حروف جو کسی بات یا چیز کو رد کرنے کے موقع پر استعمال ہوتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ نفرین (ب) حروفِ تردید
(ج) حروفِ جار (د) حروفِ شرط

13- وہ حروف جو ایک کلمے یا جملے کو دوسرے کلمے یا جملے سے خارج یا مستثنیٰ کرتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ اخراج (ب) حروفِ استفہام
(ج) حروفِ تردید (د) حروفِ استثنا

14- وہ حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کے شک کو دور کرتے ہیں، کہلاتے ہیں:
(ا) حروفِ استدراک (ب) حروفِ استثنا

(ج) گئی (د) گئیں

-26 اس کی عزت، شہرت اور وقار سب کچھ ....

(ا) جاتا رہا (ب) جاتے رہے

(ج) جاتی رہی (د) جاتے رہا

-27 کمبل شلوار الماری میں ....

(ا) رکھے ہیں (ب) رکھا ہے

(ج) رکھی ہیں (د) رکھی ہے

-28 ماموں اور بھانجا ....

(ا) لڑ پڑا (ب) لڑ پڑیں

(ج) لڑ پڑے (د) لڑ پڑاؤ

-29 عورتوں نے کہا ہم ....

(ا) آتی ہیں (ب) آتے ہیں

(ج) آئیں ہیں (د) آتی ہے

-30 میں نے یہاں کے آموں کو ....

(ا) میٹھا پایا (ب) میٹھے پائے

(ج) میٹھا پائے (د) میٹھے پائیں

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	د	-3	الف	-4	الف	-5	د
-6	ج	-7	ج	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	الف
-11	الف	-12	ب	-13	ب	-14	ج	-15	الف
-16	د	-17	ج	-18	الف	-19	ج	-20	ب
-21	د	-22	ب	-23	د	-24	ج	-25	ب
-26	الف	-27	د	-28	ج	-29	ب	-30	الف

☆☆☆☆

امدادی افعال کا جملوں میں استعمال (حروف کا صحیح استعمال)

-1 وہ حروف جو فعل کا تعلق فاعل کے ساتھ اور اسم کا خبر کے ساتھ ربط قائم کریں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروف علت (ب) حروف اضافت

(ج) حروف جار (د) حروف عطف

-2 وہ حروف جو دو اسموں یا دو جملوں کو آپس میں ملا دیں، کہلاتے ہیں:

(ا) حروف بیان (ب) حروف عطف

-15 اسلم اور اس کی ماں بازار..................

(ا) گئے　　(ب) گئی

(ج) گیا　　(د) گئیں

-16 کمہاں کی سلطنت ....

(ا) ہوتی ہے　　(ب) ... ہیں

(ج) ہوتا ہوں　　(د) ہوتا ہے

-17 اکرم نے کتاب، قلم اور کاپی..................

(ا) خریدا　　(ب) خریدے

(ج) خریدی　　(د) خریدلیا

-18 اکبر نے وقت ضائع کیا..................وہ ناکام رہا۔

(ا) اس لیے　　(ب) کیونکہ

(ج) البتہ　　(د) لیکن

-19 اگر وہ آتا..................میں اس کی مدد کرتا۔

(ا) پھر　　(ب) تب

(ج) تو　　(د) لیکن

-20 مال، دولت، جائیداد کچھ نہ..................

(ا) رہی　　(ب) رہا

(ج) رہے　　(د) رہ گیا

-21 میں نے آج اخبار نہیں..................

(ا) پڑھی　　(ب) پڑھے

(ج) سنا　　(د) پڑھا

-22 ایسی باتوں سے رعب وقار..................

(ا) جاتے رہتے ہیں　　(ب) جاتا رہتا ہیں

(ج) جاتی رہتی ہے　　(د) جاتا رہتا ہے

-23 غم اور مفلسی انسان کی صلاحیتوں کو گھنا..................

(ا) دیتی ہے　　(ب) دیتا ہوں

(ج) دی جاتی ہے　　(د) دیتے ہیں

-24 احمد اور نوید دونوں..................

(ا) چلا گیا　　(ب) چلی گئے

(ج) چلے گئے　　(د) چل گئے

-25 اس کا مال، جاگیر، دکانیں سب بک..................

(ا) گیا　　(ب) گئے

(ا) کی (ب) کے
(ج) کو (د) کا

-5 میرے سر میں درد..................۔
(ا) ہو رہی ہے (ب) ہو رہے ہیں
(ج) ہو رہیں ہے (د) ہو رہا ہے

-6 دیوانِ غالب چھپ..................ہے۔
(ا) گیا (ب) گئے
(ج) گئی (د) گئیں

-7 ماہنامہ "ندائے ملت" بند ہو..................ہے۔
(ا) گئے (ب) گئی
(ج) گیا (د) گئیں

-8 درخت سے طوطے اور چڑیاں اُڑ..................۔
(ا) گئی (ب) گئیں
(ج) گئے (د) گیا

-9 یہ عورت بڑی..................ہے۔
(ا) لڑاکی (ب) لڑاکو
(ج) لڑاکن (د) لڑاکا

-10 آپ ہمارے گھر کب..................گے؟
(ا) آئیں (ب) آؤ
(ج) آئے (د) آیئے

-11 امتحان میں وہ ضرور نقل..................گا۔
(ا) کرے (ب) لگائے
(ج) کروں (د) فرمائے

-12 اسلم، اکرم اور اقبال بازار..................۔
(ا) چلا گیا ہے (ب) چلے گئے ہیں
(ج) چلے گئیں ہیں (د) چلے گئی ہے

-13 "مکاتیبِ اقبال" چھپ..................۔
(ا) گئے ہیں (ب) گئی ہے
(ج) گئیں ہیں (د) گیا ہے

-14 خوشبو نے کتاب، قلم اور پنسل..................۔
(ا) خریدا (ب) خریدے
(ج) خریدی (د) خریدکی

-52 عمران کے محلے کی ایک عورت تو بہت ہی:

(ا) لڑاکی ہے (ب) لڑاکا ہے

(ج) لڑاکو ہے (د) لڑاکے ہے

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	الف	-3	د	-4	ج	-5	ب
-6	الف	-7	الف	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	الف
-11	الف	-12	ج	-13	ب	-14	الف	-15	ب
-16	ج	-17	د	-18	الف	-19	ب	-20	ج
-21	الف	-22	ب	-23	ج	-24	ب	-25	ب
-26	الف	-27	ب	-28	د	-29	ج	-30	ب
-31	الف	-32	الف	-33	ب	-34	ج	-35	ب
-36	ب	-37	الف	-38	ب	-39	د	-40	الف
-41	ب	-42	الف	-43	ج	-44	ب	-45	ب
-46	الف	-47	ج	-48	ج	-49	ب	-50	الف
-51	ب	-52	ب						

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

مطابقت کے اصولوں کے پیشِ نظر فقرات کی درستی

(مطابقت اور حروف کا درست استعمال)

☆ مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے تذکیر و تانیث کے حوالے سے درست جوابات کی نشاندہی کریں۔

-1 قلم دوات ٹوٹ...........۔

(ا) گئے (ب) گئی

(ج) گئیں (د) گیا

-2 اس کا گھر، جائیداد اور گاڑی سب کچھ بک...........۔

(ا) گئے (ب) گئی

(ج) گئیں (د) گیا

-3 قلم اور دوات یہاں...........ہے۔

(ا) رکھی (ب) رکھے

(ج) رکھا (د) رکھیں

-4 یہ کھیڑا گاڑی کس...........ہے؟

(ج) اس کے ترازو ٹوٹ گئے (د) کم تولنے سے اس کا ترازو ٹوٹا

42- لغت:

(ا) وارث سرہندی نے اچھا لغت مرتب کیا ہے (ب) وارث سرہندی نے اچھی لغت مرتب کی ہے

(ج) وارث سرہندی نے اچھے لغت مرتب کیے (د) علمی والوں کی اچھی لغت ہے

☆ تذکیر و تانیث کے حوالے سے مندرجہ ذیل میں سے درست پر نشان لگائیے:

43-

(ا) آپ کے مزاج کیسے ہیں؟ (ب) آپ کی مزاج کیسی ہے؟

(ج) آپ کا مزاج کیسا ہے؟ (د) کیسے اخراج بخیر ہیں؟

44-

(ا) مجھے کھٹے ڈکار آتے ہیں (ب) مجھے کھٹی ڈکاریں آتی ہیں

(ج) مجھے کھٹا ڈکار آتا ہے (د) مجھے کھٹی ڈکار آتی ہے

45-

(ا) نجمہ اس کی بات سن کر ہکی بکی رہ گئی (ب) احمد اس کی بات سن کر ہکا بکا رہ گیا

(ج) وہ اس کی بات سن کر ہکے بکے رہ گئے (د) نجمہ کی بات اس کو ہکا بکا کر گئی

46-

(ا) اس کنویں کا پانی کھارا ہے (ب) اس کنویں کا پانی کھاری ہے

(ج) اس کنویں کے پانی کھارے ہیں (د) اس کنویں میں پانی کھاری ہے

47-

(ا) "پطرس کے مضامین" چھپ گئے ہیں (ب) "پطرس کے مضامین" چھپ گیا ہے

(ج) "پطرس کے مضامین" چھپ گئی ہے (د) "پطرس کے مضامین" چھپنے گئے ہیں

48-

(ا) "خطوط غالب" چھپ چکے ہیں (ب) "خطوط غالب" چھپ چکا ہے

(ج) "خطوط غالب" چھپ چکی ہے (د) "خطوط غالب" چھپ رہے ہیں

49-

(ا) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنی ہو گئی (ب) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنا ہو گئی

(ج) سائرن بجتے ہی ساری فوج چوکنے ہو گئے (د) سائرن بجتے ہی فوجی چوکنے ہو گئے

50- روزنامہ "نوائے وقت" لاہور سے شائع:

(ا) ہوتا ہے (ب) ہوتی ہے

(ج) ہوتے ہیں (د) ہوگی

51- اکرم نے اونٹ کو نکیل:

(ا) ڈالا (ب) ڈالی

(ج) ڈالے (د) ڈلوایا

31- قلم:
(ا) اس نے گلاب کی قلم لگائی
(ب) اس نے گلاب کا قلم لگایا
(ج) اس نے گلاب میں قلم لگایا
(د) اس نے گلاب کے قلم کا پیوند لگایا

32- اودھم:
(ا) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچا رکھی ہے
(ب) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچا رکھا ہے
(ج) لڑکوں نے اودھم مچایا ہوا ہے
(د) لڑکیوں نے اودھم مچا رکھا ہے

33- قمیض:
(ا) اس کی نئی قمیض پھٹ گئی
(ب) اس کا نیا قمیض پھٹ گیا
(ج) اس نے نئی قمیض سلوائی
(د) اس نے نئی قمیض خریدی تھی

34- گوند:
(ا) ایک پاؤ گوند خرید لاؤ
(ب) دس روپے کی گوند خرید لاؤ
(ج) دس روپے کا گوند خرید لاؤ
(د) کتاب کو گوند سے جوڑ دو

35- املا:
(ا) اس کی املا درست نہیں
(ب) اس کا املا درست نہیں
(ج) اس کی املا غلط ہے
(د) اس کے ہاں املا کی غلطیاں ہیں

36- فوٹو:
(ا) آپ کی یہ فوٹو اچھی نہیں لگتی
(ب) آپ کا یہ فوٹو اچھا نہیں لگتا
(ج) آپ کی یہ فوٹو گراف اچھی نہیں لگتی
(د) آپ کی یہ فوٹو اچھی لگتی ہے

37- ضد:
(ا) ضد کرنا اچھی بات نہیں
(ب) ضد کرنی اچھی بات نہیں
(ج) ضد کرنی اچھا عمل نہیں
(د) ضد اچھی چیز نہیں

38- حلف:
(ا) نئی کابینہ نے حلف اٹھالی
(ب) نئی کابینہ نے حلف اٹھالیا
(ج) نئی کابینہ جلد حلف اٹھائے گی
(د) صدر نے کابینہ سے حلف لی

39- کرتوت:
(ا) آپ کے بیٹے کی کرتوتوں نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(ب) آپ کی کرتوتوں نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(ج) آپ کے بیٹے کی کرتوت نے آپ کو بدنام کیا
(د) آپ کے بیٹے کے کرتوت نے آپ کو بدنام کیا

40- حیا:
(ا) اس کی آنکھ میں تو حیا نہیں رہی
(ب) اس کی آنکھ میں تو حیا نہیں رہا
(ج) اس کی آنکھوں میں تو حیا نہیں رہا
(د) شرم وحیا اس کے پاس سے بھی نہیں گزرا

41- ترازو:
(ا) اس کا ترازو ٹوٹ گیا
(ب) اس کی ترازو ٹوٹ گئی

(ا) صبح کی سیر نہ کرنے سے قبض ہو جاتی ہے
(ب) شام کو سیر نہ کرنے سے قبض ہو جاتی ہے
(ج) صبح کو سیر کرنے سے قبض جاتا رہتا ہے
(د) صبح کو سیر کرنے سے قبض جاتی رہتی ہے

-21 خواب:

(ا) میں نے رات ایک ڈراؤنا خواب دیکھا
(ب) میں نے رات ایک ڈراؤنی خواب دیکھی
(ج) میں نے ایک اچھی خواب دیکھی
(د) میں نے خواب میں ایک خواب دیکھی

-22 گھوڑا گاڑی:

(ا) یہ گھوڑا گاڑی کس کا ہے
(ب) یہ گھوڑا گاڑی کس کی ہے؟
(ج) یہ گھوڑا گاڑی کرایے کے لئے ہے
(د) میں نے ایک گھوڑا گاڑی خریدے

-23 روح:

(ا) بیمار کا روح قفس عنصری سے پرواز کر گیا
(ب) بیمار کا روح قفس عنصری تک پرواز کر گیا
(ج) بیمار کی روح قفس عنصری سے پرواز کر گئی
(د) بیمار کا روح جسم سے پرواز کر گیا۔

-24 کھیل:

(ا) آپ کالج میں کون سی کھیل کھیلتے ہیں؟
(ب) آپ کالج میں کون سا کھیل کھیلتے ہیں؟
(ج) آپ کالج میں کون سے کھیل کھیلتے ہیں؟
(د) آپ کے کالج میں کون سی کھیل کھیلی جاتی ہے؟

-25 بکواس:

(ا) میں تمہارا بکواس کب تک سنتا رہوں گا
(ب) میں تمہاری بکواس کب تک سنتا رہو گا؟
(ج) میں تمہارے بکواس کو کب تک برداشت کروں گا؟
(د) اب تم اپنا بکواس بند کرو

-26 مرہم:

(ا) زخم پر مرہم لگانا چاہئے
(ب) زخم پر مرہم لگانی چاہئے
(ج) زخم پر مرہم پٹی کرنی چاہئے
(د) زخم پر مرہم ضرور رکھنی چاہئے

-27 جھاگ:

(ا) صابن کی جھاگ بہت سفید ہوتی ہے
(ب) صابن کا جھاگ بہت سفید ہوتا ہے
(ج) ہر صابن کی جھاگ سفید نہیں ہوتی
(د) ہر صابن جھاگ چھوڑتا ہے

-28 میز:

(ا) اس کا میز ٹوٹ گیا
(ب) اس کے میز کی دراز ٹوٹ گئی
(ج) اس کا میز کس نے توڑا
(د) اس کی میز ٹوٹ گئی

-29 مرض:

(ا) علاج کے باوجود اس کی مرض بڑھتی گئی
(ب) علاج سے اس کی مرض بڑھتی گئی
(ج) علاج کے باوجود اس کا مرض بڑھتا گیا
(د) مرض بڑھتی گئی جوں جوں دوا کی

-30 قلم:

(ا) یہ کس کی قلم ٹوٹی پڑی ہے
(ب) یہ کس کا قلم ٹوٹا پڑا ہے
(ج) یہ کس کی قلم ٹوٹ گئی ہے
(د) یہ قلم کس نے توڑی ہے

(ج) حمیدا اچھی اردو بولتی ہے
(د) حمید اچھی اردو بولتا ہے

-10 راہ:

(ا) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کی راہ دیکھ رہا ہے
(ب) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کا راہ دیکھ رہا ہے
(ج) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کے راہ پر بیٹھا ہے
(د) اکرم ایک گھنٹے سے آپ کا راستہ دیکھ رہا ہے

-11 ٹکٹ:

(ا) سیالکوٹ کے پانچ ٹکٹ خرید لو
(ب) سیالکوٹ کی پانچ ٹکٹیں خرید لو
(ج) سیالکوٹ کے لئے پانچ ٹکٹیں لے لو
(د) سیالکوٹ کی پانچ ٹکٹ لے لو

-12 انتظار:

(ا) مجھے دن بھر تمہاری انتظار رہی
(ب) مجھے کل سے تمہاری انتظار تھی
(ج) مجھے دن بھر تمہارا انتظار رہا
(د) میں دن بھر تمہاری انتظار میں رہا

-13 کیچڑ:

(ا) بارش سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو گیا ہے
(ب) بارش سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو گئی ہے
(ج) بارش نے ہر جگہ کیچڑ کر دیا ہے
(د) بارش کی وجہ سے ہر جگہ کیچڑ ہو چکا ہے

-14 دہی:

(ا) کھٹا دہی نہیں کھانا چاہئے
(ب) کھٹی دہی نہیں کھانا چاہئے
(ج) کھٹی دہی نہیں کھانی چاہئے
(د) دہی میٹھی ہو یا کھٹی کھا لینا چاہئے

-15 گیند:

(ا) تمہارا گیند کہاں ہے؟
(ب) تمہاری گیند کہاں ہے؟
(ج) کیا تمہارا گیند گم ہو چکا ہے؟
(د) میرا گیند گم نہیں ہوا

-16 پیاز:

(ا) دس روپے کا پیاز لاؤ
(ب) دس روپے کا پیاز نہیں آتا
(ج) پچاس روپے کی پیاز لاؤ
(د) آدھ سیر پیاز لانا تھا

-17 گھاس:

(ا) صبح کے وقت ہرا ہرا گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے
(ب) صبح کے وقت سبز سبز گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے
(ج) صبح کے وقت ہرا بھرا گھاس اچھا لگتا ہے
(د) صبح کے وقت ہری بھری گھاس اچھی لگتی ہے

-18 ناک:

(ا) خالد میاں کی ناک چپٹی ہے
(ب) خالد میاں کا ناک چپٹا ہے
(ج) خالد میاں کا ناک چپٹا نہیں ہے
(د) خالد میاں کا ناک سیدھا ہے

-19 میل:

(ا) صابن سے جسم کی میل صاف ہو جاتی ہے
(ب) صابن سے جسم کا میل صاف ہو جاتا ہے
(ج) صابن سے جسم کی میل نہیں اترتی
(د) صابن سے کپڑوں کی میل نکل جاتی ہے

-20 قبض:

الف	-30	د	-29	د	-28	ج	-27	ج	-26
الف	-35	ب	-34	ج	-33	الف	-32	ب	-31
د	-40	ب	-39	د	-38	د	-37	د	-36

غیر حقیقی تذکیروتانیث

☆ مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے تذکیروتانیث کے درست جوابات کی نشاندہی کریں۔

-1 اخبار:

(الف) میں نے آج کی تازہ اخبار پڑھی
(ب) میں نے آج کا تازہ اخبار پڑھا
(ج) میں نے تازہ اخبار پڑھی
(د) میں نے تازہ اخبار پڑھی ہے

-2 سائکل:

(الف) اس کی سائیکل گم ہوگئی ہے
(ب) اس کا سائیکل گم ہوگیا ہے
(ج) اس کا بائیسکل گم ہوگیا ہے
(د) اس کا سائیکل گم ہو چکا ہے

-3 درد:

(الف) میرے سر میں درد ہورہی ہے
(ب) میرے سر میں درد ہوتی رہتی ہے
(ج) میرے سر میں درد رہتی ہے
(د) میرے سر میں درد ہورہا ہے۔

-4 جھاڑو:

(الف) بھنگی نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا
(ب) بھنگن نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا
(ج) بھنگی نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دی
(د) خاکروب نے آج جھاڑو نہیں دیا

-5 ہوش:

(الف) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالی
(ب) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالا
(ج) میں نے جب ہوش سنبھالی خود کو ہسپتال پایا
(د) ہوش سنبھالتے ہی میں اٹھ بیٹھا

-6 چھت:

(الف) ہمارے کمرے کی چھت ٹپکتی ہے
(ب) ہمارے کمرے کا چھت ٹپکتا ہے
(ج) ہمارے مکان کا چھت ٹپکتا ہے
(د) ہمارے چھت میں سوراخ ہے

-7 تار:

(الف) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آیا ہے
(ب) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آئی ہے
(ج) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار ملی ہے
(د) مجھے ابھی کراچی سے تار آئی ہے

-8 فکر:

(الف) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کا بہت فکر ہے
(ب) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کی بہت فکر ہے
(ج) آپ کو اپنے بیٹے کی صحت کا بہت فکر ہے
(د) آپ اپنے بیٹے کے بارے میں فکر مند ہیں

-9 اُردو:

(الف) حمید اچھا اُردو بولتا ہے
(ب) حمیدا اچھا اُردو بولتی ہے

-34 ردیف نہ ہونے کی صورت میں شعر میں قافیہ کہاں آتا ہے؟
(ا) بالکل شروع میں (ب) آخر میں
(ج) درمیان میں (د) نہیں آتا

-35 قافیہ کتنے الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

-36 ردیف کتنے الفاظ پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟
(ا) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ

-37 مطلع کے علاوہ قافیہ کہاں استعمال ہوتا ہے؟
(ا) ہر مصرعے میں (ب) ہر مصرعے کے آخر میں
(ج) ردیف کے بعد (د) ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں ردیف سے پہلے

-38 یہ آرزو تھی تجھے گل کے روبرو کرتے
ہم اور بلبل بے تاب گفتگو کرتے!
اس شعر میں قافیہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) بلبل (ب) گل
(ج) کرتے (د) روبرو، گفتگو

-39 پیام بر نہ میسر ہوا تو خوب ہوا
زبان غیر سے کیا شرح آرزو کرتے
اس شعر میں قافیے کی نشاندہی کیجئے:
(ا) پیام بر (ب) آرزو
(ج) زبان (د) خوب

-40 وہ ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ جو شعر میں ردیف سے پہلے آتے ہیں، کیا کہلاتے ہیں؟
(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ج) ردیف (د) قافیہ

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	ب	-3	الف	-4	الف	-5	د
-6	ج	-7	د	-8	ب	-9	د	-10	ب
-11	الف	-12	ج	-13	ب	-14	الف	-15	ب
-16	ج	-17	ج	-18	الف	-19	د	-20	الف
-21	ب	-22	الف	-23	ج	-24	د	-25	الف

(ا) گھڑسوار کے پیچھے بیٹھنے والا (ب) آگے آگے چلنے والا
(ج) پیچھے چلنے والا (د) پیچھے آنے والا

-26 ردیف کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ (ب) قافیے سے پہلے آنے والے الفاظ
(ج) وہ الفاظ ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں قافیے کے بعد بار بار دہرائے جاتے ہیں (د) ہر شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ

-27 کیا غزل یا قصیدے کے لئے ردیف ضروری ہے؟

(ا) ضروری ہے (ب) ضروری نہیں
(ج) ضروری نہیں لیکن اس سے موسیقیت بڑھ جاتی ہے (د) قافیے کی عدم موجودگی میں ضروری ہے۔

-28 دل ناداں تجھے ہوا کیا ہے
آخر اس درد کی دوا کیا ہے

غالب کی غزل کے اس مطلع میں ردیف کی نشاندہی کیجئے:

(ا) دل ناداں (ب) ہوا' دوا
(ج) درد (د) کیا ہے

-29 میں نے مانا کہ کچھ نہیں غالب
مفت ہاتھ آئے تو برا کیا ہے

غالب کی غزل کے اس مقطع میں ردیف کی نشاندہی کیجئے:

(ا) غالب (ب) مفت
(ج) برا (د) کیا ہے

-30 ردیف مطلع کے دونوں مصرعوں کے علاوہ کہاں آتی ہے؟

(ا) ہر شعر کے دوسرے مصرعے میں (ب) ہر شعر کے پہلے مصرعے میں
(ج) ہر مصرعے میں (د) صرف مقطع میں

-31 قافیہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) فارسی (ب) عربی
(ج) اُردو (د) سنسکرت

-32 قافیہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) پیچھے پیچھے آنے والا (ب) آگے آنے والا
(ج) پہلے آنے والا (د) بعد میں آنے والا

-33 قافیہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) بار بار دہرائے جانے والے الفاظ (ب) شعر کے ابتدائی الفاظ
(ج) وہ ہم وزن و ہم آواز الفاظ جو شعر کے ہر دوسرے مصرعے کے آخر میں ردیف سے پہلے آتے ہیں (د) ہر مصرعے کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ

-17 مقطع کے اصطلاحی معنی ہیں:

(ا) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر
(ب) غزل یا قصیدے کا وہ شعر جس میں تخلص ہو
(ج) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر جس میں شاعر نے اپنا تخلص استعمال کیا ہو
(د) غزل یا قصیدے کا وہ پہلا شعر جس میں شاعر کا تخلص ہو

-18 غزل یا قصیدے کے آخری شعر میں اگر شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرے تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مقطع
(ب) مطلع
(ج) آخری شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

-19 غزل یا قصیدے کے آخری سے پہلے کسی شعر میں تخلص آئے تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مقطع
(ب) مطلع
(ج) آخری سے پہلا شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

-20 غزل یا قصیدے کے مطلع میں اگر شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتے تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع
(ب) مقطع
(ج) پہلا شعر
(د) تخلص والا شعر

-21 نہیں کھیل اے داغ! یاروں سے کہہ دو
کہ آتی ہے اردو زبان آتے آتے

اس شعر کو کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع
(ب) مقطع
(ج) پہلا شعر
(د) آخری شعر

-22 میر ان نیم باز آنکھوں میں
ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے

یہ شعر میر کی غزل کا آخری شعر ہے اور اس میں تخلص بھی استعمال ہوا ہے' اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مقطع
(ب) آخری شعر
(ج) تخلص والا شعر
(د) ہم قافیہ شعر

-23 ہم ہوئے تم ہوئے کہ میر ہوئے
اس کی زلفوں کے سب اسیر ہوئے

میر کی ایک غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر جس میں تخلص آیا ہے' اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مقطع
(ب) پہلا شعر
(ج) مطلع
(د) تخلص والا شعر

-24 ردیف کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) اردو
(ب) فارسی
(ج) ہندی
(د) عربی

-25 ردیف کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ج) ردیف ہوگی　　(د) وہ شعر ہی نہیں سمجھا جائے گا

-10 ابن مریم ہوا کرے کوئی
میرے دکھ کی دوا کرے کوئی
اس شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں ردیف اور قافیہ موجود ہیں اس کو اصطلاح میں کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) غزل کا پہلا شعر　　(ب) مطلع
(ج) مقطع　　(د) قافیہ

-11 گلزار ہست و بود نہ بیگانہ وار دیکھ
ہے دیکھنے کی چیز اسے بار بار دیکھ
اقبال کی غزل کے اس پہلے شعر کو اصلاح میں کیا کہیں گے؟
(ا) مطلع　　(ب) مقطع
(ج) ردیف　　(د) قافیہ

-12 آیا ہے تو جہاں میں مثال شرار دیکھ
دم دے نہ جائے ہستی ناپائیدار دیکھ
اقبال کی اسی غزل کے اس دوسرے شعر کو کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع　　(ب) مطلع اوّل
(ج) مطلع ثانی　　(د) مقطع

-13 عجب واعظ کی دینداری ہے یارب
عداوت ہے اسے سارے جہاں سے
اقبال کی غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر ہے لیکن اس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ نہیں اُسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع　　(ب) غزل کا پہلا شعر
(ج) مطلع ثانی　　(د) مطلع ثالث

-14 متاع بے بہا ہے درد و سوز آرزو مندی
مقام بندگی دے کر نہ لوں شان خداوندی
اقبال کی ایک غزل کا یہ پہلا شعر ہے جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ ہیں لیکن یہ شعر ردیف سے خالی ہے اُسے کہیں گے:
(ا) مطلع　　(ب) مطلع اوّل
(ج) مطلع ثانی　　(د) مطلع نہیں کہیں گے

-15 مقطع کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) اردو　　(ب) عربی
(ج) فارسی　　(د) ترکی

-16 مقطع کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) آخرش شعر　　(ب) کاٹنا
(ج) کاٹنے کی جگہ　　(د) کٹا ہوا

41-	د	42-	ج	43-	الف	44-	ب	45-	ج
46-	الف	47-	ج	48-	د	49-	الف	50-	ج

مطلع، مقطع، ردیف، قافیہ

1- مطلع کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) فارسی (ب) عربی

(ج) عبرانی (د) اُردو

2- مطلع کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) طلوع ہونا (ب) طلوع ہونے کی جگہ

(ج) غروب ہونا (د) غروب ہونے کی جگہ

3- مطلع کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) غزل یا قصیدے کا پہلا شعر جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف و ہم قافیہ ہوں

(ب) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف و ہم قافیہ ہوں

(ج) غزل یا قصیدے کا پہلا شعر

(د) غزل یا قصیدے کا آخری شعر

4- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہوں تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) ردیف (د) قافیہ

5- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعے ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ نہ ہوں تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) پہلا شعر

6- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کا دوسرا شعر بھی ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہو تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مقطع

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع اوّل

7- اگر غزل یا قصیدے کا تیسرا شعر بھی ہم ردیف اور ہم قافیہ ہو تو اسے کہیں گے:

(ا) مطلع (ب) مطلع اوّل

(ج) مطلع ثانی (د) مطلع ثالث

8- غزل یا قصیدے کے پہلے شعر کے دونوں مصرعوں میں قافیہ کے بعد ردیف نہ ہو تو:

(ا) مطلع نہیں ہوگا (ب) مطلع ہوگا

(ج) ایسا نہیں ہوسکتا (د) قافیہ ہوگا

9- غزل یا قصیدہ کے پہلے شعر میں اگر قافیہ نہ ہو تو:

(ا) تب بھی مطلع کہہ (ب) مطلع نہیں کہیں گے

(ج) تلمیح (د) کنایہ

-46 کیا کیا خضر نے سکندر سے
اب کسے رہ نما کرے کوئی

اس شعر میں کون کی شعری اصطلاح استعمال ہوئی ہے؟

(ا) تلمیح (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تشبیہ (د) مجاز مرسل

-47 بے خطر کود پڑا آتش نمرود میں عشق
عقل ہے محو تماشائے لب بام ابھی

اس شعر میں کس ترکیب کو تلمیح کی مثال کہا جاسکتا ہے؟

(ا) محو تماشا (ب) لب بام
(ج) آتش نمرود (د) کود پڑنا

-48 آرہی ہے چاہ یوسف سے صدا
دوست یاں تھوڑے ہیں اور بھائی بہت

اس شعر میں "چاہ یوسف" کونسی شعری اصطلاح ہے؟

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) کنایہ (د) تلمیح

-49 کسی شعر یا عبارت میں "طوفان نوح" کا ذکر آئے تو اسے کیا کہیں گے؟

(ا) تلمیح (ب) تشبیہ
(ج) قافیہ (د) ردیف

-50 کسی شعر یا عبارت میں کسی آیت یا حدیث کی طرف اشارہ ہو تو اسے کیا کہیں گے؟

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) مجاز مرسل

جوابات

-1	ب	-2	الف	-3	الف	-4	د	-5	د
-6	الف	-7	ب	-8	الف	-9	ج	-10	ب
-11	الف	-12	الف	-13	ب	-14	ب	-15	ج
-16	الف	-17	ب	-18	د	-19	د	-20	ب
-21	د	-22	الف	-23	الف	-24	ب	-25	الف
-26	ب	-27	الف	-28	ب	-29	ج	-30	الف
-31	ب	-32	د	-33	ب	-34	الف	-35	ب
-36	د	-37	ج	-38	الف	-39	ب		ب

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) کنایہ
(ج) استعارہ (د) مجاز مرسل

-38 اک روشن دماغ تھا نہ رہا
شہر میں اک چراغ تھا نہ رہا

اس شعر میں کس کے لئے کیا استعارہ لیا ہے؟

(ا) ایک عالم کے لئے چراغ (ب) چراغ کے لئے روشن دماغ
(ج) شہر کے لئے چراغ (د) چراغ کے لئے شہر

-39 ہزاروں سال نرگس اپنی بے نوری پہ روتی ہے
بڑی مشکل سے ہوتا ہے چمن میں دیدہ ور پیدا

اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح استعمال ہوئی ہے؟

(ا) مجاز مرسل (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تشبیہ (د) تلمیح

-40 ذیل میں سے استعارہ کی مثال کی نشاندہی کیجئے:

(ا) احمد شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے (ب) احمد شیر ہے
(ج) شیر احمد کی طرح ہے (د) احمد کے گھر شیر ہے

-41 تلمیح کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) فارسی (ب) اردو
(ج) ترکی (د) عربی

-42 تلمیح کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) مشابہ قرار دینا (ب) مستعار لینا
(ج) اشارہ کرنا (د) ملانا

-43 تلمیح کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) کسی تاریخی واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کرنا (ب) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا
(ج) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز کہنا (د) جزو کہہ کر کل مراد لینا

-44 تلمیح کی تعریف کیا ہے؟

(ا) ایک چیز کے لئے دوسری چیز مستعار لینا (ب) نظم و نثر میں کسی مشہور تاریخی شخصیت، واقعہ یا جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کرنا
(ج) ایک چیز کو دوسری کے مانند کے قرار دینا (د) واقعاتی شاعری کرنا

-45 ابن مریم ہوا کرے کوئی
میرے دکھ کی دوا کرے کوئی

اس شعر میں ''ابن مریم'' سے کس اصطلاح کا استعمال ہوا ہے؟

(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ

(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

-28 مستعار منہ' استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

-29 وجہ جامع' استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟
(ا) پہلا (ب) دوسرا
(ج) تیسرا (د) چوتھا

-30 مستعار لہ' کا مطلب ہے:
(ا) وہ شخص یا چیز جس کے لئے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا گیا ہو (ب) جس لفظ کو مستعار لیا گیا
(ج) جس چیز یا شخص کو تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے

-31 مستعار منہ کا مطلب ہے:
(ا) جس کے لئے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا جائے (ب) جس لفظ کو کسی کے لئے مستعار لیا جائے
(ج) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے

-32 وجہ جامع سے مراد ہے۔
(ا) مستعار لینا (ب) مستعار دینا
(ج) مشترک صفت (د) مشترک صفت کا مبالغہ آمیز بیان

-33 "بچہ تو چاند ہے" اس جملے میں کون سی اصطلاح آئی ہے:
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) مجاز مرسل

-34 "احمد تو شیر ہے۔" اس جملے میں مستعار لہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) احمد (ب) شیر
(ج) تو (د) ہے

-35 "احمد تو شیر ہے۔" اس جملے میں مستعار منہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) احمد (ب) شیر
(ج) تو (د) ہے

-36 احمد تو شیر ہے۔ اس جملے میں وجہ جامع کیا ہے؟
(ا) گوشت خور ہونا (ب) آزاد خیال ہونا
(ج) صحت مند ہونا (د) بہادر ہونا

-37 کس شیر کی آمد ہے کہ رن کانپ رہا ہے
رن ایک طرف چرخ کہن کانپ رہا ہے
اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح موجود ہے؟

ترا بدن ہے کہ ٹکڑا ہے کوئی چندن کا

اس شعر میں مشبہ بہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) فضا　(ب) خوشبو
(ج) بدن　(د) چندن کا ٹکڑا

-20 جگنو کی روشنی ہے کاشانۂ چمن میں
یا شمع جل رہی ہے پھولوں کی انجمن میں

اس شعر میں وجہ شبہ کیا ہے؟

(ا) جگنو　(ب) روشنی
(ج) شمع　(د) انجمن

-21 ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے
یہ نمائش سراب کی سی ہے

اس شعر میں غرض تشبیہ کیا ہے۔

(ا) ہستی　(ب) حباب
(ج) سراب　(د) زندگی کے عارضی ہونے کا بیان

-22 استعارہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(ا) عربی　(ب) فارسی
(ج) اُردو　(د) ہندی

-23 استعارہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) ادھار لینا　(ب) ادھار دینا
(ج) اشارہ کرنا　(د) تعریف کرنا

-24 استعارہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟

(ا) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا　(ب) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز قرار دینا
(ج) شعر میں کسی مشہور واقعے کا ذکر کرنا　(د) بطور اصطلاح استعارہ کے کوئی معنی نہیں

-25 استعارہ کی تعریف ہے:

(ا) کسی لفظ کو مجازی معنوں میں اس طرح استعمال کرنا کہ اس کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو۔　(ب) ایک چیز کو دوسری جیسا قرار دینا
(ج) کسی تاریخی واقعے کی طرف اشارہ کرنا　(د) کل کہہ کر جزو مراد لینا

-26 استعارہ کے کتنے ارکان ہوتے ہیں؟

(ا) دو　(ب) تین
(ج) چار　(د) پانچ

-27 مستعارلہٗ استعارہ کا کون سا رکن ہے؟

(ج) مانند (د) مثل

11- غرض تشبیہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جس مقصد کے لئے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) مشترک صفت
(ج) جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے

12- "احمد شیر کی طرح بہادر ہے" اس جملے میں کون سی اصطلاح آئی ہے؟
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) کنایہ

13- میرا بیٹا چاند کی طرح خوبصورت ہے۔ اس جملے میں مشبہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) چاند (ب) بیٹا
(ج) کی طرح (د) خوبصورت

14- "وہ گدھے کی طرح احمق ہے" اس جملے میں مشبہ بہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) وہ (ب) گدھا
(ج) کی طرح (د) احمق

15- "پنکھڑی اک گلاب کی سی ہے" اس مصرعے میں حرفِ تشبیہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) پنکھڑی (ب) گلاب
(ج) کی سی (د) اک

16- زندگی ہے یا کوئی طوفان ہے
ہم تو اس جینے کے ہاتھوں مر چلے
اس شعر میں کون سی شعری اصطلاح آئی ہے۔
(ا) تشبیہ (ب) استعارہ
(ج) تلمیح (د) حسنِ تعلیل

17- پھول ہیں صحرا میں یا پریاں قطار اندر قطار
اودے اودے نیلے نیلے پیلے پیلے پیرہن
اس شعر میں پھولوں کو کس سے تشبیہ دی گئی ہے۔
(ا) صحرا سے (ب) پریوں سے
(ج) قطار سے (د) پیرہن سے

18- اس کے پہچان کا کچھ شمار نہیں
زلف ہے یا کہ موج دریا ہے
اس شعر میں مشبہ کیا ہے؟
(ا) پہچان (ب) موج
(ج) دریا (د) زلف

19- مہک رہی ہے فضا بھینی بھینی خوشبو سے

شعری اصطلاحات (تشبیہ، استعارہ، تلمیح)

1- تشبیہ کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) اردو (ب) عربی
(ج) فارسی (د) ترکی

2- تشبیہ کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشابہت (ب) ہم شکل
(ج) ایک جیسا (د) شبہ

3- تشبیہ کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشترک صفت کی بنا پر ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینا (ب) ایک چیز کو ہو بہو دوسری چیز قرار دینا
(ج) مشترک صفت (د) کسی کی خوبیاں کو بیان کرنا

4- تشبیہ کا مقصد کیا ہے؟
(ا) کسی کی خوبی بیان کرنا (ب) کسی کی خامی بیان کرنا
(ج) کسی کی خوبی یا خامی بیان کرنا (د) کسی کی خوبی یا خامی کو بڑھا چڑھا کر بیان کرنا

5- تشبیہ کے کتنے ارکان ہوتے ہیں؟
(ا) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار (د) پانچ

6- "مشبہ" کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جس چیز کو تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے
(ج) جس کے ذریعے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس وجہ سے تشبیہ دی جائے

7- "مشبہ بہ" کسے کہتے ہیں۔
(ا) جس کو کسی سے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے
(ج) جس وجہ سے تشبیہ دی جائے (د) جس کے ذریعے تشبیہ دی جائے

8- جس چیز سے تشبیہ دی جائے اس میں مشترک صفت مشبہ کی نسبت:
(ا) زیادہ ہوتی ہے (ب) کم ہوتی ہے
(ج) برابر ہوتی ہے (د) نہیں ہوتی

9- جیسا، ایسا، مانند، مثل، کی طرح، کی سی، یا اور کہ وغیرہ کیا ہیں؟
(ا) مشبہ (ب) مشبہ بہ
(ج) حروف تشبیہ (د) وجہ شبہ

10- وجہ شبہ کسے کہتے ہیں؟
(ا) جس مقصد کے لئے تشبیہ دی جائے (ب) مشترک صفت

-17 خان کی مونث بتائیں۔
A. بیگم B. خانم C. خاتون

-18 رنڈوا کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. بیوہ B. رانڈ C. ناری D. استری

-19 ''ڈوم کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. ڈم ڈم B. ڈومن C. ڈومنی

-20 جولاھا کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. جولاہی B. جولاہن C. جولاھاوہ

-21 گائیک کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. گائیکن B. گائین C. گیتا

-22 پارسی کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. پارسن B. پارس C. پاروتی

-23 پٹواری کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. پٹوارائن B. پٹوارن C. پٹوری

-24 مہتر کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. مہترانی B. مہترن C. مہترائن

جوابات

B	3	A	2	C	1
C	6	B	5	B	4
B	9	C	8	A	7
B	12	C	11	C	10
B	15	B	14	C	13
C	18	B	17	B	16
A	21	B	20	A	19
B	24	A	23	B	22

☆☆☆☆☆☆

مذکر مونث

-1 ''اندھا'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. اندھن B. اندھیا C. اندھی

-2 ''بھوت'' کی مونث بتائیں۔
A. بھتنی B. بھوتنی C. بھتینا

-3 ''جمیل'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. جمیلن B. جمیلہ C. جمائل

-4 ''چڑا'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. چڑی B. چڑیا C. چڑائن

-5 ''چیونٹا'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. چونٹی B. چیونٹی C. چیونٹن

-6 ''گدھا'' کی مونث کیا ہوگی؟
A. گدھن B. گدھیا C. گدھی

-7 ''عاصم'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. عاصمہ B. عاصمی C. عاصمی

-8 ''مہتر'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. مہتران B. مہترن C. مہترانی

-9 ''میراثی'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. میراثیہ B. میراثن C. میراثیٹی

-10 ''شکیل'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. شقلیہ B. شکیہ C. شکیلہ

-11 ''قصائی'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. قصائین B. قصان C. قصائن

-12 ''عاقل'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. عقلن B. عاقلہ C. عاقلن

-13 ''حاسد'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. حاسدی B. حاسدن C. حاسدہ

-14 ''جادوگر'' کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. جادوگرن B. جادوگرنی C. جادوگری

-16 معظم کی مونث کیا ہے؟
A. ملکہ B. معظمہ
C. مالکہ D. مؤذن

25- ''شاعر'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. اشاعر B. شعراء C. شاعرات

26- ''عاقل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. عقلات B. عاقول C. عقلا

27- ''غنی'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. غنیات B. اغناء C. اغنیاء

28- ''رُکن'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. ارکان B. ارکین C. رُکنات

29- ''حس'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. حواس B. احساس C. حسوس

30- ''حکیم'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. حکماء B. حاکماء C. حکیمات

31- ''فاضل'' کی جمع بتائیں۔

A. فاضلین B. فاضلا C. فضلا

32- ''شریک'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. شریکات B. شرکاء C. شریکان

33- ''عامل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. عوامل B. عمال C. عاملین

34- ''رکعت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. رکعات B. رکعاین C. رکعاتین

35- ''صانع'' کی جمع بتائیں۔

A. صانعات B. صانع C. صناع

جوابات

1	C	2	B	3	C
4	B	5	C	6	C
7	C	8	B	9	C
10	B	11	A	12	B
13	B	14	A	15	A
16	B	17	B	18	B
19	C	20	C	21	B
22	B	23	B	24	A
25	B	26	C	27	C
28	B	29	A	30	A
31	C	32	B	33	B
34	A	35	C	36	B
37	B	38	B	39	A
40	C	41	B	42	A

A. ساحلات B. سواحلیں C. سواحل

8- ''سبق'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. سبقیں B. اسباق C. سبق

9- ''دائرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. دائرے B. دائریں C. دوائر

10- ''خصلت'' کی جمع تحریر کریں۔
A. خصلتیں B. خصائل C. خصول

11- ''رب'' کی جمع کیا ہے
A. ارباب B. رباب C. اربیں

12- ''رئیس'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. رائیس B. رؤسا C. رائیسن

13- ''دکان'' کی جمع لکھیں۔
A. دکانیں B. دکانات C. دکوانین

14- ''فرد'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. افراد B. فردین C. افرادین

15- ''آفت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. آفات B. آفتیں C. آفیات

16- ''اقرب'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. اقربا B. اقارب C. اقاربیں

17- ''اعلیٰ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. آلات B. اعالیٰ C. عالیٰ

18- ''برکت'' کی جمع بتائیں۔
A. برکتیں B. برکات C. برقات

19- ''ترجمہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ترجمے B. ترجمات C. تراجم

20- ''جز'' کی جمع بتائیں۔
A. جزئیات B. اجزاء C. جزو

21- ''ذخیرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ذخیرے B. ذخائر C. ذاخائرت

22- ''خبر'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. خبریں B. اخبار C. خبرز

23- ''جریدہ'' کی جمع لکھیں
A. جریدے B. جرائد C. جریدہ جات

24- ''ذرہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟
A. ذرات B. ذرے C. ذراھا

-33 ''آئینہ میں بال آنا'' کا مفہوم بتائیں

A. شک ہونا B. دشمنی میں مبتلا ہونا C. نقصان ہونا D. شرمسار ہونا

-34 ''''پانی پھیر دینا'' کا مطلب لکھیں

A. شرمسار کر دینا B. برباد کر دینا C. بے آبرو کرنا D. راستہ کھوٹا کرنا

جوابات

D	3	D	2	C	1
D	6	C	5	B	4
C	9	D	8	C	7
B	12	A	11	B	10
C	15	B	14	B	13
A	18	A	17	C	16
A	21	B	20	B	19
B	24	A	23	C	22
A	27	A	26	C	25
A	30	B	29	B	28
A	33	B	32	B	31
				B	34

واحد جمع

-1 ''سیرت'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. سیرتیں B. اسیرات C. سیر

-2 ''سعی'' کا جمع بتائیں۔

A. سعیات B. مساعی C. سعیاتیں

-3 ''عابد'' کی جمع لکھیں

A. عبادت B. عبد C. عباد

-4 ''دفینہ'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. دفینے B. دفائن C. ادفائین

-5 ''رکعت'' کی جمع کیا ہو گی؟

A. ارکعات B. رکعتیں C. رکعات

-6 ''رمز'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. ارماز B. رمزیں C. رموز

-7 ''ساحل'' کی جمع کیا ہے؟

A. حساب کتاب کرنا B. دھوکہ دینا C. تکرار کرنا D. جھوٹ بولنا

-16 ''اُلٹی گنگا بہانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. گمراہ کرنا B. ٹال مٹول کرنا C. خلافِ معمول کام کرنا D. راستہ کاٹنا

-17 ''آنکھیں پتھرا جانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. بے حس ہونا B. گھبرا جانا C. رو دینا D. بے مروت ہونا

-18 ''آستین چڑھانا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. لڑنے کو تیار ہونا B. نفاق پیدا کرنا C. روٹھ جانا D. بھاگ جانا

-19 ''آنکھیں پھیر لینا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. فریب دینا B. ناراض ہو جانا C. دھوکہ دہی کرنا D. راہ سے بھٹکانا

-20 ''آڑے آنا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. مصیبت میں ڈال دینا B. مدد دینا C. ناراضگی ظاہر کرنا D. خسارہ پہنچانا

-21 ''بے پر کی اُڑانا'' کا مفہوم بیان کیجئے

A. افواہیں پھیلانا B. اپنی خوشامد کرانا C. جھوٹ بولنا D. روپیہ اُڑانا

-22 ''اُمید بر آنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. اولاد ہونا B. آرزو پوری کرنا C. آرزو پوری ہونا D. اُمید میں رہنا

-23 ''آنکھیں سفید ہونا'' کا مفہوم بتائیں۔

A. اندھا ہو جانا B. بے وفا ہو جانا C. دُور اندیشی آنا D. رو دینا

-24 ''تیور بدلنا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. غرور ختم ہونا B. بے مروت ہو جانا C. سچ بولنا D. فریب دینا

-25 ''تر دامن ہونا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. مالدار ہونا B. اولاد ہونا C. گناہ گار ہونا D. مصیبت میں پڑ جانا

-26 ''پاؤں تلے زمین نکل جانا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. گھبرا جانا B. گر جانا C. جھوٹ پکڑا جانا D. گرفتار ہونا

-27 ''تاؤ کھانا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. غصے میں آ جانا B. گھبرا جانا C. شرمسار ہونا D. سازش کرنا

-28 ''ٹس سے مس نہ ہونا'' کا مفہوم بیان کیجئے۔

A. ایک جگہ بیٹھے رہنا B. ذرا برابر اثر نہ لینا C. کسی کیلئے راہ نہ چھوڑنا D. گمراہ کرنا

-29 ''آنکھوں سے گرنا'' کا مطلب بتائیں۔

A. دھوکہ ہونا B. بے قدر ہونا C. نظر نہ آنا D. بُھلا دینا

-30 ''پگڑی اُچھالنا'' کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. بدنام کرنا B. بے وسیلہ کر دینا C. برہنہ کرنا D. نقصان پہنچانا

-31 ''آگ لگانا'' کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

A. نقصان دینا B. فتنہ کھڑا کرنا C. آگ لگا دینا D. پانی پھیر دینا

-32 ''آوازے کسنا'' کا مطلب بیان کیجئے۔

A. باتیں بنانا B. مذاق اُڑانا C. شک میں ڈالنا D. بے خبر ظاہر کرنا

محاورات

1- "حرف آنا" کامفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. سیکھ جانا B. عقل مند ہونا C. الزام آنا D. طے شدہ امر بجالانا

2- "چھاتی پر مونگ دلنا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. مصیبت میں گرفتار کردینا B. اُلٹی راہ دکھانا C. آخرت تباہ کرنا D. سخت دکھ دینا

3- "بغلیں جھانکنا" کامفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. غیر صحت مند نظر آنا B. خود اعتمادی کا اظہار کرنا C. انصاف سے کام لینا D. شرمندہ ہونا

4- "بے پر کی اڑانا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. غلط اندازے لگانا B. افواہ پھیلانا C. ادھر اُدھر کی ہانکنا D. شور شرابہ کرنا

5- "آسمان سر پہ اٹھانا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. بہادری دکھانا B. فتح مند ہونا C. شور شرابہ کرنا D. عظیم کام کر دکھانا

6- "چراغ گل ہونا" کا مطلب بیان کریں۔
A. ملیا میٹ ہونا B. آخری سانسیں لینا C. ختم ہونے کے نزدیک آجانا
D. مکمل خاتمہ ہونا

7- "جنگل میں منگل" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. رونق کر دینا B. نور کی بارش برسا دینا C. ویران جگہ پر رونق کر دینا
D. خوشیاں پھیلا دینا

8- "رائی کا پہاڑ بنا دینا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. مشکل کام نمٹا دینا B. بے قدر کر دینا
C. مشکل حل کر دینا D. چھوٹی بات کو بڑھا دینا

9- "غم غلط کرنا" کامفہوم بیان کریں۔
A. مغموم ہو جانا B. اداسی طاری کر لینا C. دل بہلانا D. خوشی کا اظہار کرنا

10- "طرح دینا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
A. نظر انداز کرنا B. موقعہ فراہم کرنا C. مقابلہ کرنا D. گرا دینا

11- "ترکی تمام ہونا" کامفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. غرور ختم ہونا B. کام مکمل ہونا C. سفر کا اختتام D. امانت لوٹانا

12- "ننگی کا ناچ نچانا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. راہ سے ہٹانا B. پریشان کرنا C. اُچھل کود کرنا D. بھاگ دوڑ کروانا

13- "تین حرف بھیجنا" کامفہوم کیا ہے؟
A. حساب برابر کر دینا B. لعنت بھیجنا C. جھوٹ پکڑنا D. دغا دینا

14- "بیل منڈھے چڑھنا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟
A. آسمان سے باتیں کرنا B. کام مکمل ہو جانا C. اُونچائی پر جانا D. راستہ دکھا دینا

15- "تین پانچ کرنا" کامفہوم کیا ہے؟

A. غفور B. اکثریت C. فقر D. فقیر

29- ''عدم'' کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. وجود B. دستیاب C. نظر D. پناہ

30- ''طول'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. لمبا B. عرض C. پھیلاؤ D. طویل

31- ''اتحاد'' کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. اختلاف B. شرک C. تفرقہ D. تسلیم

32- ''پیادہ'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. سربکف B. سوار C. پیدل D. چڑھائی

33- ''حق'' کا متضاد لکھیں۔

A. توحید B. باطل C. فریب D. مسلم

34- ''جدید'' کا متضاد بیان کیجئے۔

A. قدیم B. گذشتہ C. گم کردہ D. گمشدہ

35- ''شام'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. قوس B. غروب C. سحر D. اُجالا

36- ''گمنام'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟

A. ہمنام B. مشہور C. عامیانہ D. اَصیل

جوابات

D	3	D	2	C	1
C	6	B	5	C	4
D	9	C	8	C	7
C	12	C	11	D	10
A	15	B	14	A	13
A	18	B	17	B	16
C	21	B	20	B	19
A	24	C	23	C	22
B	27	B	26	A	25
B	30	A	29	D	28
B	33	B	32	A	31
B	36	C	35	A	34

-11 ''ضعیف'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. ناتواں B. کم ہمت C. قوی D. قادر

-12 ''پیادہ'' کا متضاد بیان کریں؟
A. پیدل B. بے دم C. سوار D. بے پایاں

-13 ''ثقیل'' کا متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. ہلکا B. آسان C. نرم D. کومل

-14 ''عدم'' کا متضاد لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. آباد B. وجود C. وصل D. ہجر

-15 ''اسراف'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔
A. بخل B. کمیابی C. روک D. کھچاؤ

-16 ''اوج'' کا متضاد بیان کیجیے؟
A. ہموار B. پستی C. چٹیل D. سیدھا

-17 ''فراق'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. رابطہ B. وصال C. چارہ گر D. میل

-18 ''نشیب'' کا لفظ ضد کیا ہے؟
A. فراز B. اُلجھاؤ C. پوشیدہ D. اُتراؤ

-19 ''حضر'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔
A. راہ بر B. پیامبر C. سفر D. راہ نما

-20 ''پاکیزہ'' کا متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. باعصمت B. دوشیزگی C. داغدار D. میلاہٹ

-21 ''فرزانہ'' کا متضاد بیان کیجیے۔
A. عالم B. ہوش مندگی C. دیوانہ D. مے نوش

-22 ''ہجر'' کا لفظ ضد کیا ہے؟
A. ملاپ B. جوڑ C. وصل D. دُوری

-23 ''قریب'' کا متضاد لکھیں۔
A. دسترس B. دُور C. بعید D. نزد

-24 ''تعمیر'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. تخریب B. آثار C. پھوٹ D. غارت گری

-25 ''سہل'' کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. مشکل B. فریب C. دُور D. گمشدہ

-26 ''ساکن'' کا متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. جاری کردہ B. متحرک C. ٹھہراؤ D. بہاؤ

-27 ''شر'' کا متضاد بیان کریں۔
A. شیطانیت B. خیر C. پاپی D. سلامتی

-28 ''غنی'' کا متضاد بیان کیجیے۔

C	12	C	11	D	10
D	15	D	14	D	13
C	18	D	17	C	16
C	21	D	20	B	19
D	24	C	23	C	22
C	27	A	26	B	25
D	30	C	29	D	28
C	33	B	32	A	31
B	36	A	35	B	34
A	39	C	38	B	37
A	42	B	41	B	40
B	45	A	44	C	43
C	48	B	47	A	46

متضاد الفاظ

1- "نظم" کے متضاد کیا لفظ ہے؟
A. طے شدہ　B. احتیاط　C. نثر　D. اسلوب

2- "ناقص" کا متضاد لکھیں۔
A. پرامید　B. محکم　C. یقین　D. کامل

3- "خالق" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. بناؤ　B. تخلیق　C. خلیق　D. مخلوق

4- "رہبر" کا متضاد لکھیں۔
A. راہنما　B. قیادت　C. رہزن　D. تقلید

5- "کاذب" کا متضاد کیا ہے؟
A. جہل　B. صادق　C. اجلا　D. صاف شفاف

6- "قریب" کے متضاد لفظ کیا ہوگا؟
A. طول　B. لاشعور　C. بعید　D. طور

7- "کھردرا" کا متضاد کیا لفظ ہے؟
A. سلوٹ شدہ　B. کھاری　C. ملائم　D. سخت

8- "مسرور" کا متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. یاس انگیز　B. نراسا　C. مغموم　D. ناامید

9- "زیادتی" کے متضاد لفظ کیا ہے؟
A. ظلمت　B. اندھیر　C. غم　D. کمی

10- "گدا" کے متضاد لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. فقیر　B. ملنگ　C. شاہ خرچ　D. شاہ

-34 ''سخن ور'' کا ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔
A. دیدہ ور B. سخن گو C. داستان گو D. پیامبر

-35 ''منظر'' کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔
A. نظارہ B. منظم C. راہ گذر D. راہداری

-36 ''میکدہ'' کا مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. مے فروشی B. میخانہ C. مہوش D. مدہوش گاہ

-37 ''کواکب'' کا ہم معنی لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. جادوگری B. نجوم C. دست شناسی D. قصیدہ گوئی

-38 ''علم'' کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. فنون B. جھنڈا C. پرچم D. آنچل

-39 ''محفل'' کا ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔
A. انجمن B. مجلس C. اجلاس D. جلسہ

-40 ''گنج'' کا مترادف بیان کریں۔
A. بخشش B. خزانہ C. دان D. زادراہ

-41 ''مدح'' کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. تعریف B. پرستار C. خوشنما D. راہنما

-42 ''قصد'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. عزم B. ہموا C. تعریف D. آواز

-43 ''ثمر'' کا مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. رس B. باغ C. پھل D. گلشن

-44 ''فہم'' کا ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. فراست B. سچائی C. راستی D. حق

-45 ''دغا'' کے مترادف دوسرا لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. گمراہ B. فریب C. جھوٹ D. پاپ

-46 ''تاجور'' کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. بادشاہ B. تخت C. حاکمیت D. فرمان

-47 ''حکایت'' کے مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔
A. کہانی B. داستان C. رپوتاژ D. راہ نمائی

-48 ''گوہر'' کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟
A. منزل B. مراد C. موتی D. نایاب

جوابات

C	3	B	2	B	1
C	6	C	5	B	4
C	9	C	8	C	7

17- ''ظریف'' کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہوگا؟

A. مضحکہ خیز B. ہنس مکھ C. لاپرواہ D. مسخرا

18- ''ظفر'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. سچ B. مفتوح C. فتح D. شادمانی

19- ''طرفہ'' کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. الگ B. انوکھا C. عامیانہ D. رد

20- ''ندا'' کے مترادف لفظ بیان کریں۔

A. چیخ B. گونج C. دھمک D. آواز

21- ''نجم'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. اجالا B. بلند C. ستارہ D. دوراندیش

22- ''قرب'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. ساتھ B. دوبدن C. نزدیک D. آس پاس

23- ''عاجل'' کا ہم معنی کیا ہے؟

A. عداوت B. بےرخی C. جلدبازی D. انتشار

24- ''قاعدہ'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. قانون B. اٹل C. تقدیر D. اصول

25- ''فسانہ'' کے ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. آپ بیتی B. روداد C. داستان D. جگ بیتی

26- ''مرقد'' کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. مزار B. حجرہ C. آستانہ D. پناہ گاہ

27- ''مغموم'' کا ہم معنی دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. پریشان B. آفت زدہ C. غمزدہ D. گمراہ

28- ''عداوت'' کا مترادف دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. بدگمانی B. ظلمت C. شناسائی D. دشمنی

29- ''کامرانی'' کا مترادف دوسرا لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. شادمانی B. کمیابی C. کامیابی D. کارفرمائی

30- ''صلح'' کا ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں۔

A. امن B. برتری C. فراخی D. آشتی

31- ''قصر'' کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔

A. محل B. مقبرہ C. مزار D. آستان

32- ''زوجہ'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کون سا ہے۔

A. ساتھی B. بیوہ C. بیوی D. ہمسفر

33- ''سحر'' کا مترادف لفظ بتائیں۔

A. صادق B. اُجالا C. صبح D. فلک

مترادف الفاظ

-1 ''اکبر'' کا مترادف لفظ کون سا ہے؟

A. جری B. بڑا C. نمایاں D. طاقتور

-2 ''انکسار'' کا ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. تکبر B. عجز C. عادل D. رحیم

-3 ''بشر'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟

A. فرشتہ B. روح C. انسان D. سایہ

-4 ''تائید'' کے مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. تصدیق B. حمایت C. اطاعت D. بیعت

-5 ''عروج'' کے ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں۔

A. بہتات B. اونچا C. ترقی D. زینہ

-6 ''ڈھب'' کا مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. رسم B. رواج C. طریقہ D. انداز

-7 ''خورشید'' کے ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔

A. چمک دمک B. سنہرا C. سورج D. دوپہر

-8 ''زاہد'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. عبادت گار B. مومن C. پرہیزگار D. اطاعت گذار

-9 ''صادق'' کا مترادف کیا ہے؟

A. صبح B. سحر C. سچا D. تبلیغی

-10 ''سم'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. تریاک B. زم زم C. آب D. زہر

-11 ''شوم'' کے مترادف لفظ کیا ہے؟

A. شرمناک B. ضایع C. کنجوس D. ذخیرہ اندوز

-12 ''صف'' کے ہم معنی لفظ بتائیں

A. اچھائی B. طویل C. قطار D. بھیڑ

-13 ''یاس'' کے مترادف لفظ بتائیں؟

A. آشا B. یقین C. ناسور D. ناامیدی

-14 ''وصال'' کے ہم معنی لفظ لکھیں۔

A. فراق B. دریا C. نزدیک D. ملاپ

-15 ''مہر'' کے مترادف کیا لفظ ہے؟

A. حق B. عدل C. نفرت D. محبت

-16 ''لاف'' کے ہم معنی لفظ کیا ہوگا؟

A. فضول B. بھاگ دوڑ C. شیخی D. بڑبڑانا

ملتے ہیں؟

(ا) میر تقی میر (ب) ابوالکلام آزاد

(ج) پطرس بخاری (د) فرحت اللہ بیگ

(27) اُردو غزل کا ارتقا کس دربار سے ہوا؟

(ا) دہلی میں تغلق دربار سے

(ب) لکھنؤ میں عادل شاہی دربار سے

(ج) بنگال میں سراج الدولہ کے دربار

سے (د) دکن میں قطب شاہی دربار سے

(28) تشبیب کی اصطلاح کا تعلق کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) قصیدہ

(ج) ہجو (د) ڈرامہ

(29) ڈاکٹر صفدر حسین۔ میر انیس کا تعلق کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) مرثیہ (ب) قصیدہ

(ج) غزل (د) انشائیہ

(30) فارسی کے شاعر فردوسی اور اردو شاعر میر حسین کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) رباعی

(ج) قصیدہ (د) مثنوی

(31) ایک رباعی کتنے مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟

(ا) دو (ب) تین

(ج) چار (د) چھ

(32) ایک مسدس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟

(ا) چار (ب) چھ

(ج) آٹھ (د) بارہ

(33) اُردو نظم مصریٔ کا آغاز کس صدی میں ہوا؟

(ا) سترھویں صدی

(ب) اٹھارہویں صدی

(ج) انیسویں صدی

(د) بیسویں صدی

(34) کس ناول کی اُردو کا پہلا ناول قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟

(ا) بنات النعش (ب) ابن الوقت

(ج) فسانہ مبتلا (د) مراۃ العروس

(35) منشی پریم چند کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھا؟

(ا) ڈرامہ (ب) ناول

(ج) افسانہ (د) شاعری

(36) مشہور داستان ''سب رس'' جس ادیب نے تخلیق کی۔

(ا) ملا وجہی (ب) محمد حسین آزاد

(ج) میر عطا حسین (د) حیدر بخش حیدری

(37) ڈاکٹر عبادت بریلوی کا تعلق کس شعبے سے ہے؟

(ا) غزل (ب) ڈرامہ

(ج) تنقید (د) قصیدہ

جوابات

ا	5	ب	4	ب	3	ج	2	ا	1
ج	10	ا	9	د	8	ب	7	ج	6
ا	15	د	14	ب	13	ا	12	د	11
ب	20	د	19	ج	18	ا	17	د	16
ب	25	ج	24	د	23	ا	22	ج	21
د	30	ا	29	ب	28	د	27	د	26
ج	35	د	34	د	33	ب	32	ج	31
						ج	37	ا	36

☆☆☆☆☆☆

(ج) کاظم علی جوان (د) مرزا علی لطف

9۔ قرآن السعدین نامی ہفتہ وار مجلّہ کا تعلق کس کالج سے تھا؟

(ا) دہلی کالج

(ب) فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ

(ج) علی گڑھ کالج (د) اسلامیہ کالج پشاور

10۔ دہلی کالج میں ماسٹر رام چندر نے کس موضوع پر کتب لکھیں؟

(ا) انگریزی ادب (ب) فارسی ادب

(ج) جبر و مقابلہ (د) علم ہندسہ

11۔ خان آرزو نے دہلی میں فارسی مشاعروں کی جگہ کس زبان کے مشاعروں کی بنیاد رکھی؟

(ا) ہندی (ب) سنسکرت

(ج) پراکرت (د) ریختہ

12۔ مشہور کتاب نکات الشعراء کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) میر تقی میر (ب) سودا

(ج) آتش (د) غالب

13۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج میں کاظم علی جوان نے کس مشہور کتاب کا ترجمہ کیا؟

(ا) گلزار ابراہیم (ب) شکنتلا

(ج) قصہ چہار درویش (د) توتا کہانی

14- اصلاح زبانی کی تحریک کا مقصد کیا تھا۔

(ا) عربی الفاظ تراکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال

(ب) سنسکرت الفاظ ترکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(ج) ہندی الفاظ تراکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(د) فارسی الفاظ ترکیب اور صنعتوں کا استعمال۔

(15) اُردو زبان کے پہلے نقاد ہونے کا اعزاز کس شاعر کا حاصل ہے؟

(ا) میر تقی میر

(ب) قلی قطب شاہ

(ج) مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

(د) مصحفی

(16) شاعری کی کس صنف کو لکھنو میں سب سے زیادہ مقبولیت حاصل ہوئی؟

(ا) نظم (ب) [illegible]

(ج) [illegible]یدہ (د)

(17) محسن کوکوروی کا تعلق [illegible] دبستان سے تھا

(ا) لکھنو (ب)

(ج) کلکتہ (د) لاہور

(18) ایک قصہ نگاری کی سب سے قدیم صنف [illegible] ہے۔

(ا) ناول (ب) ڈرامہ

(ج) داستان (د) انشائیہ

(19) ناول کس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔

(ا) فرانسیسی (ب) جرمن

(ج) عربی (د) اطالوی

(20) مشہور ناول "ابن الوقت" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) الطاف حسین حالی (ب) نذیر احمد

(ج) محمد حسین آزاد

(21) علی عباس حسینی کو کس صنف اُردو کے باعث شہرت ملی؟

(ا) ڈرامہ (ب) غزل

(ج) افسانہ (د) قصیدہ

(22) کالی داس کا مشہور ڈرامہ شکنتلا کس زبان میں لکھا گیا؟

(ا) ہندی (ب) سنسکرت

(ج) بنگالی (د) مرہٹی

(23) ڈاکٹر انور سجاد اور ثریا بجیا کی وجہ شہرت کیا ہے؟

(ا) افسانہ (ب) سفرنامے

(ج) ناولٹ (د) ڈرامہ

(24) فارسی میں لکھی گئی مشہور کتاب "توزک بابری" کا تعلق ادب کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(ا) سفرنامہ (ب) ناول

(ج) آپ بیتی (د) ڈرامہ

(25) مسافران لندن کس کی تصنیف ہے؟

(ا) کرشن چندر (ب) سرسید احمد خاں

(ج) ریاض الدین (د) ابن انشا

(26) کس مشہور ادیب کے ہاں انشائیہ کے ابتدائی نمونے

(ا) میر تقی میر
(ب) آتش
(ج) ناسخ
(د) ولی دکنی

36۔ جب بادشاہ قطب الدین تخت نشین ہوا تو کس مشہور شاعر نے اپنی مثنوی "نہ سپہر" اس کی نذر کی؟
(ا) قلی قطب شاہ
(ب) ماراوجہی
(ج) امیر خسرو
(د) میر تقی میر

37۔ ملک الشعراء ابو طالب کلیم ہمدانی نے جب قصیدہ لکھا تو کس بادشاہ نے اس کو روپوں میں تلوا دیا؟
(ا) اکبر (ب) جہانگیر
(ج) اورنگ زیب (د) شاہجہان

38۔ اردو زبان کے لئے ریختہ کا نام سب سے پہلے کس بادشاہ کے زمانہ میں استعمال کیا گیا؟
(ا) اکبر (ب) جہانگیر
(ج) اورنگ زیب (د) شاہجہان

جوابات

1	ج	2	د	3	ا	4	ب	5	ا
6	ا	7	د	8	ب	9	د	10	ج
11	د	12	ا	13	ج	14	ج	15	ا
16	د	17	ب	18	ج	19	ا	20	ب
21	د	22	ج	23	ب	24	د	25	ا
26	د	27	ب	28	د	29	ا	30	د
31	ج	32	ب	33	د	34	ج	35	ب
36	ج	37	د	38	ا				

اردو ادب کی ابتدا

1۔ اردو ادب میں کلکتہ کے شہر کا مقام کس وجہ سے ہے؟
(ا) اردو نثر کا ارتقا (ب) اردو نظم کا ارتقا
(ج) اردو ڈرامہ کا ارتقا (د) اردو غزل کا ارتقا

2۔ ہندوستان کا وہ ادارہ جس نے اردو نثر کے فروغ میں کلیدی کردار ادا کیا؟
(ا) انجمن اسلامیہ لاہور (ب) جامعہ ملیہ دہلی
(ج) فورٹ ولیم کلکتہ (د) انجمن ترقی اردو لکھنوء

3۔ اردو زبان کا پہلا چھاپہ خانہ کس شہر میں قائم کیا گیا؟
(ا) دہلی (ب) کلکتہ
(ج) بمبئی (د) لاہور

4۔ وہ انگریز جس نے فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام میں سب سے نمایاں کردار ادا کیا؟
(ا) لارڈ کرزن (ب) لارڈ بینٹن
(ج) لارڈ کیننگ (د) لارڈ ڈفرن

5۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج کے حوالے سے میر بہادر علی حسینی کی وجہ شہرت کیا تھی؟
(ا) رسالہ قواعد وزبان مرتب کیا۔
(ب) کئی انگریزی کتب کے اردو میں تراجم کیے۔
(ج) فارسی کتب کا اردو میں ترجمہ کیا۔
(د) اردو زبان کی تدریس کی۔

6۔ "توتا کہانی" کا ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(ا) شیر علی افسوس (ب) مولوی امنت علی شیدا
(ج) حیدر بخش حیدری (د) میر امن

7۔ شیر علی افسوس نے "باغ اردو" نام سے سے ترجمہ کس مشہور فارسی کتاب کا کیا؟
(ا) بوستان سعدی (ب) گلستان سعدی
(ج) باغ و بہار (د) گلزار دانش

8۔ "گلزار ابراہیم" نامی تذکرے کا ترجمہ کس نے کیا؟
(ا) مولوی امانت اللہ (ب) بہادر حسینی

(ب) عبدالحکیم عطا

(ج) شوکت علوی

(د) مرزا غلام ربانی

24۔ کس مشہور مصنف نے اردو کو ہڑپہ اور موہنجوداڑو کی مقامی زبان قرار دیا؟

(ا) پنڈت برج موہن

(ب) سید سلمان ندوی

(ج) ڈاکٹر تاراچند

(د) عین الحق فرید کوئی

25۔ کس مشہور محقق نے اردو کو ہندی ویدوں سے بھی قبل کی زبان قرار دیا ہے؟

(ا) ڈاکٹر سہیل بخاری

(ب) محمود شیرانی

(ج) ڈاکٹر شوکت سبزواری

(د) مولانا شبلی

26۔ نصیر الدین ہاشمی کی یہ کتاب 1923ء میں منظر عام پر آئی؟

(ا) پنجاب میں اردو

(ب) سندھ میں اردو

(ج) مہاراشٹر میں اردو

(د) دکن میں اردو

27۔ جنوبی ہند میں کس شاعر نے اردو شاعری کی بنیاد رکھی؟

(ا) گورو نانک

(ب) بھگت کبیر

(ج) امیر خسرو

(د) ولی دکنی

28۔ یہ شعر کس مشہور شاعر کا ہے؟

شبان ہجراں دراز چوں زلف و روز وصلت چو عمر کوتاہ
سکھی پیا کو جو میں نہ دیکھوں تو کیسے اندھیری رتیاں

(ا) سراج اورنگ آبادی

(ب) ولی دکنی

(ج) بھگت کبیر

(د) امیر خسرو

29۔ اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان ہونے کا شرف کس کو حاصل ہے؟

(ا) سب رس

(ب) گلشن محبت

(ج) قصہ چہار درویش

(د) باغ و بہار

30۔ شاعری اور موسیقی کی مشہور کتاب "نورس" کا خالق کون ہے؟

(ا) قلی قطب شاہ

(ب) سلطان محمد

(ج) علی عادل شاہ

(د) ابراہیم عادل شاہ

31۔ مشہور کتاب "گلشن عشق" کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟

(ا) ابن نشاطی

(ب) غواصی

(ج) نصرتی

(د) عیدل

32۔ مشہور شاعر برہان الدین جانم جس کا تعلق بیجاپور سے تھا اس کی وجہ شہرت شاعری کی کون سی تصنیف تھی؟

(ا) غزل

(ب) مثنوی

(ج) رباعی

(د) مرثیہ

33۔ کس شاعر نے ہجو کی وجہ سے شہرت حاصل کی؟

(ا) میر انیس

(ب) سودا

(ج) ذوق

(د) جعفر زٹلی

34۔ کس مشہور نثر نگار نے ولی دکنی کو اردو شاعری کا باوا آدم قرار دیا؟

(ا) مولانا شبلی

(ب) مولانا حالی

(ج) محمد حسین آزاد

(د) سرسید احمد خاں

35۔ یہ شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟

زمین چمن گل کھلاتی ہے کیا کیا
بدلتا ہے رنگ آسمان کیسے کیسے

(ب) مولوی عبدالحق
(ج) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ
(د) نصیر الدین ہاشمی

12۔ سندھ میں اردو کا نظریہ کس نے پیش کیا؟
(ا) سلمان ندوی
(ب) محمود شیرانی
(ج) محمد حسین آزاد
(د) نصیر الدین ہاشمی

13۔ اردو کا سب سے پہلا باقاعدہ غزل گو شاعر کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
(ا) امیر خسرو
(ب) قلی قطب شاہ
(ج) ولی دکنی
(د) میر تقی میر

14۔ ولی دکنی کو جمال دوست کا لقب کس محقق نے دیا؟
(ا) محمود شیرانی
(ب) نصیر الدین ہاشمی
(ج) ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ
(د) ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی

15۔ مشہور کتاب "زبان اور اردو زبان" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) ڈاکٹر فرمان فتح پوری
(ب) پروفیسر حمید احمد سرور
(ج) رشید احمد صدیقی
(د) آل احمد سرور

16۔ اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون تھا؟
(ا) شاہ میراں جی
(ب) ملا وجہی
(ج) جعفر زٹلی
(د) قلی قطب شاہ

17۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج کا چھاپہ خانہ میں اردو کا رسم الخط کون سا تھا؟
(ا) نسخ
(ب) نستعلیق
(ج) کوفی
(د) ناگری

18۔ کس مشہور مترجم نے اپنے ترجمہ کلام پاک کے بارے میں لکھا تھا کہ یہ ہندی میں ہے ریختہ میں نہیں؟
(ا) سید احمد بریلوی
(ب) شمس اللہ قادری
(ج) شاہ عبدالقادر
(د) مولانا شبلی

19۔ ہندوستانی موسیقی میں فارسی اور ہندی راگوں کو ملا کر جو اختراع پیدا ہوئی؟
(ا) ریختہ
(ب) ہندوی
(ج) برج بھاشا
(د) اردوئے معلی

20۔ یہ شعر کس شاعر کا ہے؟

خسرو شیریں بیاں رنگیں بیاں
نغمہ ہائش از ضمیر کن فکاں

(ا) مصحفی
(ب) علامہ اقبال
(ج) آتش
(د) غالب

21۔ مشہور کتاب "امیر خسرو دہلوی" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) حافظ محمود شیرانی
(ب) محمد اکرام چغتائی
(ج) ڈاکٹر ملک الیسف
(د) ممتاز حسین

22۔ یہ کس شاعر کا شعر ہے؟

چو من طوطی ہندم از راست میری
زمن ہندوی پرس تا نغز گویم

(ا) بابا فرید گنج شکر
(ب) شیخ بہاؤ الدین
(ج) امیر خسرو
(د) قلی قطب شاہ

23۔ بقول اعجاز الحق قدوسی سندھ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا شاعر
(ا) شرف الدین

اُردو

اردو زبان کی ابتدا

1۔ لفظ "اردو" کے لغوی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(ا) زبان
(ب) ادب
(ج) لشکر
(د) مقامی بولی

2۔ لفظ "اردو" کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟
(ا) ہندی
(ب) فارسی
(ج) عربی
(د) ترکی

3۔ حافظ محمود شیرانی کی مشہور تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) پنجاب میں اردو
(ب) دکن میں اردو
(ج) سندھ میں اردو
(د) دہلی میں اردو

4۔ آغاز میں اردو کو کس نام سے پکارا گیا؟
(ا) لشکری زبان
(ب) ہندی
(ج) برج بھاشا
(د) اردوئے معلّٰی

5۔ اردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے کس کتاب میں استعمال کیا گیا؟
(ا) تزک بابری
(ب) تزک جہانگیری
(ج) دیوان خسرو
(د) آب حیات

6۔ کس شاعر نے ریختہ میں سب سے پہلا دیوان مرتب کیا؟
(ا) امیر خسرو
(ب) قلی قطب شاہ
(ج) میر تقی میر
(د) سراج الحق

7۔ شاہجہان نے اردو کے لئے کون سا نام تجویز کیا؟
(ا) ریختہ
(ب) برج بھاشا
(ج) ہندوی
(د) اردوئے معلّٰی

8۔ مشہور کتاب معراج العاشقین کو اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف کس نے قرار دیا؟
(ا) محمد حسین آزاد
(ب) مولوی عبدالحق
(ج) مرزا غالب
(د) محمود اختر شیرانی

9۔ مولانا محمد حسن آزاد نے کس کتاب کو اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف قرار دیا؟
(ا) معراج العاشقین
(ب) باغ و بہار
(ج) آب حیات
(د) کربل کتھا

10۔ مسعود سعد سلمان کو اردو کا سب سے پہلا شاعر کس نے قرار دیا؟
(ا) مولوی عبدالحق
(ب) محمد حسین آزاد
(ج) محمود شیرانی
(د) احسن مارہری

11۔ مشہور کتاب "دکن میں اردو" کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
(ا) محمود شیرانی

(Abbreviations)......مخففات

SSE	Secondary School Educators	(سیکنڈری سکول ایجوکیٹرز)
DEO	Disrict Education Officer	(ڈسٹرکٹ ایجوکیشن آفیسر)
EDO	Executive District Officer	(ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر)
EE-M	Elementary Educator-Male	(ایلیمنٹری ایجوکیٹر-مردانہ)
EE-W	Elementary Educator-Women	(ایلیمنٹری ایجوکیٹر-خواتین)
ESE	Elementary School Educator	(ایلیمنٹری سکول ایجوکیٹر)
SESE	Senior Elementary School Educator	(سینئر ایلیمنٹری سکول ایجوکیٹر)
IT	Information Technology	(انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی)
DM	Drill Master	(ڈرل ماسٹر)
CPDP	Continous Professional Development Programme	(مسلسل پیشہ ورانہ ترقی کا پروگرام)
Edu.	Education	(ایجوکیشن)
DCO	District Coordination Officer	(ڈسٹرکٹ کوارڈینیشن آفیسر)
DMO	District Monitoring Officer	(ڈسٹرکٹ مانیٹرنگ آفیسر)
DRC	District Recruitment Committee	(ڈسٹرکٹ ریکروٹمنٹ کمیٹی)

☆☆☆☆☆

مطالعاتی مواد (MCQs)

اُردو ☆ معاشرتی علوم ☆ اسلامیات

درخواست دینے کی آخری تاریخ تک یا اس سے پہلے مجاز اتھارٹی سے شائع شدہ ہوں اور یہ تمام درخواست کے ساتھ منسلک کئے جائیں۔

(iv) درخواست جمع کروانے کا طریقہ کار:

(a) ESE اور SESE برائے گورنمنٹ بوائز سکولز کے عہدوں کے لیے درخواست گزار (مرد و خواتین) ڈسٹرکٹ ایجوکیشن آفیسر (DEO)(EE-M) کو درخواستیں دیں گے۔

(b) ESE اور SESE برائے گورنمنٹ گرلز سکولز کے عہدوں کے لیے خواتین درخواست گزار ڈسٹرکٹ ایجوکیشن آفیسر (DEO)(EE-W) کو درخواستیں جمع کروائیں گی۔

(c) SSE برائے گورنمنٹ گرلز سکولز کی اسامیوں کے لیے خواتین درخواست گزار (EDO)(Edu) کو درخواستیں وصول کروائیں گی۔

(d) SSE برائے گورنمنٹ بوائز سکولز کی اسامیوں کے لیے مرد درخواست گزار EDO(Edu) کو درخواستیں دیں گے۔

(v) حاضر سروس گورنمنٹ ملازمین اور اساتذہ اعلیٰ عہدے یا گریڈ کے لیے اپنے محکمے کے توسط سے درخواست جمع کروائیں گے۔

نوٹ: مبلغ سو (100) روپے کا چالان فارم سٹیٹ بنک آف پاکستان یا نیشنل بنک آف پاکستان کی کسی برانچ میں جمع کروائیں اور چالان فارم کو اپنی درخواست کے ساتھ منسلک کریں۔

امیدواران کی نااہلیت
(Disqualification of Candidates)

جو امیدوار درج ذیل شرائط پر پورا نہیں اتریں گے ان کی ایجوکیٹرز کی اسامیوں پر بھرتی کے لیے درخواستیں زیر غور نہیں لائی جائیں گی:

(a) ایسے امیدوار جنہوں نے انٹری ٹیسٹ میں 50 فیصد سے کم نمبر حاصل کئے ہوں گے۔

(b) انٹرویو میں حاضر نہ ہونے والے امیدوار۔

(c) ایسے حاضر سروس گورنمنٹ ملازمین جنہوں نے اپنے محکمے کی مجاز اتھارٹی سے اجازت نامہ دستخط کروا کے درخواست کے ساتھ منسلک نہ کیا ہوگا۔

(d) ایسے امیدوار جنہوں نے درخواستیں جمع کروانے کی آخری تاریخ تک یا اس سے پہلے تعیناتی کرنے والی مجاز اتھارٹی کے دفتر میں درخواست جمع نہیں کروائی ہوگی۔

(e) ایسے امیدوار جو مجوزہ تعلیمی قابلیت نہ رکھتے ہوں گے۔

BS-14 اور BS-16 میں ایجوکیٹرز کی بھرتی کے لیے ٹیسٹ 100 نمبر کا ہوگا جس کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	تفصیل مضامین	نمبرز
(ا)	تعلیمی قابلیت کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ مضمون/ مضامین	50
(ب)	انگریزی	10
(ج)	انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (IT) میں مہارت	15
(د)	تدریسی معلومات (انسٹرکشنل پلاننگ، جائزہ یا تخمین، تدریسی حکمت عملی اور ٹیچنگ انوائرمنٹ)	15
(ہ)	کرنٹ افیئرز/ جنرل نالج	10
	کل نمبر:	100

(vi) بھرتی کے عمل یعنی انٹرویو ٹیسٹنگ، تربیت اور مسلسل پیشہ ورانہ ترقی کے پروگرام (CPDP) وغیرہ میں پاکستان کے تدریسی معیار کے مطابق درج ذیل شعبہ جات کا جائزہ لیا جائے گا:

مضمون سے متعلق علم، انسانی نشوونما، اسلامی اور اخلاقی اقدار کا علم، تعلیمی منصوبہ بندی اور تدریسی حکمت عملی، جائزہ یا تخمین، تعلیمی ماحول، مؤثر ابلاغ، انفارمیشن اور کمیونیکیشن ٹیکنالوجی کا مفید استعمال، مسلسل پیشہ ورانہ ترقی، ضابطۂ اخلاق اور انگریزی، اردو، ریاضی، کمپیوٹر اور سائنس کے مضامین کی تدریس وغیرہ۔

(vii) تعلیمی اور پیشہ ورانہ قابلیت

نوٹ: ایجوکیٹرز کی اسامیوں کے لیے امیدوار کے لیے مجوزہ تعلیمی قابلیت پر پورا اترنا ضروری ہے۔ تاہم اگر مجوزہ پیشہ ورانہ قابلیت کے بغیر امیدوار کا نام میرٹ لسٹ میں آ جاتا ہے تو اسے رینک کے معیار کے مطابق بھرتی کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایسے امیدوار کو منتخب ہونے کی صورت میں تین سال کے اندر مجوزہ پیشہ ورانہ قابلیت کو حاصل کرنا پڑے گا ورنہ بغیر کسی نوٹس کے اس کا کنٹریکٹ ختم کر دیا جائے گا۔

درخواست دینے کا طریقۂ کار
(Steps of Recruitment)

ایجوکیٹرز کی اسامیوں کے لیے درخواست دینے کے مراحل درج ذیل ہیں:

(I) درخواست فارم اور آن لائن ڈپازٹ سلپس نیشنل ٹیسٹنگ سروس کی ویب سائٹ www.nts.org.pk اور PMU (حکومت پنجاب) کی ویب سائٹ www.persp.edu.pk پر دستیاب ہے۔
(نوٹ: ہر اسامی کے لیے علیحدہ درخواست فارم حاصل کریں)

(II) حاضر سروس گورنمنٹ ملازمین درخواست دینے کی آخری تاریخ تک یا اس سے پہلے اپنے بھرتی کرنے والے محکمے کی تعیناتی کرنے والے مجاز افسر سے اجازت نامہ (پرمیشن سرٹیفکیٹ) جمع کروائیں گے۔

(III) تمام ڈگریاں، سرٹیفکیٹ، رزلٹ کارڈز، معذوری سرٹیفکیٹ اور شادی شدہ خواتین کا یونین کونسل سے تصدیق شدہ نکاح نامہ

ہے۔معذور افراد کی معذوری کا سرٹیفکیٹ متعلقہ ضلع کا سوشل ویلفیئر آفیسر جاری کرے گا بشرطیکہ معذوری مؤثر ابلاغ (تدریس) یا تختہ سیاہ استعمال کرنے میں رکاوٹ نہ بنے۔ ایسے معذور افراد جو پیشہ تدریس کے لیے فٹ ہوں اور پڑھنے' بولنے' لکھنے اور تختہ سیاہ استعمال کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہوں' وہ مخصوص کوٹے کے لیے درخواست دے سکتے ہیں۔ اندھے' گونگے اور بہرے درخواست دینے کے اہل نہیں ہیں۔ جن مخصوص آسامیوں پر معذور افراد میسر نہیں ہوں گے' ان اسامیوں کو بھی دوسری اسامیوں کے ساتھ معیار کی بنیاد پر شامل کر دیا جائے گا۔

(ii) مشتہر کی گئی کل اسامیوں کا 5 فیصد کوٹہ اقلیتوں (غیر مسلم) کے لیے مخصوص ہوگا۔ اگر ان اسامیوں پر امیدوار میسر نہ ہوں گے تو ان مخصوص اسامیوں کو بھی اوپن میرٹ (غیر مخصوص) اسامیوں کے ساتھ شامل کرایا جائے گا۔

معلومات برائے انٹری ٹیسٹ
(Information About Entry Test)

(i) ایجوکیٹرز کی بھرتی کے لیے درخواست دینے والے امیدواران کی اہلیت جانچنے کی غرض سے بذریعہ محکمہ کسی مستند ٹیسٹنگ سسٹم کے توسط سے یا کسی اور ذریعہ سے انٹری ٹیسٹ کا انعقاد کیا جائے گا۔

(ii) انٹری ٹیسٹ کسی بھی غیر جانبدار ادارے جیسا کہ یونیورسٹیز' کالجز' ڈی پی ایس کے کیمپس یا بورڈ آف انٹرمیڈیٹ اینڈ سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کے امتحانی ہالز وغیرہ پر منعقد کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

(iii) انٹری ٹیسٹ کے نتائج کا اعلان ویب سائٹ پر کیا جائے گا۔

(iv) جو امیدوار 50 فیصد سے زیادہ نمبر انٹری ٹیسٹ میں حاصل کریں گے' وہ انٹرویو دینے کے اہل ہوں گے جنہیں ڈسٹرکٹ ریکروٹمنٹ کمیٹی کے روبرو انٹرویو دینے کے لیے بلایا جائے گا۔

(v) ESE اور ESE (سائنس' ریاضی) کے انٹری ٹیسٹ 100 نمبروں کے ہوں گے جن کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

نمبر شمار	تفصیل مضامین	نمبرز
(ا)	سکول کے بنیادی مضامین (اردو۔10' اسلامیات + معاشرتی علوم۔10' سائنس۔10' انگریزی۔15' ریاضی۔15)	60
(ب)	انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (IT) میں مہارت	15
(ج)	تدریسی معلومات (انسٹرکشنل پلاننگ' جائزہ یا تخمین' تدریسی حکمت عملی اور ٹیچنگ انوائرمنٹ)	15
(د)	کرنٹ افیئرز/ جنرل نالج	10
	کل نمبر:	100

بھرتی پالیسی برائے ایجوکیٹرز 2013ء
(Recruitment Policy-2013 For Educators)

حکومت پنجاب نے بین الاقوامی معیاری تعلیم کا مقابلہ کرنے کی گارنٹی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے معیار کی بنیاد پر ایجوکیٹرز کی بھرتی کی پالیسی تشکیل دی ہے۔ یہ پالیسی درج ذیل اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھ کر بنائی گئی ہے:

(i) خالصتاً معیار کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ تعلیمی قابلیت کے حامل افراد میں سے بہترین افراد کو بھرتی کرنا۔

(ii) جہاں تک ممکن ہو ضرورت کی بنیاد پر مضامین کے مطابق اساتذہ مہیا کرنا۔

(iii) ضرورت کی بنیاد پر خالی اسامیوں از سرنو مرتب کرنا اور تمام پرائمری سکولوں میں کم از کم ایک سائنس، ریاضی کا استاد اور تمام ایلیمنٹری سکولوں میں ایک سائنس یا ریاضی کا استاد مہیا کرنا۔

(iv) ایلیمنٹری اور سیکنڈری سطح پر اردو کے اساتذہ مہیا کرنا۔

(v) ایلیمنٹری لیول تک بھی مخصوص مضامین کے اساتذہ مہیا کرنا جو کہ اس مضمون میں تعلیمی قابلیت رکھتے ہوں۔

عمر کی حد (Age-Limit):

(i) درخواست وصول کرنے کی آخری تاریخ تک عمر کی کم سے کم حد 20 سال ہے۔

(ii) عمر کی بالائی حد میں بلا امتیاز تمام امیدواران کو 5 سال کی رعایت حاصل ہوگی۔ اس مقصد کے لیے علیحدہ درخواست دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

(iii) خواتین کو بلا امتیاز عمر کی بالائی حد میں مزید 3 سال کی رعایت حاصل ہوگی۔ اس مقصد کے لیے الگ سے درخواست دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

(iv) درج بالا رعایت کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے عمر کی بالائی حد مردوں کے لیے 35 سال اور خواتین کے لیے 38 سال ہوگی۔

(v) اس کے علاوہ عمر کی حد میں کسی صورت کوئی رعایت نہ دی جائے گی۔

ضلع کا انتخاب (Selection of District):

ایجوکیٹرز کی بھرتی کے لیے ضلع کی اصل یا حقیقی رہائش ہی مدنظر رکھی جائے گی۔ شادی شدہ خواتین اپنے شوہر کا ڈومیسائل بھی استعمال کر سکتی ہیں۔ ایسی خواتین کے لیے ضروری ہوگا کہ وہ یونین کونسل کا تصدیق شدہ ڈومیسائل اور نکاح نامہ پیش کریں۔ دیگر امیدوار اپنے متعلقہ ضلع کا ڈومیسائل پیش کریں۔

مخصوص کوٹہ (Reserved Quota):

(i) قانون کے مطابق ضلعی سطح پر ہر کیٹیگری کی کل الاٹ کی گئی آسامیوں کا 2 فیصد حصہ معذور افراد کے لیے مختص کیا گیا

ENTRY TEST SYLLABUS AND DIVISION OF MARKS

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Arts BS (Scale) 09

Academic Qualification: B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc.(Hons)/ BS(Hon) or BSED/ADE/B.Ed(Hons-4 Years)

Elementary School Educator (ESE) Science & Math BS BS (Scale) 09

Academic Qualification: B.Sc. with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B

Note: It will be 100 MCQs from the following Areas:

1. English	15 Marks
2. Math	15 Marks
3. I.T. Skill	15 Marks
4. Pedagogy (Method of Teaching)	15 Marks
5. Science	10 Marks
6. Urdu	10 Marks
7. Social Studies / Islamyat	10 Marks
8. Current Affairs / General Knowledge	10 Marks

Positions Vacant

حکومت پنجاب کے تحت سکول ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں اساتذہ کی بھرتی کے سلسلے میں انٹری ٹیسٹ کے انعقاد کے لیے NTS کو مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

NTS کو درج ذیل کیٹگریز میں امیدواران کے ٹیسٹ کے لیے درخواستیں مطلوب ہیں۔

Building Standards in Educational and Professional Testing

Eligibility Criteria

Posts	Academic Qualification (At least 2nd Division in last required degree)	Age Limit
Elementary School Educator (BPS-9)	B.A/B.Sc/B.A(Honors)/B.Sc (Hons)/ BS(Hon) Or BSED/ADE/B.Ed(Hons-4 Years)	20-30
Elementary School Educator (Science-Math) (BPS-9)	B.Sc with at least two subjects out of Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Math-A & Math-B	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (English) (BPS-14)	B.A with English 200 Marks Plus English Literature 200 Marks or M.A English or Masters in Teaching of English as Secondary Language/Linguistics	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (M.A Urdu)(BPS-14)	M.A Urdu	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Mathematics)(BPS-14)	B.Sc with Math A&B Courses and Physics, M.Sc Math/Physics	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Science) (BPS-14)	B.Sc with Zoology, Botany and Chemistry or M.Sc Chemistry, Zoology, Botany	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Arabic)(BPS-14)	B.A with shahadat-ul-Almia or M.A Arabic	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (Computer Science) (BPS-14)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (PET) (BPS-14)	M.A/M.Sc in Sports Sciences Physical Education	20-30
Senior Elementary School Educator (DM) (BPS-14)	M.A Fine Arts	20-30
Secondary School Educator (M.A Urdu) (BPS-16)	M.A Urdu	20-30
Secondary School Educator (English) (BPS-16)	M.A. English Or Masters in Teaching of English as Secondary language /Linguistics	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Mathematics) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Mathematics	20-30
Secondary School Educator(Physics) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Physics	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Biology) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Zoology, Botany	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Chemistry) (BPS-16)	M.Sc Chemistry	20-30
Secondary School Educator (Computer Science) (BPS-16)	M.Sc (CS)/MCS/M.Sc(IT)/MIT	20-30

Entry Test

شرائط و ضوابط

1- صرف پنجاب ڈومیسائل کے حامل امیدوار درخواستیں دینے کے اہل ہیں۔
2- شادی شدہ خواتین اپنے شوہر کے ڈومیسائل پر درخواستیں دے سکتی ہیں۔
3- امیدواران کے لیے اپنے ڈومیسائل کا ضلع درخواست فارم میں لکھنا ضروری ہے۔
4- عمر کی بالائی حد میں رعایت سرکاری پالیسی کے تحت دی جائے گی۔ مردوں کے لیے عمر کی بالائی حد 35 سال خواتین کے لیے 38 سال ہے۔ عمر کا حساب درخواستیں دینے کی آخری تاریخ سے کیا جائے گا۔
5- ہر امیدوار کی اہلیت کا معیار اس کی تعلیمی قابلیت پر کیا جائے گا جس کی تفصیل بر آسامی کے سامنے درج ہے۔
6- ٹیسٹ میں پاس ہونے کے لیے 50% نمبر لینا ضروری ہے۔
7- ٹیسٹ تمام ڈسٹرکٹ ہیڈکوارٹرز، تحصیل ہیڈکوارٹرز اور دیگر مقامات پر منعقد ہوں گے جن کا تعین امیدواروں کی تعداد کے لحاظ سے کیا جائے گا۔
8- کوئی بھی امیدوار ایک سے زائد اسامیوں کے لیے درخواستیں دے سکتا ہے تاہم اس کے لیے الگ فارم پر درخواست مقررہ فیس کے ساتھ دینی ہوگی۔
9- رزلٹ کے منتظر امیدوار درخواست دینے کے اہل نہیں ہیں۔
10- نمونے کے پرچے NTS کی ویب سائٹ www.nts.org.pk اور PMIU کی ویب سائٹ www.persp.edu.pk پر دستیاب ہیں۔
11- انٹرویو کے موقع پر امیدواران کو اصل اسناد اور تمام مطلوبہ دستاویزات کی نقول کا ایک سیٹ فراہم کرنا ہوگا۔ جعلی دستاویزات پکڑی جانے کی صورت میں امیدوار کو نااہل قرار دیا جائے گا۔
12- کسی بھی لحاظ سے نامکمل درخواست فارم کو NTS زیر غور نہیں لائے گی۔

درخواست دینے کا طریقہ کار

- درخواست فارم اور آن لائن ڈپازٹ سلپ نیشنل ٹیسٹنگ سروس کی ویب سائٹ www.nts.org.pk اور PMIU (حکومت پنجاب) کی ویب سائٹ www.persp.edu.pk پر دستیاب ہے۔
- درخواستیں زیادہ سے زیادہ 20-11-2013 تک این ٹی ایس کو موصول ہونی چاہئیں۔
- بذریعہ ڈاک تاخیر سے درخواستیں موصول ہونے کی صورت میں این ٹی ایس ذمہ دار نہ ہوگا۔
- براہ کرم اپنی مجوزہ ڈپازٹ سلپ کے ذریعے ٹیسٹ فیس MCB, UBL, ABL یا HBL کی کسی بھی آن لائن برانچ میں جمع کرائیں۔
- امیدواران مجوزہ درخواست فارم پر اپنی درخواستیں ہمراہ آن لائن ادا شدہ ڈپازٹ سلپ (اصل)، این ٹی ایس ہیڈکوارٹرز اسلام آباد کو ارسال کریں۔
- امتحانی مراکز میں موبائل فون لانے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔
- جمع شدہ رقم ناقابل واپسی اور ناقابل منتقلی ہے۔
- دستی جمع کرائی گئی درخواستوں پر غور نہیں کیا جائے گا۔
- ٹیسٹ کے لیے سینٹر یا کیٹگری کی تبدیلی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ٹیسٹ اور انٹرویو کے موقع پر اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ اور رول نمبر سلپ کی فراہمی لازمی ہے۔

Last Date for Submission of Application form 20th November 2013

Member International Association for Educational Assessment, USA (IAEA)

EPA ETS Preferred Associate

Note: For details of Subject-wise Posts at district level, Please visit NTS Website (www.nts.org.pk) & PMIU website: www.persp.edu.pk

For further information, please contact
National Testing Service-Pakistan

NTS Headquarters:
96, Street No. 04, Sector H-8/1, Islamabad
UAN +92-51-844-444-2

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(یا) بی ایس ای ڈی مکمل اے ڈی ای/بی ایڈ آنرز
مع NTS فارم اور حل شدہ پرچہ جات
منظر ہاشمی
PCS، سینئر ہیڈ ماسٹر
ایم اے (انگلش)، ایم اے (اردو)، ایم۔فل (اردو)
ڈپلومہ ان ٹی ای ایف ایل سکالرز ایم فل (ایجوکیشن)
ہمایوں شاہد رشید
PCS، سینئر ہیڈ ماسٹر
ڈوگر پبلشرز
36-اردو بازار لاہور فون: 37361415-37230332-37120060(42)92+ فیکس: 37313957(42)92+
e-mail: dogar_publishers@yahoo.com
برانچیں
ڈوگرز یونیک بکس، 17-اردو بازار، لاہور۔ فون: 37112266
ڈوگرز یونیک بکس، کمیٹی چوک ... راولپنڈی۔ فون: 5533165
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e-mail: dogars_unique_books@yahoo.com
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Rs. 500/-